Company Registration No. 10663480 (England and Wales)

**ACCORD PROPERTY HOLDINGS LIMITED** 

**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** 

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

30 SEPTEMBER 2018

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR



Abbey House Hickleys Court South Street Farnham GU9 7QQ

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## COMPANY INFORMATION

**Directors** Mr I. Coulman

Mr P. Selous-Hodges

Company number 10663480

Registered office 33 Bridge Street

Leatherhead Surrey KT22 8BN

Accountants Taylorcocks

Abbey House Hickleys Court South Street Farnham Surrey GU9 7QQ

**BALANCE SHEET** 

## AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

		201	8	2017	7
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Investment properties	3		811,395		811,395
Current assets					
Debtors	4	19,644		179,806	
Cash at bank and in hand		6,531		27,754	
		26,175		207,560	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(344,700)		(540,526)	
Net current liabilities			(318,525)		(332,966)
Total assets less current liabilities			492,870		478,429
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		(453,541)		(480,418)
	ū		(130)3717		(100)120)
Net assets/(liabilities)			39,329		(1,989)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			39,229		(2,089)
Total equity			39,329		(1,989)

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

### **BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**

### AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

For the financial year ended 30 September 2018 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.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 6 March 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr I. Coulman Mr P. Selous-Hodges
Director Director

Company Registration No. 10663480

The notes on pages 4 to 8 form part of these financial statements

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Accord Property Holdings Limited (10663480) is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 33 Bridge Street, Leatherhead, Surrey, KT22 8BN.

### 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 a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest  $\pounds$ .

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 Turnover

Revenue represents rents receivable for the year from the investment property.

## 1.3 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. The surplus or deficit on revaluation is recognised in profit or loss.

Where fair value cannot be achieved without undue cost or effort, investment property is accounted for as tangible fixed assets.

### 1.4 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand 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.

### 1.5 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.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

### 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.

### 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 and loans from fellow group companies 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.

### 1.6 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

### 1.7 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 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

### 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.

### 2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 2 (2017 - 2).

### 3 Investment property

	2018
	£
Fair value	
At 1 October 2017 and 30 September 2018	811,395

The investment property was valued by the director on 30 September 2018 on an open market basis.

### 4 Debtors

2018	2017
£	£
19,544	34,204
100	145,174
19,644	179,378
-	428
19,644	179,806
	19,544 100 —————————————————————————————————

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
	•	2018	2017
		£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	34,313	178,122
	Trade creditors	84	-
	Amounts due to group undertakings	276,983	337,650
	Corporation tax	9,202	-
	Other taxation and social security	6,150	-
	Other creditors	17,968	24,754
		344,700	540,526
6	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
		2018	2017
		£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	453,541	480,418

## 7 Deferred taxation

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the company and movements thereon:

	Assets	Assets
	2018	2017
Balances:	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	-	428
		2018
Movements in the year:		£
Liability/(Asset) at 1 October 2017		(428)
Charge to profit or loss		428
Liability at 30 September 2018		

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

8	Called up share capital		
		2018	2017
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		
	100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100
		100	100

### 9 Related party transactions

During the year, the company rented its investment property to an entity under common control. During the year, the company made sales to the related entity amounting to £71,936. At the year end, the company was owed £19,545 (2017 - £34,204) by the related entity. This amount can be seen within trade debtors.

The company also maintains a loan account with the entity under common control. At the year end, the company owed the related entity £276,983 (2017 - £337,650).

## 10 Parent company

The company was under the control of the directors throughout the current and previous year by virtue of their shareholding.

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.