

Company Registration No. 00489118 (England and Wales)

OVERCOURT LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

OVERCOURT LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Mrs B Faherty Mr J Rochman Miss L J Faherty
Secretary	Mrs E M Hendle
Company number	00489118
Registered office	66 Prescott Street London E1 8NN
Auditor	CBW Audit Limited 66 Prescott Street London E1 8NN
Business address	23 Highbury Crescent Highbury London N5 1RX

OVERCOURT LIMITED

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OVERCOURT LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

The directors present the strategic report for the year ended 31 March 2021.

Fair review of the business

Overcourt Limited's principal activity continued to be that of general construction, civil engineering, development and sales of real estate. All the activities are undertaken with in the UK.

The company meets its day to day working capital requirements through its cash and reserves. The company's forecasts and projections, taking account of potential changes in trading performance, show that the company is able to operate within the level of its current facility.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The management of the business and the execution of our strategy are subject to a number of risks. The following section comprises a summary of the main risks which we believe could potentially impact upon our operating and financial performance.

People

The resignation of key subcontractors and the inability to recruit talented people with the right skill sets could adversely affect our results.

Macroeconomic environment

The property market sector is affecting by the general macroeconomic cycle, and specifically the business suffers from inflation, interest rate fluctuations and other factors.

Competition

The industry has continued to see significant consolidation within the market and as a consequence the level of competition has increased considerably.

Technology

Having devised and operated successful technological solutions required for our trading activities, we are constantly investigating improvements in these areas.

Legal

The company is subject to property regulations. The company takes its responsibilities seriously and ensures that its policies, systems and procedures are continually updated and comply with the legal requirements in all the sectors in which we operate.

Key performance indicators

Turnover for the year has increased by approximately 25% (£2.1m). This is due to a dilapidation receipt in the year and rental income increasing slightly compared to the previous year.

Gross profit has increased in the year by £6.37m due to reasons explained above, the gross profit margin has increased from 36% to 89%. Net assets have increased by £6.36m (7%).

On behalf of the board

Miss L J Faherty

Director

23 December 2021

OVERCOURT LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of General Construction, Civil Engineering, Development and Sale of Real Estate

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 8.

Ordinary dividends were paid amounting to £353,332. The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

Mrs B Faherty
Mr J Rochman
Miss L J Faherty

Future developments

The directors aim to maintain the management policies which have resulted in the company's growth in recent years.

Auditor

In accordance with the company's articles, a resolution proposing that CBW Audit Limited be reappointed as auditor of the company will be put at a General Meeting.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

On behalf of the board

Miss L J Faherty

Director

23 December 2021

OVERCOURT LIMITED

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

OVERCOURT LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF OVERCOURT LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Overcourt Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2021 which comprise the profit and loss account, the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2021 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit:

- the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

OVERCOURT LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF OVERCOURT LIMITED

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report and the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

OVERCOURT LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF OVERCOURT LIMITED

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

We ensured that the engagement team collectively had the appropriate competence, capabilities and skills to identify or recognise non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations. The laws and regulations applicable to the company were identified through discussions with directors and other management, and from our commercial knowledge and experience of development and sale of real estate. Of these laws and regulations, we focused on those that we considered may have a direct material effect on the financial statements or the operations of the company, including Companies Act 2006, taxation legislation, IR35 Off Payroll Working, data protection, anti-bribery, anti-money-laundering, employment, environmental and health and safety legislation. The extent of compliance with these laws and regulations identified above was assessed through making enquiries of management and inspecting legal correspondence. The identified laws and regulations were communicated within the audit team regularly and the team remained alert to instances of non-compliance throughout the audit.

We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement, including obtaining an understanding of how fraud might occur, by:

- making enquiries of management as to where they considered there was susceptibility to fraud, their knowledge of actual, suspected and alleged fraud;
- considering the internal controls in place to mitigate risks of fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations; and

To address the risk of fraud through management bias and override of controls, we:

- performed analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships;
- tested journal entries to identify unusual transactions; and
- investigated the rationale behind significant or unusual transactions.

In response to the risk of irregularities and non-compliance with laws and regulations, we designed procedures which included, but were not limited to:

- agreeing financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation;
- reading the minutes of meetings of those charged with governance;
- enquiring of management as to actual and potential litigation and claims; and
- reviewing correspondence with HMRC, relevant regulators including the company's legal advisors.

There are inherent limitations in our audit procedures described above. The more removed that laws and regulations are from financial transactions, the less likely it is that we would become aware of non-compliance. Auditing standards also limit the audit procedures required to identify non-compliance with laws and regulations to enquiry of the directors and other management and the inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any. Material misstatements that arise due to fraud can be harder to detect than those that arise from error as they may involve deliberate concealment or collusion.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

OVERCOURT LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF OVERCOURT LIMITED

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

For and on behalf of CBW Audit Limited

23 December 2021

**Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor**

66 Prescot Street
London
E1 8NN

OVERCOURT LIMITED**PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021**

		Year ended 31 March 2021 £	Year ended 31 March 2020 £
	Notes		
Turnover	3	10,549,311	8,441,658
Cost of sales		(1,129,170)	(5,393,024)
Gross profit		<u>9,420,141</u>	<u>3,048,634</u>
Distribution costs		(386,448)	(349,135)
Administrative expenses		(942,548)	(881,815)
Other operating income		198,214	197,346
Operating profit		<u>8,289,359</u>	<u>2,015,030</u>
Interest receivable and similar income	6	15,636	42,926
Profit before taxation		<u>8,304,995</u>	<u>2,057,956</u>
Tax on profit	7	(1,593,614)	(432,362)
Profit for the financial year		<u><u>6,711,381</u></u>	<u><u>1,625,594</u></u>

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

OVERCOURT LIMITED**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021**

	Year ended 31 March 2021 £	Year ended 31 March 2020 £
Profit for the year	6,711,381	1,625,594
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>6,711,381</u>	<u>1,625,594</u>

OVERCOURT LIMITED**BALANCE SHEET****AS AT 31 MARCH 2021**

	Notes	2021 £	£	2020 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	9		8,086		10,704
Current assets					
Stocks	10	77,485,009		75,560,426	
Debtors	11	3,926,263		3,009,212	
Cash at bank and in hand		17,937,311		17,530,596	
		<u>99,348,583</u>		<u>96,100,234</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	<u>(3,995,745)</u>		<u>(7,107,613)</u>	
Net current assets			95,352,838		88,992,621
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>95,360,924</u>		<u>89,003,325</u>
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax liability	13	1,323	(1,323)	1,773	(1,773)
Net assets			<u>95,359,601</u>		<u>89,001,552</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	15	250,000		250,000	
Profit and loss reserves		95,109,601		88,751,552	
Total equity		<u>95,359,601</u>		<u>89,001,552</u>	

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 23 December 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:

Miss L J Faherty
Director

Company Registration No. 00489118

OVERCOURT LIMITED**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021**

		Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
		£	£	£
Balance at 1 April 2019		250,000	87,479,290	87,729,290
Year ended 31 March 2020:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	1,625,594	1,625,594
Dividends	8	-	(353,332)	(353,332)
Balance at 31 March 2020		250,000	88,751,552	89,001,552
Year ended 31 March 2021:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	6,711,381	6,711,381
Dividends	8	-	(353,332)	(353,332)
Balance at 31 March 2021		250,000	95,109,601	95,359,601

OVERCOURT LIMITED**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021**

		2021		2020	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from operations	17	1,798,863		2,860,785	
Income taxes paid		(1,054,452)		(1,301,666)	
Net cash inflow from operating activities		744,411		1,559,119	
Investing activities					
Interest received		15,636		42,926	
Net cash generated from investing activities		15,636		42,926	
Financing activities					
Dividends paid		(353,332)		(353,332)	
Net cash used in financing activities		(353,332)		(353,332)	
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		406,715		1,248,713	
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		17,530,596		16,281,883	
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		17,937,311		17,530,596	

OVERCOURT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Overcourt Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 66 Prescott Street, London, E1 8NN.

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.

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 represents Rents receivable. The turnover and pre-tax profit are attributable to the company's activity as developers of real estate.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

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:

Plant and machinery	20% Reducing Balance
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	20% Reducing Balance
Motor vehicles	25% Reducing Balance

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.

OVERCOURT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 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.

1.6 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of cost and replacement cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

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.

OVERCOURT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

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, 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.

OVERCOURT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Other financial liabilities

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value through profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

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 Derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to fair value at each reporting end date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset, whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability.

1.11 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 taxation is provided in full in respect of taxation deferred by timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes. The deferred tax balance has not been discounted.

OVERCOURT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.12 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.

1.13 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.14 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 Turnover and other revenue

An analysis of the company's turnover is as follows:

	2021 £	2020 £
Turnover analysed by class of business		
Rent receivable	8,849,311	7,953,932
Dilapidation receipts	1,700,000	487,726
	<u>10,549,311</u>	<u>8,441,658</u>
	2021 £	2020 £
Other significant revenue		
Interest income	15,636	42,926
Commissions received	48,214	47,346
	<u></u>	<u></u>

OVERCOURT LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021****4 Employees**

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

	2021	2020
	Number	Number
Site workers	10	11
Managerial and office administration	7	7
Total	<u>17</u>	<u>18</u>

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2021	2020
	£	£
Wages and salaries	397,764	379,992
Social security costs	46,679	45,737
Pension costs	116,464	114,004
	<u>560,907</u>	<u>539,733</u>

5 Directors' remuneration

	2021	2020
	£	£
Remuneration for qualifying services	206,762	203,402
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	25,845	25,425
	<u>232,607</u>	<u>228,827</u>

Remuneration disclosed above include the following amounts paid to the highest paid director:

	2021	2020
	£	£
Remuneration for qualifying services	206,762	203,402
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	25,845	25,425

OVERCOURT LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021****6 Interest receivable and similar income**

	2021	2020
	£	£
Interest income		
Interest on bank deposits	10,410	37,468
Other interest income	5,226	5,458
	<u>15,636</u>	<u>42,926</u>

Investment income includes the following:

Interest on financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss	10,410	37,468
	<u>10,410</u>	<u>37,468</u>

7 Taxation

	2021	2020
	£	£
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	1,594,064	432,714
	<u>1,594,064</u>	<u>432,714</u>
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(450)	(352)
	<u>(450)</u>	<u>(352)</u>
Total tax charge	<u>1,593,614</u>	<u>432,362</u>

The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2021	2020
	£	£
Profit before taxation	8,304,995	2,057,956
	<u>8,304,995</u>	<u>2,057,956</u>
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2020: 19.00%)	1,577,949	391,012
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	15,618	40,998
Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation	(47)	(57)
Depreciation on assets not qualifying for tax allowances	497	660
Deferred tax adjustments in respect of prior years	(450)	(352)
Pensions	47	101
	<u>1,593,614</u>	<u>432,362</u>
Taxation charge for the year	<u>1,593,614</u>	<u>432,362</u>

OVERCOURT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

8 Dividends

	2021	2020	2021	2020
	Per share	Per share	Total	Total
	£	£	£	£
Ordinary shares				
Interim paid	0.71	0.71	353,332	353,332

9 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
At 1 April 2020 and 31 March 2021	94,206	8,468	30,073	132,747
Depreciation and impairment				
At 1 April 2020	94,062	7,423	20,558	122,043
Depreciation charged in the year	29	210	2,379	2,618
At 31 March 2021	94,091	7,633	22,937	124,661
Carrying amount				
At 31 March 2021	115	835	7,136	8,086
At 31 March 2020	144	1,045	9,515	10,704

10 Stocks

	2021	2020
	£	£
Work in progress	19,885,076	27,122,600
Finished goods and goods for resale	57,599,933	48,437,826
	77,485,009	75,560,426

11 Debtors

	2021	2020
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Corporation tax recoverable	-	370,251
Prepayments and accrued income	3,926,263	2,638,961
	3,926,263	3,009,212

Trade debtors represent provisions for rent free periods that are required under FRS 102 regulation rules.

OVERCOURT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

12 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2021 £	2020 £
Trade creditors	178,740	244,095
Amounts owed to group undertakings	1,122,540	2,822,742
Corporation tax	169,361	-
Other taxation and social security	135,748	362,581
Other creditors	2,330,443	3,616,167
Accruals and deferred income	58,913	62,028
	<u>3,995,745</u>	<u>7,107,613</u>

Other creditors include £484,289 being rent paid by tenants in advance at the quarter end date. A further total of £1,327,849 represents rental deposits and service charges held for tenants in designated Bank accounts. A further amount of £211,974 is owed to the directors which is interest free and repayable on demand.

13 Deferred taxation

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where the company has a legally enforceable right to do so. The following is the analysis of the deferred tax balances (after offset) for financial reporting purposes:

	Liabilities 2021 £	Liabilities 2020 £
Balances:		
Accelerated capital allowances	<u>1,323</u>	<u>1,773</u>
Movements in the year:		2021 £
Liability at 1 April 2020		1,773
Credit to profit or loss		(450)
Liability at 31 March 2021		<u>1,323</u>

The deferred tax liability set out above is expected to reverse within [12 months] and relates to accelerated capital allowances that are expected to mature within the same period.

14 Retirement benefit schemes

	2021 £	2020 £
Defined contribution schemes		
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	<u>116,464</u>	<u>114,004</u>

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

OVERCOURT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

15 Share capital

	2021 £	2020 £
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
250,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	250,000	250,000

Interim dividends on Ordinary Shares held by the shareholders of the Company, totalling £353,332, was paid in April and October 2020.

16 Related party transactions

Remuneration of key management personnel

The remuneration of key management personnel is as follows.

	2021 £	2020 £
Aggregate compensation	206,762	203,402

Other information

During the year the company paid £30,000 (2020: £30,000) to a director as consultancy fees.

At 31 March 2021 the company owed the directors £211,974 (2020: £967,293).

During the year the company received £150,000 (2020: £150,000) in relation to administration charges from a company controlled by common directors.

At 31 March 2021 the company owed £1,122,540 (2020: £2,822,742) to a company with a common director. This balance is interest free and payable on demand.

17 Cash generated from operations

	2021 £	2020 £
Profit for the year after tax	6,711,381	1,625,594
Adjustments for:		
Taxation charged	1,593,614	432,362
Investment income	(15,636)	(42,926)
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	2,618	3,471
Movements in working capital:		
(Increase)/decrease in stocks	(1,924,583)	1,641,605
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	(1,287,302)	1,139,784
Decrease in creditors	(3,281,229)	(1,939,105)
Cash generated from operations	1,798,863	2,860,785

OVERCOURT LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021**

18 Analysis of changes in net funds

	1 April 2020	Cash flows 31 March 2021	
	£	£	£
Cash at bank and in hand	17,530,596	406,715	17,937,311
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

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.