Registered number: 02566346

# **Leveys Holdings Limited**

Financial statements
Information for filing with the registrar

29 February 2020



# Balance sheet As at 29 February 2020

		29 February 2020		28 February 2019
Note	•	£		£
4		35,208		53,830
5		550,000		750,000
		585,208		803,830
·				
6	5,046		8,513	•
7	1,485,006		1,451,564	
	1,056,039		1,198,126	
	2,546,091	,	2,658,203	
8	(33,764)		(36,565)	
		2,512,327		2,621,638
		3,097,535		3,425,468
9	(418)		(1,834)	
		(418)		(1,834)
		3,097,117		3,423,634
10		905		905
		2,244,245		2,244,245
		851,967		1,178,484
-	4 5 6 7	4 5 6 5,046 7 1,485,006 1,056,039 2,546,091 8 (33,764)	Note  2020 £  4	Note  2020 £  4

# Balance sheet (continued) As at 29 February 2020

The directors consider that the company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

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 company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

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

The company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 25 November 2020.

K C Clifford Director

Registered number: 02566346

The notes on pages 3 to 8 form part of these financial statements.

## Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 29 February 2020

#### 1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Sandgate House, 102 Quayside, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 3DX.

### 2. Accounting policies

#### 2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the company's accounting policies.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

#### 2.2 Revenue recognition

Revenue comprises rental income receivable during the year. Rentals recieved under operating leases are charged on a straight line basis over the lease term. Incentives for lessees to enter into lease agreements (such as rent-free periods or capital contributions) are spread evenly over the lease term, even if payments are not made on such basis.

Interest receivable is recognised on an accruals basis and is not turnover.

#### 2.3 Consolidation

The entity has taken advantage of the option not to prepare consolidated financial statements contained in Section 398 of the Companies Act 2006 on the basis that the entity and its subsidiary undertakings comprise a small group.

## Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 29 February 2020

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.4 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

#### 2.5 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

The estimated useful lives range as follows:

Plant and machinery

- 3-4 years

Motor vehicles - 4 years

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

#### 2.6 Investment property

Investment property is carried at fair value determined annually by external valuers 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 profit or loss.

# Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 29 February 2020

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.7 Valuation of investments

Investments are carried at cost unless in the opinion of the directors this value is permanently impaired, in which case appropriate charge is made to the profit and loss account.

#### 2.8 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to profit or loss in the year that the company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance sheet.

#### 2.9 Financial instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

#### 3. Employee numbers

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was as follows:

2020	2019
No.	No.
6	6

# Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 29 February 2020

## 4. Tangible fixed assets

·	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 March 2019	6,535	105,998	112,533
Additions	1,986	-	1,986
Disposals	(333)	•	(333)
At 29 February 2020	8,188	105,998	114,186
Depreciation		•	
At 1 March 2019	6,208	52,495	58,703
Charge for the year on owned assets	357	20,251	20,608
Disposals	(333)	-	(333)
At 29 February 2020	6,232	72,746	78,978
Net book value			
At 29 February 2020	1,956	33,252	35,208
At 28 February 2019	327	53,503	53,830

## 5. Investment property

	Investment property £
Valuation	
At 1 March 2019	750,000
Written off amount	(200,000)
At 29 February 2020	550,000
	<del></del>

Investment properties shown at their open market value based on the directors' valuation.

# Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 29 February 2020

Charged to profit or loss 1,416	6.	Debtors		
7. Current asset investments  29 February 2019 £ Listed investments  1,485,006 1,451,564  1,485,006 1,451,564  8. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year  29 February 2020 2019 £ £ Corporation tax Other taxation and social security Other creditors  30,311 31,790 33,764 36,565  9. Deferred taxation  At beginning of year Charged to profit or loss 1,416			2020	2019
7. Current asset investments  29 February 2020 2019 £ £ £ Listed investments  1,485,006 1,451,564  1,485,006 1,451,564  1,485,006 1,451,564  2020 2019 £ £ Corporation tax Other taxation and social security Other creditors  30,311 31,790  33,764 36,565  At beginning of year Charged to profit or loss  29 February 28 February 2020 2019 £ £ £ Corporation tax 377 2,228 30,311 31,790 33,764 36,565		Prepayments and accrued income	5,046	8,513
Listed investments   29 February 2020			5,046	8,513
Listed investments 2020 £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £	7.	Current asset investments		
Listed investments			2020	2019
8. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year  29 February 2020 2019 £ £  Corporation tax 377 2,228 Other taxation and social security 3,076 2,547 Other creditors 30,311 31,790  33,764 36,565  9. Deferred taxation  At beginning of year (1,834) Charged to profit or loss (1,814)	•	Listed investments		
29 February 2020 2019	·		1,485,006	1,451,564
Corporation tax   377   2,228	8.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
Corporation tax   377   2,228			2020	2019
Other taxation and social security       3,076       2,547         Other creditors       30,311       31,790         33,764       36,565         9. Deferred taxation       2020 €         At beginning of year       (1,834)         Charged to profit or loss       1,416		Corporation tax		
Other creditors  30,311 31,790 33,764 36,565  9. Deferred taxation  2020 £  At beginning of year Charged to profit or loss  (1,834) 1,416				
9. Deferred taxation  2020 £  At beginning of year Charged to profit or loss  (1,834)			30,311	31,790
At beginning of year Charged to profit or loss  2020 £  (1,834)			33,764	36,565
At beginning of year Charged to profit or loss  (1,834)  1,416	9.	Deferred taxation		
At beginning of year Charged to profit or loss  (1,834)  1,416			•	
Charged to profit or loss 1,416				
				(1,834) 1 416
At end of year (418)			·	
		At end of year		(418)

# Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 29 February 2020

9.	Deferred taxation (continued)		
	The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:		
		29 February 2020 £	28 February 2019 £
	Accelerated capital allowances	(418)	(1,834)
		(418)	(1,834)
10.	Share capital		
		29 February 2020 £	28 February 2019 £
	Allotted, called up and fully paid		
	905 (2019 - 905) Ordinary shares shares of £1.00 each	905	905