Registered number: 00592180

MICHEL GROVE PROPERTIES LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020



21/09/2021 COMPANIES HOUSE

COMPANY INFORMATION

B Ackerman **Directors**

N Ackerman

00592180 Registered number

Registered office 113 Brent Street

London NW4 2DX

Independent auditors Wilder Coe Ltd

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors 1st Floor Sackville House

143-149 Fenchurch Street

London EC3M 6BL

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MICHEL GROVE PROPERTIES LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 00592180

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Note		2020 £		2019 £
Fixed assets			~		~
Investment properties Current assets	. 4		377,358		419,286
Debtors ·	5	380,004		315,401	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(408)		-	
Net current assets	-	_	379,596		315,401
Total assets less current liabilities		-	756,954	_	734,687
Provisions for liabilities	7		(65,396)		(73,364)
Net assets		- -	691,558	=	661,323
Capital and reserves					
Allotted, called up and fully paid share capital			1,202		1,202
Other reserves	8		30,774		30,774
Profit and loss account	8		659,582		629,347
Total equity		-	691,558	-	661,323

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

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 Directors' Report and Statement of Income and Retained Earnings 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

17/09/2021

B Ackerman Director

The notes on pages 21 to 6 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1. General information

Michel Grove Properties Limited (Company number: 00592180) is a private company limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 113 Brent Street, London, NW4 2DX. The trading address is the same as the registered office.

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 Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements are prepared in GBP sterling, which is the functional currency of the Company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £ (GBP).

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption in Financial Reporting Standard 102, Section 1A.7 from the requirement to produce a Statement of Cash Flows on the grounds that it is a small company.

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption in Financial Reporting Standard 102, Section 33.1A not to disclose transactions with group entities which are wholly owned by a member of the group.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

Please refer to the Strategic Report included in the group financial statements of Bana One Limited for a detailed review of the ongoing impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the business. Bana One Limited is the ultimate parent company and has adequate cash reserves to enable the Company to meet its anticipated financial commitments in the next 12 months. The directors consider it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

2.3 Turnover

Turnover comprises rental and other property related income exclusive of Value Added Tax.

Turnover in respect of rental income, lease premiums, insurance and other recharges of property related expenditure is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the turnover can be reliably measured. Turnover is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding Value Added Tax.

2.4 Investment property

Investment properties are carried at fair value, determined annually by the directors on the basis of open market values for its current use. No depreciation is provided in relation to investment properties. Changes in fair value are recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 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 rate 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 when there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occured 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 the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occuring 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 the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans and other loans including loans from fellow group companies, are initially recognised at transaction price.

Short-term creditors are measured at cost/transaction price and not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax.

The current corporation tax charge 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 and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date.

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 is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 2 (2019 - 2).

4. Investment properties

Freehold property £
419,286
(41,928)
377,358

The fair value of investment property has been determined by one of the directors of the Company; who is a chartered surveyor.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

5. Debtors

J.	Debtors		
		2020 £	2019 £
	Amounts falling due within one year		
	Trade debtors	-	911
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	376,144	311,929
	Other debtors ·	3,860	2,561
		380,004	315,401
6.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2020 £	2019 £
	Trade creditors	408	-
7.	Deferred taxation		
	8	2020 £	2019 £
	At beginning of year	73,364	73,364
	Charged to profit or loss	(7,968)	-
	At end of year	65,396	73,364
	The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:		
		2020 £	2019 £
	Revaluation of investment property	65,396 	73,364

The amount of the reversal of deferred tax expected to occur next year is dependent on any future fair value movements on investment properties.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

8. Reserves

Profit and loss account

As at 31 December 2020 there were distributable reserves of £369,069 (2019: £304,874). The non-distributable component as at 31 December 2020 was £290,513 (2019: £324,473).

9. Parent company

The immediate parent company is Townworth Ltd, a company registered in England and Wales.

The ultimate parent undertaking is Bana One Limited, a company registered in England and Wales.

Bana One Limited prepares group financial statements and copies can be obtained from 113 Brent Street, London, NW4 2DX.

10. Auditors' information

The Company was subject to an audit for the year ended 31 December 2020. The audit report issued by Robert Bradman BA CA, as Senior Statutory Auditor of Wilder Coe Ltd, was issued with an unqualified opinion.