Company Registration No. 03945366 (England and Wales)	
LEXER INVESTMENTS LIMITED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021	
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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2021

		2021	2021		021 2020		2021 2020		20
	Notes	£	£	£	£				
Fixed assets									
Tangible assets	3		3,586		2,998				
Investment properties	4		1,200,001		1,117,251				
Investments	5		87,737		87,737				
			1,291,324		1,207,986				
Current assets									
Stocks		696,875		515,012					
Debtors	6	175,750		269,045					
Cash at bank and in hand		267,271		446,295					
		1,139,896		1,230,352					
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(11,857)		(8,934)					
Net current assets			1,128,039		1,221,418				
Total assets less current liabilities			2,419,363		2,429,404				
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8		(356,125)		(356,125				
Provisions for liabilities			(42,022)		(31,666				
Net assets			2,021,216		2,041,613				
Capital and reserves			100		400				
Called up share capital			100		100				
Capital redemption reserve			100		100				
Profit and loss reserves			2,021,016		2,041,413				
Total equity			2,021,216		2,041,613				

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 2021 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 2021

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 30 September 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr D J Gould **Director**

Company Registration No. 03945366

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Lexer Investments Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is C/O Prydis, Senate Court, Southernhay Gardens, Exeter, Devon, EX1 1NT.

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 a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest \pounds .

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

Turnover represents amounts rechargeable, in respect of management charges and rental income received. Management charges are recognised upon provision of services provided on a monthly basis and rental income is recognised on a monthly basis.

1.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net 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

20% on reducing balance

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.

1.4 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.

1.5 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 2021

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.

1.6 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

1.7 Stocks

Work in progress is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. This relates to the cost of a new build property being built for resale.

1.8 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.

1.9 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.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.10 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.11 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.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.12 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.13 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.14 Leases

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

1.15 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

2 Employees

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

	2021 Number	2020 Number
Total	2	2

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

Shares in group undertakings and participating interests

Other investments other than loans

3	Tangible fixed assets		Fixtures and fittings
	Cost		L
	At 1 April 2020		12,632
	Additions		1,290
	At 31 March 2021		13,922
	Depreciation and impairment		
	At 1 April 2020		9,634
	Depreciation charged in the year		702
	At 31 March 2021		10,336
	Carrying amount		
	At 31 March 2021		3,586
	At 31 March 2020		2,998
4	Investment property		2021
			£
	Fair value		4 447 054
	At 1 April 2020 Revaluations		1,117,251 82,750
	At 31 March 2021		1,200,001
	The investment properties have been stated at their open market value. The valuation was undirector D Gould at 31 March 2021.	dertaken	by the
5	Fixed asset investments	2021	2020

£

60,045

27,692

87,737

£

60,045

27,692

87,737

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

5	Fixed asset investments			(Continued)
	Movements in fixed asset investments	Shares in associates	Other investments £	Total £
	Cost or valuation	20.045	07.000	07.707
	At 1 April 2020 Additions	60,045	27,692 130,000	87,737 130,000
	At 31 March 2021	60,045	157,692	217,737
	Carrying amount			
	At 31 March 2021	60,045	157,692	217,737
	At 31 March 2020	60,045	27,692	87,737
	Error! Does not agree to TB:	60,045	27,692	87,737
	Difference	-	130,000	130,000
6	Debtors		2021	2020
	Amounts falling due within one year:		£	£
	Trade debtors Other debtors		- 151,750	6,399 238,646
			151,750	245,045
	Amounts falling due after more than one year:		2021 £	2020 £
	Other debtors		24,000	24,000
	Total debtors		175,750	269,045
7	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			
			2021 £	2020 £
	Trade creditors Taxation and social security		9,857	4,779 955
	Other creditors		2,000	3,200
			11,857	8,934

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

8	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year			
		2021 £	2020 £	
	Bank loans and overdrafts	356,125 ———	356,125 ———	
9	Loans and overdrafts			
		2021 £	2020 £	
	Bank loans	356,125	356,125	
	Payable after one year	356,125	356,125 ———	

The bank loan is secured by way of 1st charge debenture against specific properties within investment properties.

10 Non-distributable profits reserve

The profit and loss account includes undistributable reserves of £328,673 (2020: £245,922) in respect of investment property revaluations.

11 Directors' transactions

The loan is repayable on demand and is interest free.

Description	% Rate	Opening balance	InterestClosin	-
D J Gould	2.50	£ 24,245	£ 606	£ 24,851
		24,245	606	24,851

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.