Company registration number 06270511 (England and Wales)

UMBERSLADE GROUP LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

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COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors I W Elliott

S M Hatton

J Newman-Hatton

D Newman

Secretary I W Elliott

Company number 06270511

Registered office Umberslade Hall

Hockley Heath

Solihull

West Midlands

B94 5DF

Auditor Burgis & Bullock

23-25 Waterloo Place

Leamington Spa Warwickshire CV32 5LA

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BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 JUNE 2023

		202	2023		2022	
	Notes	£	£	£	£	
Fixed assets						
Investments	3		545,805		545,805	
Current assets						
Debtors	4	43,525		43,396		
Cash at bank and in hand		53,152		281		
		96,677		43,677		
Creditors: amounts falling due within	_	(52.000)				
one year	5	(53,000)				
Net current assets			43,677		43,677	
Net assets			589,482		589,482	
			<u> </u>		=	
Capital and reserves						
Called up share capital	6		382,500		382,500	
Capital redemption reserve			163,305		163,305	
Profit and loss reserves			43,677		43,677	
Total equity			589,482		589,482	

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

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 26. March 24, and are signed on its behalf by:

I W Elliott
Director

Company Registration No. 06270511

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Umberslade Group Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Umberslade Hall, Hockley Heath, Solihull, West Midlands, B94 5DF.

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.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 399 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts, on the basis that the group of which this is the parent qualifies as a small group. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

1.2 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis on the grounds that the directors believe that current and future sources of funding or support will be more than adequate for the company's needs for the foreseeable future.

1.3 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.

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.

1.4 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 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.

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.

1.6 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

2 **Employees**

The average monthly number of persons (excluding directors) employed by the company during the

				2023 Number	2022 Number
	Total			-	<u> </u>
3	Fixed asset investments				
				2023	2022
	·			£	£
	Shares in group undertakings and partici	pating interests		545,805 ———	545,805 ———
ļ	Debtors				
				2023	2022
	Amounts falling due within one year:			£	£
	Amounts owed by group undertakings			43,525	43,396
,	Creditors: amounts falling due within or	ne vear			
	creations, amounts raining due within or	ic yeur		2023	2022
				£	£
	Other creditors			53,000	_
	other creations			====	
	Called up share capital				
		2023	2022	2023	2022
	Ordinary share capital	Number	Number	£	£
	Issued and fully paid B Ordinary of £1 each	382,500	382,500	382,500	382,500
			====		====

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

7 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

Senior Statutory Auditor:

Wende Hubbard FCCA

Statutory Auditor:

Burgis & Bullock

8 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption available in FRS 102 whereby it has not disclosed transactions with any wholly owned subsidiary undertaking.