Company Registration No. 10663480 (England and Wales)
ACCORD PROPERTY HOLDINGS LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30 SEPTEMBER 2020
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR
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The Granary Hones Yard 1 Waverley Lane Farnham Surrey GU9 88B

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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 TC Group

The Granary Hones Yard 1 Waverley Lane

Farnham Surrey GU9 8BB

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

		2020		2019	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Investment properties	3		811,395		811,395
Current assets					
Debtors	4	19,646		19,647	
Cash at bank and in hand		33,370		19,314	
		53,016		38,961	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(95,981)		(155,690)	
Net current liabilities			(42,965)		(116,729)
Total assets less current liabilities			768,430		694,666
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		(218,108)		(346,468
Net assets			550,322		348,198
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			550,222		348,098
Total equity			550,322		348,198

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 2020

For the financial year ended 30 September 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.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 23 June 2021 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 2020

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 Going concern

The directors have assessed the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic and believe that they have taken sufficient steps and have adequate resources in place to continue trading for at least twelve months from the date that these financial statements are signed.

1.3 Turnover

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

1.4 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.

1.5 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.6 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.

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.

1.7 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.

1.8 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 2 (2019 - 2).

3 Investment property

2020

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Fair value

At 1 October 2019 and 30 September 2020

811,395

The investment property was valued by the director on 30 September 2020 on an open market basis.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

4	Debtors	2020	2019
	Amounts falling due within one year:	2020 £	2019 £
	Amounts faming due within one year.	1	•
	Trade debtors	19,546	19,547
	Other debtors	100	100
		19,646	19,647
5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
,	Creditors, amounts faming due within one year	2020	2019
		£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	27,547	123,191
	Trade creditors	1,463	435
	Corporation tax	47,670	9,356
	Other taxation and social security	3,013	6,420
	Other creditors	16,288	16,288
		95,981	155,690
6	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
•	diameter and the second	2020	2019
		£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	218,108	346,468
7	Called up share capital		
		2020	2019
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		
	100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

8 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 £65,151 (2019 - £65,150). At the year end, the company was owed £19,545 (2019 - £19,545) by the related entity. This amount can be seen within trade debtors.

During the year the intercompany loan was written off by the related entity totalling £199,999 (2019 - £268,983).

9 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.