Company No: 09028626 (England and Wales)

BROTHERTON REAL ESTATE LIMITED Unaudited Financial Statements For the financial year ended 31 December 2022 Pages for filing with the registrar

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BROTHERTON REAL ESTATE LIMITED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION As at 31 December 2022

	Note	2022	2021
		£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	3	164,788	202,557
Investments	4	3,952	4,991
		168,740	207,548
Current assets			
Debtors	5	418,561	155,352
Investments	6	6,572	7,138
Cash at bank and in hand		1,472,234	974,991
		1,897,367	1,137,481
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(702,456)	(425,768)
Net current assets		1,194,911	711,713
Total assets less current liabilities		1,363,651	919,261
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8	(79,970)	(52,028)
Provision for liabilities	9	(23,788)	(33,311)
Net assets		1,259,893	833,922
Capital and reserves			
Called-up share capital	10	100	100
Profit and loss account		1,259,793	833,822
Total shareholder's funds		1,259,893	833,922

BROTHERTON REAL ESTATE LIMITED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED) As at 31 December 2022

For the financial year ending 31 December 2022 the Company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- The member has not required the Company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the financial year in accordance with section 476;
- 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; and
- These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and a copy of the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings has not been delivered.

The financial statements of Brotherton Real Estate Limited (registered number: 09028626) were approved and authorised for issue by the Director. They were signed on its behalf by:

R Fine	D Uzan
Director	Director

01 September 2023

1. Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have all been applied consistently throughout the financial year and to the preceding financial year, unless otherwise stated.

General information and basis of accounting

Brotherton Real Estate Limited (the Company) is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act 2006 and is registered in England and Wales. The address of the Company's registered office is 35 Ballards Lane, London, N3 1XW, United Kingdom.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include certain items at fair value, and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' issued by the Financial Reporting Council and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements are presented in pounds sterling which is the functional currency of the Company and rounded to the nearest \pounds .

Going concern

The directors have assessed the Statement of Financial Position and likely future cash flows at the date of approving these financial statements. The directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence and to meet its financial obligations as they fall due for at least 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate of exchange at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the Statement of Financial Position date are reported at the rates of exchange prevailing at that date.

Exchange differences are recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings in the period in which they arise except for exchange differences arising on gains or losses on non-monetary items which are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Turnover

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

Employee benefits

Defined contribution schemes

The Company operates a defined contribution scheme. The amount charged to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings in respect of pension costs and other post-retirement benefits is the contributions payable in the financial year. Differences between contributions payable in the financial year and contributions actually paid are included as either accruals or prepayments in the Statement of Financial Position.

Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

Taxation

Current tax

Current tax is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recoverable) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the Statement of Financial Position date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax arises as a result of including items of income and expenditure in taxation computations in periods different from those in which they are included in the Company's financial statements. Deferred tax is provided in full on timing differences which result in an obligation to pay more or less tax at a future date, at the average tax rates that are expected to apply when the timing differences reverse, based on current tax rates and laws. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and a valuation allowance is set up against deferred tax assets so that the net carrying amount equals the highest amount that is more likely than not to be recovered based on current or future taxable profit.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any provision for impairment. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than investment property and freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation, less estimated residual value, of each asset on a straight-line or reducing balance basis over its expected useful life, as follows:

Leasehold improvements 5 years straight line
Office equipment 4 years straight line

Residual value represents the estimated amount which would currently be obtained from disposal of an asset, after deducting estimated costs of disposal, if the asset were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life.

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.

Leases

The Company as lessee

Rentals under operating leases are charged on a straight-line basis over the lease term, even if the payments are not made on such a basis. Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are similarly spread on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Fixed asset investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

Investments in unlisted Company shares, whose market value can be reliably determined, are remeasured to market value at each reporting date. Gains and losses on remeasurement are recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings for the period. Where market value cannot be reliably determined, such investments are stated at historic cost less impairment.

Investments in listed company shares are remeasured to market value at each reporting date. Gains and losses on remeasurement are recognised in profit or loss for the period.

Investments in other fixed asset investments are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

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 creditors: amounts falling due within one year.

Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments and transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans to and from related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including trade and other debtors, and amounts due from related companies, are initially recognised at transaction price, 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.

Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

At the end of each reporting period financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If an asset is impaired the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings.

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party or (c) control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors and accruals, 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 receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade creditors 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.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and 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.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the Statement of Financial Position date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

2. Employees

	2022	2021
	Number	Number
Monthly average number of persons employed by the Company during the year, including directors	11	11

3. Tangible assets

	Leasehold improve- ments	Office equipment	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 01 January 2022	142,008	128,513	270,521
Additions	0	22,426	22,426
At 31 December 2022	142,008	150,939	292,947
Accumulated depreciation			
At 01 January 2022	28,401	39,563	67,964
Charge for the financial year	28,402	31,793	60,195
At 31 December 2022	56,803	71,356	128,159
Net book value			
At 31 December 2022	85,205	79,583	164,788
At 31 December 2021	113,607	88,950	202,557

4. Fixed asset investments		
	2022	2021
	£	£
Subsidiary undertakings	102	102
Other investments and loans	23,850	24,889
- -	23,952	24,991
Investments in subsidiaries		
		2022
		£
Cost		
At 01 January 2022		102
At 31 December 2022		102
Carrying value at 31 December 2022		102
Carrying value at 31 December 2021		102
	Other investments	Total
	£	£
Carrying value before impairment		
At 01 January 2022	24,889	24,889
At 31 December 2022	24,889	24,889
Provisions for impairment		
At 01 January 2022	20,000	20,000
Impairment	1,039	1,039
At 31 December 2022	21,039	21,039
Carrying value at 31 December 2022	3,850	3,850
Carrying value at 31 December 2021	4,889	4,889

5. Debtors			

	2022	2021
	£	£
Trade debtors	104,725	0
Amounts owed by Group undertakings	78,642	50,018
Prepayments and accrued income	114,953	99,329
VAT recoverable	11,144	5,405
Other debtors	109,097	600
- -	418,561	155,352
6. Current asset investments		
	2022	2021
	£	£
Listed investments – at fair value	6,464	7,138
7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
	2022	2021
	£	£
Trade creditors	4,452	12,948
Amounts owed to Group undertakings	0	100
Accruals	39,705	12,400
Taxation and social security	641,149	391,854
Other creditors	17,150	8,466
=	702,456	425,768
8. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	2022	2021
	2022 £	2021 £
Accessors	79,970	52,028
Accruals	79,970	32,028

9. Deferred tax

	2022	2021
	£	£
At the beginning of financial year	(33,311)	0
Credited/(charged) to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings	9,523	(33,311)
At the end of financial year	(23,788)	(33,311)
The deferred taxation balance is made up as follows:		
	2022	2021
	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	(24,063)	(33,505)
Other timing differences	275	194
_	(23,788)	(33,311)
10. Called-up share capital		
	2022	2021
	£	£
Allotted, called-up and fully-paid		

11. Financial commitments

100 Ordinary shares of £ 1.00 each

Commitments

Total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2022	2021
	£	£
- within one year	158,340	103,463
- between one and five years	371,557	529,897
	529,897	633,360

100

100

Pensions

The Company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund.

	2022	2021
	£	£
Unpaid contributions due to the fund (inc. in other creditors)	2,990	1,811

12. Related party transactions

Included within amounts owed by group undertakings are balances of £76,992 (2021: £49,718) due from non wholly owned group companies. These balances are unsecured and interest free, with no fixed repayment terms.

13. Ultimate controlling party

The company is a subsidiary of Brotherton Holdings Limited, which is the ultimate parent undertaking registered in England and Wales.

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.