

Company Registration No. 11045885 (England and Wales)

THACKERAY ESTATES READING 153 LTD
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

THACKERAY ESTATES READING 153 LTD

CONTENTS

	Page
Statement of financial position	1 - 2
Notes to the financial statements	3 - 6

THACKERAY ESTATES READING 153 LTD

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

	Notes	2020 £	£	2019 £	£
Fixed assets					
Investment properties	3		850,000		1,125,000
Current assets					
Debtors	4	24,019		1,892	
Cash at bank and in hand		-		18,478	
		<u>24,019</u>		<u>20,370</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(921,429)</u>		<u>(968,944)</u>	
Net current liabilities			(897,410)		(948,574)
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>(47,410)</u>		<u>176,426</u>
Provisions for liabilities			-		(23,245)
Net (liabilities)/assets			<u>(47,410)</u>		<u>153,181</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	6		100		100
Other reserves			-		123,274
Profit and loss reserves			<u>(47,510)</u>		<u>29,807</u>
Total equity			<u>(47,410)</u>		<u>153,181</u>

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020 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.

THACKERAY ESTATES READING 153 LTD

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 29 March 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:

A J D Alberti
Director

Company Registration No. 11045885

THACKERAY ESTATES READING 153 LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Thackeray Estates Reading 153 Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 30 City Road, London, EC1Y 2AB. The principal place of business is Queripel House, 1 Duke of York Square, London, SW3 4LY.

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 investment properties at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis even though at the Balance Sheet date the Company's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by £897,410 (2019: £948,574).

The Directors consider the going concern basis to be appropriate because, in their opinion, the Company will continue to obtain sufficient funding to enable it to pay its debts as they fall due. If the Company were unable to obtain this funding, it would be unable to continue trading and adjustments would have to be made to reduce the value of assets to their realisable amount and to provide for any further liabilities which might arise.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover 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. Turnover is measured as the fair value of the rent receivable.

1.4 Investment properties

Investment property is carried at fair value determined annually by the directors and derived from the current market rents and investment property yields for comparable real estate, adjusted if necessary for any difference in the nature, location or condition of the specific asset. No depreciation is provided. Changes in fair value are recognised in the Income Statement.

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.

THACKERAY ESTATES READING 153 LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.6 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's statement of financial position 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.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

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 and loans from fellow group 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 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.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

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.

THACKERAY ESTATES READING 153 LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 income statement 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 income statement, 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.

2 Employees

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

	2020 Number	2019 Number
Total	2	2

3 Investment property

	2020 £
Fair value	
At 1 April 2019	1,125,000
Revaluations	(275,000)
At 31 March 2020	850,000

THACKERAY ESTATES READING 153 LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

4 Debtors	2020	2019
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	24,019	1,892
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2020	2019
	£	£
Trade creditors	1,320	-
Amounts owed to group undertakings	903,351	952,834
Other creditors	16,758	16,110
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	<u>921,429</u>	<u>968,944</u>
6 Called up share capital	2020	2019
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

7 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

The company has given a cross guarantee to secure the bank borrowing of Thackeray Shops Limited, a fellow subsidiary of the company. The security is given as a fixed and floating charge over the company's assets and it's property. At the balance sheet date the indebtedness of Thackeray Shops Limited to its bankers was £14,395,500 (2019: £16,564,500).

8 Parent company

The immediate parent company is Thackeray Estates Group Limited, a company registered in England and Wales.

The ultimate parent company is Thackeray Estates Holdings Limited, a company 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.