

Spring Valley Properties Limited

Unaudited Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2022

For Filing with Registrar

Company Registration No. 00635278 (England and Wales)

Spring Valley Properties Limited

Company Information

Directors	Mrs S E Suckling Mrs J Young Mr I G Young Mrs J M Powell
Secretary	Mrs S E Suckling
Company number	00635278
Registered office	Heath End Dedham Road Ardleigh Colchester CO7 7QB
Accountants	Moore Kingston Smith LLP 6th Floor 9 Appold Street London EC2A 2AP

Spring Valley Properties Limited

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Spring Valley Properties Limited

Balance Sheet

As at 31 March 2022

	Notes	2022 £	2021 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	6	2,698	2,779
Investment properties	7	4,950,001	4,150,001
		<u>4,952,699</u>	<u>4,152,780</u>
Current assets			
Debtors	8	1,416,663	1,499,044
Cash at bank and in hand		275,962	759,806
		<u>1,692,625</u>	<u>2,258,850</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	<u>(108,002)</u>	<u>(97,537)</u>
Net current assets		<u>1,584,623</u>	<u>2,161,313</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>6,537,322</u>	<u>6,314,093</u>
Provisions for liabilities	10	<u>(99,420)</u>	<u>(23,551)</u>
Net assets		<u><u>6,437,902</u></u>	<u><u>6,290,542</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	11	147,500	147,500
Capital redemption reserve		102,500	102,500
Other reserves	12	(1,284,108)	(1,379,359)
Profit and loss reserves	13	7,472,010	7,419,901
Total equity		<u><u>6,437,902</u></u>	<u><u>6,290,542</u></u>

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

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022 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.

Spring Valley Properties Limited

Balance Sheet (Continued)

As at 31 March 2022

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 13 December 2022 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mrs S E Suckling
Director

Company Registration No. 00635278

Spring Valley Properties Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Spring Valley Properties Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales. The registered office is Heath End Dedham Road, Ardleigh, Colchester, Essex, England, CO7 7QB.

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 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.

The directors are continuing to closely monitor the impact of COVID-19 on the company's ability to continue to trade and action will be taken if required. The directors are regularly reviewing the position and will continue to do so moving forward, but because of the nature of the company's activities the directors do not consider that there will be any significant effect on the ability of the company to continue in business and meet its liabilities as they fall due.

1.3 Turnover

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents amounts due from the company's principal activity during the year, exclusive of Value Added Tax.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Fixtures and fittings	10% straight line
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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.

1.5 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

Spring Valley Properties Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.6 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.7 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.

1.8 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.

Spring Valley Properties Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.9 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.

1.10 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.

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.

Spring Valley Properties Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.11 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.12 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

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 4 (2021 - 4).

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Total	4	4

4 Amounts written off investments

	2022 £	2021 £
Fair value gains/(losses)		
Changes in the fair value of investment properties	95,251	284,000

Spring Valley Properties Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2022

5 Dividends

	2022 £	2021 £
Final paid	59,000	60,394

6 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc £
Cost	
At 1 April 2021	10,026
Additions	600
At 31 March 2022	10,626
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 April 2021	7,247
Depreciation charged in the year	681
At 31 March 2022	7,928
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2022	2,698
At 31 March 2021	2,779

7 Investment property

	2022 £
Fair value	
At 1 April 2021	4,150,001
Additions	704,749
Revaluations	95,251
At 31 March 2022	4,950,001

Investment property comprises both residential and commercial properties. The fair value of the investment property has been arrived at on the basis of a valuation carried out by the directors Mr I. G. Young, Mrs S. E. Suckling, Fenn Wright Chartered Surveyors and Cooke & Arkwright Chartered Surveyors. The valuation was made on an open market value basis by reference to market evidence of transaction prices for similar properties.

Spring Valley Properties Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2022

8 Debtors

	2022	2021
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	1,294	69,781
Corporation tax recoverable	193,635	193,634
Other debtors	867,056	848,913
	<u>1,061,985</u>	<u>1,112,328</u>

	2022	2021
	£	£
Amounts falling due after more than one year:		
Other debtors	<u>354,678</u>	<u>386,716</u>
Total debtors	<u>1,416,663</u>	<u>1,499,044</u>

9 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Trade creditors	1,290	428
Corporation tax	43,573	42,297
Other taxation and social security	13,799	11,259
Other creditors	49,340	43,553
	<u>108,002</u>	<u>97,537</u>

10 Provisions for liabilities

	2022	2021
	£	£
Deferred tax liabilities	<u>99,420</u>	<u>23,551</u>

11 Called up share capital

	2022	2021
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
147,500 Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>147,500</u>	<u>147,500</u>

12 Other reserve

Spring Valley Properties Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2022

12 Other reserve

(Continued)

	2022 £	2021 £
At the beginning of the year	(1,379,359)	(1,663,359)
Additions	95,251	284,000
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
At the end of the year	<u>(1,284,108)</u>	<u>(1,379,359)</u>

13 Profit and loss reserves

	2022 £	2021 £
At the beginning of the year	7,419,901	7,299,975
Profit for the year	111,109	180,320
Dividends declared and paid in the year	(59,000)	(60,394)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
At the end of the year	<u>7,472,010</u>	<u>7,419,901</u>

14 Directors' transactions

At the end of the year £785,164 was owed by Mr I G Young (2021: £789,319) to the company in respect of his director's loan account. No interest is charged on the director's loan account.

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.