Company registration number 03175805 (England and Wales)	
WESTERING PROPERTIES LIMITED	
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023	
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR	

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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2023

		202	23	202	2
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Investment properties	6		1,273,184		1,273,184
Investments	5		305,006		305,006
			1,578,190		1,578,190
Current assets					
Debtors	8	208,555		208,048	
Cash at bank and in hand		144,095		97,865	
		352,650		305,913	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(499,792)		(524,254)	
Net current liabilities			(147,142)		(218,341)
Total assets less current liabilities			1,431,048		1,359,849
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	10		(680,329)		(651,829)
Provisions for liabilities			(58,371)		(43,544)
Net assets			692,348		664,476
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			16		16
Revaluation reserve	11		885,777		885,777
Profit and loss reserves			(193,445)		(221,317)
Total equity			692,348		664,476

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 March 2023 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MARCH 2023

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 5 December 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr R J Berry Director

Company Registration No. 03175805

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Westering Properties Limited is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales. The address of its registered office is Haywood house, Dumfries Place, Cardiff CF10 3GA.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

The company is reliant upon the support of its directors. The directors have given assurance they will continue to support the company and therefore the financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

Turnover represents properly rental income, income from the sale of stock items, management charges and service charges, such income being recognised evenly over the period to which they relate.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, not of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Fixtures and fittings

10% Straight Line

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.5 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

1.6 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

Entities in which the company has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.8 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.9 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

202 Number	
Total	2 2

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

4	Tangible fixed assets		
			Plant and
		r	nachinery etc
			£
	Cost		10.110
	At 1 April 2022 and 31 March 2023		13,112
	Depreciation and impairment		
	At 1 April 2022 and 31 March 2023		13,112
	0		
	Carrying amount At 31 March 2023		
	ACTIVATOR 2020		
	At 31 March 2022		=
5	Fixed asset investments		
·		2023	2022
		£	£
	Shares in group undertakings and participating interests	305,006	305,006
	Shares in group undertakings and participating interests	305,000	=====
6	Investment property		
			2023 £
	Fair value		Ł
	At 1 April 2022 and 31 March 2023		1,273,184

The fair value of the investment property has been arrived at on the basis of a valuation carried out at March 2015 by Independent Chartered Surveyors, who are not connected with the company. The valuation was made on an open market value basis by reference to market evidence of transaction prices for similar properties.

There are currently fixed and floating charges held over all investment property held by Principality Building Society. These bank loans are secured against the properties to which they relate.

The Directors have assessed at the year end and consider the investment properties to be at fair value.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

7 Subsidiaries

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 31 March 2023 are as follows:

	Name of	Registered	Nature of business	Class of	% Held	
	undertaking	office		shares held	Direct	Indirect
	Westering Commercial (Hampton Road)	UK	Property investment	Ordinary		
	Ltd Hampton Road (Bristol)	UK	Residential Property Management	Ordinary	100.00	-
	Management Company Ltd				37.50	-
8	Debtors				2023	2022
	Amounts falling of	lue within one	year:		£	£022
	Trade debtors Corporation tax red Other debtors	coverable			300 206,884 1,371	- 206,884 1,164
					208,555	208,048
9	Creditors: amour	nts falling due	within one year		2023	2022
					£	£
	Bank loans Trade creditors				82,304	- 22
	Corporation tax Other taxation and	social security	r		174,791 -	176,280 259
	Other creditors	•			242,697	347,693
					499,792	524,254
10	Creditors; amour	nts falling due	after more than one year			
		•	•••		2023 £	2022 £
	Other creditors				680,329	651,829 ———

There is a fixed and legal charge with Principality Building Society on the properties to which they relate.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

10	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
	Creditors which fall due after five years are as follows:	2023 £	2022 £
	Payable by instalments	268,810	
11	Revaluation reserve	2023 £	2022 £
	At the beginning and end of the year	885,777	885,777

12 Parent company

The ultimate parent company is Westering Pencoed Limited. The registered office is Thistledown Barn Felindre, Pencoed, Bridgend, CF35 5HU.

13 Directors' transactions

At the balance sheet date the amount owed to the director by the company was £96,476 (2022: £226,476).

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.