

Company Registration No. 02189526 (England and Wales)

ESTATE MANAGEMENT (HAMPSTEAD) LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 24 DECEMBER 2020

FILLETED ACCOUNTS

**Faulkner House
Victoria Street
St Albans
Hertfordshire
AL1 3SE**

**Rayner Essex LLP
Chartered Accountants**

ESTATE MANAGEMENT (HAMPSTEAD) LIMITED

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ESTATE MANAGEMENT (HAMPSTEAD) LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 24 DECEMBER 2020

		2020		2019	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Current assets					
Cash at bank and in hand		685,453		358,852	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2	<u>(685,450)</u>		<u>(358,849)</u>	
Net current assets			3		3
			<u><u> </u></u>		<u><u> </u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	3		3		3
			<u><u> </u></u>		<u><u> </u></u>

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

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 28 April 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:

D Rosenfelder
Director

Company Registration No. 02189526

ESTATE MANAGEMENT (HAMPSTEAD) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 24 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Estate Management (Hampstead) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Estate Office, 18b Avenue Mansions, Finchley Road, London, NW3 7AU.

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 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 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.

1.3 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.

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.

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.

ESTATE MANAGEMENT (HAMPSTEAD) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 24 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

1.4 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.

2 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Amounts owed to group undertakings	685,450	358,849

3 Called up share capital

	2020 Number	2019 Number	2020 £	2019 £
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary Shares of £1 each	3	3	3	3

4 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The impact of uncertainties due to Covid 19 on our audit.

Uncertainties related to the global effects of Covid-19 are relevant to understanding our audit of the financial statements. All audits assess and challenge the reasonableness of estimates made by the directors, such as impairment of fixed assets, recoverability of debtors, intangibles assets and related disclosures and the appropriateness of the going concern basis of preparation of the financial statements. All of these depend on assessments of the future economic environment and the company's future prospects and performance. Covid -19 is one of the most significant global economic events presently and at the date of this report its effects are subject to unprecedented levels of uncertainty of outcomes, with the full range of possible effects unknown. No audit should be expected to predict the unknowable future implications for a company and this is particularly the case in relation to Covid-19.

The senior statutory auditor was Neil Heyes FCA.

The auditor was Rayner Essex LLP.

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.