Company registration number 09402066 (England and Wales)	
REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT (ALTRINCHAM) LTD  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	12	20:	22
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Current assets					
Stocks		1,635,700		6,071,393	
Debtors	4	2,146		10,245	
Cash at bank and in hand		37,026		17,983	
		1,674,872		6,099,621	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one	-	(4.070.469)		/348 446\	
year	5	(1,070,468)		(348,416)	
Net current assets			604,404		5,751,205
Creditors: amounts falling due after more					
than one year	6		-		(5,319,874)
Net assets			604,404		431,331
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7		427,500		427,500
Profit and loss reserves			176,904		3,831
Total equity			604,404		431,331

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 18 March 2024 and are signed on its behalf by:

## S Slater

#### Director

Company registration number 09402066 (England and Wales)

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Real Estate Investment (Altrincham) Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 9th Floor, 80 Mosley Street, Manchester, M2 3FX.

#### 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, 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 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

#### 1.3 Turnover

Turnover relates to the sale of property and is recognised at the point the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the purchaser. Transfer of risks and rewards occurs at the point the keys to the properties are provided to the buyers which occurs on successful receipt of cash from the buyer.

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable on legal completion and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes.

#### 1.4 Stocks

Property, including land held under development, acquired or being constructed for sale in the ordinary course of business, rather than to be held for rental or capital appreciation, is held as stock and is measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Cost comprises of the invoiced value of development works carried out, all other development related costs and interest charges from the bank loan.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of the business, based on market prices at the reporting date and discounted for the time value of money if material, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment and any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its net realisable value is recognised as an impairment loss in the profit and loss account.

#### 1.5 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 31 MARCH 2023

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.6 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.

#### 1.7 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.

### 1.8 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.

#### 1.9 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

#### 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:

	2023	2022
	Number	Number
Total	-	-

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	Debtors	2023	2022
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Trade debtors	379	-
	Other debtors	1,767	10,245
		2,146	10,245
5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2023 £	2022 £
	Trade creditors	6,600	57,094
	Corporation tax	57,326	899
	Other creditors	1,006,542	290,423
		1,070,468	348,416
6			
•	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
Ĭ	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	2023 £	2022 £
•	Other creditors		
	Other creditors		£
7		£	5,319,874
	Other creditors		£
	Other creditors	2023	5,319,874 ————————————————————————————————————
	Other creditors  Called up share capital	2023	5,319,874 ————————————————————————————————————
	Other creditors  Called up share capital  Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid 333 Ordinary "A" shares of £608.108108 each	2023	5,319,874 ————————————————————————————————————
	Other creditors  Called up share capital  Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid 333 Ordinary "A" shares of £608.108108 each 333 Ordinary "B" shares of £608.108108 each	£	£ 5,319,874 2022 £
	Other creditors  Called up share capital  Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid 333 Ordinary "A" shares of £608.108108 each	2023 £	5,319,874  2022 £

## 8 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:

Statutory Auditor:

Date of audit report:

Jonathan Brodie FCA

Lopian Gross Barnett & Co

19 March 2024

### 9 Related party transactions

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

9	Related party transactions	(Continued)
	During the period there were no related party transactions outside the normal course of business.	

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.