Unaudited Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

for

Sovereign Wharf Limited

Connolly Accountants & Business Advisors Ltd
Chartered Certified Accountants
The Stable Yard
Vicarage Road
Stony Stratford
Milton Keynes
Buckinghamshire
MK11 1BN

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Sovereign Wharf Limited

Company Information FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

DIRECTOR:	I D Marris
REGISTERED OFFICE:	Sovereign Wharf Compton Road Banbury Oxfordshire OX16 2PP
REGISTERED NUMBER:	09318901 (England and Wales)
ACCOUNTANTS:	Connolly Accountants & Business Advisors Ltd Chartered Certified Accountants The Stable Yard Vicarage Road Stony Stratford Milton Keynes Buckinghamshire MK11 1BN

Balance Sheet 31 DECEMBER 2022

		2022		2021	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible assets	4		313,517		314,045
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors	5	10,348		7,218	
	3				
Cash at bank and in hand		13,523		15,680	
CREDITORS		23,871		22,898	
CREDITORS		06.610		105.760	
Amounts falling due within one year	6	96,619	(52.540)	105,762	(02.0(4)
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES			(72,748)		(82,864)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT			* 40 = 40		
LIABILITIES			240,769		231,181
CDEDITORS					
CREDITORS	-		(102.000)		(116.202)
Amounts falling due after more than one year	7		(103,089)		(116,323)
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES			(18)		(74)
NET ASSETS			137,662		114,784
NET ASSETS			<u> 137,002</u>		114,764
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital			100		100
Retained earnings			137,562		114,684
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			137,662		114,784
SHAREHOLDERS FUNDS			15/,002		114,704

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 31 December 2022.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for:

- (a) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and
- (b) preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

Balance Sheet - continued 31 DECEMBER 2022

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

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the director and authorised for issue on 18 August 2023 and were signed by:

I D Marris - Director

Notes to the Financial Statements FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Sovereign Wharf Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" including the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Turnover

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

Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life.

Improvements to property - 5% on cost Plant & machinery - 20% on cost

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provision 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 costs 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 a 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 and loans from related companies 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 costs, 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.

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Notes to the Financial Statements - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Taxation

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Hire purchase and leasing commitments

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The average number of employees during the year was NIL (2021 - NIL).

4. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Land and buildings £	Plant and machinery etc	Totals £
COST			
At 1 January 2022			
and 31 December 2022	306,904	7,850	314,754
DEPRECIATION			
At 1 January 2022	-	709	709
Charge for year		<u>528</u>	528
At 31 December 2022		1,237	1,237
NET BOOK VALUE			
At 31 December 2022	306,904	6,613	313,517
At 31 December 2021	306,904	7,141	314,045

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Notes to the Financial Statements - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

5.	DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR		
		2022	2021
		£	£
	Trade debtors	6,648	4,243
	Other debtors	3,700	2,975
		10,348	7,218
6.	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR		
··		2022	2021
		£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts (see note 8)	20,108	20,108
	Trade creditors	715	675
	Taxation and social security	5,428	2,686
	Other creditors	70,368	82,293
	Office creditors	96,619	105,762
			<u> 103,702</u>
7.	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR		
		2022	2021
		£	£
	Bank loans (see note 8)	103,089	116,323
	Durk found (see note o)		
	Amounts falling due in more than five years:		
	Repayable by instalments		
	Bank loans more 5 yr by instal	22,658	35,892
8.	LOANS		
	An analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:		
		2022	2021
		£	£
	Amounts falling due within one year or on demand:		
	Bank loans	20,108	20,108
			
	Amounts falling due between one and two years:		
	Bank loans - 1-2 years	20,108	20,108
	•		
	Amounts falling due between two and five years:		
	Bank loans - 2-5 years	60,323	60,323
	•		
	Amounts falling due in more than five years:		
	Repayable by instalments		
	Bank loans more 5 yr by instal	22,658	35,892
	Loans balances are secured by a fixed and floating charge over the assets of the Company.		
	Louis outsides are secured by a fixed and floating charge over the assets of the Company.		

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Notes to the Financial Statements - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

9. **LEASING AGREEMENTS**

Minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases fall due as follows:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Within one year	1,812	416
Between one and five years	2,265	<u>-</u>
	4,077	416

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.