Company Registration No. 02363282 (England and Wales)

HARLEQUIN HOUSE TEDDINGTON LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

HARLEQUIN HOUSE TEDDINGTON LIMITED

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HARLEQUIN HOUSE TEDDINGTON LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Notes	2021 £	2021 £	2020 £	2020 £
Fixed assets					
Investments	**4**		1,852,002		1,852,002
Current assets					
Debtors	**6**	10,066		-	
Cash at bank and in hand		336,298		344,093	
		346,364		344,093	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**7**	(3,529,844)		(3,535,924)	
Net current liabilities			(3,183,480)		(3,191,831)
Net liabilities			(1,331,478)		(1,339,829)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	**8**		10,000		10,000
Profit and loss reserves			(1,341,478)		(1,349,829)
Total equity			(1,331,478)		(1,339,829)

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

For the financial year ended 31 December 2021 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges his 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 and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 26 September 2022

Mr S A Lewis
Director

Company Registration No. 02363282

HARLEQUIN HOUSE TEDDINGTON LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	£	£	£
Balance at 1 January 2020	10,000	(1,398,050)	(1,388,050)
Year ended 31 December 2020:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	48,221	48,221
Balance at 31 December 2020	10,000	(1,349,829)	(1,339,829)
Year ended 31 December 2021:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	8,351	8,351
Balance at 31 December 2021	10,000	(1,341,478)	(1,331,478)

1 Accounting policies

Company information
Harlequin House Teddington Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 8 Weymouth Mews, London, United Kingdom, W1G 7EA.

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 £.

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 financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis as the company has received an assurance of financial support from it's ultimate parent company, Langland Estates Limited.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

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 Cash at bank and in hand

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.

1.5 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.

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, 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.

1.6 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.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

1.7 Taxation
The tax expense represents the tax currently payable.

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.

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:

	2021 Number	2020 Number
Total	1	1

3 Taxation

	2021 £	2020 £
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	849	9,929

4 Fixed asset investments

	2021	2020
	£	£
Investments	1,852,002	1,852,002

Movements in fixed asset investments

	Investments other than loans
	£
Cost or valuation	
At 1 January 2021 & 31 December 2021	1,852,002
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2021	1,852,002
At 31 December 2020	1,852,002

5 Significant undertakings

At the year end the company had a significant beneficial holding in SP Acquis LLP, a company incorporated in England. The proportion of voting rights held was 50%.

6 Debtors

	2021	2020
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Amounts owed by group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest	10,066	-

7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2021	2020
	£	£
Amounts owed to group undertakings	3,498,306	3,498,306
Corporation tax	24,788	33,868
Other creditors	6,750	3,750
	3,529,844	3,535,924

8 Called up share capital

Ordinary share capital	2021 Number	2020 Number	2021 £	2020 £
Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary of £1 each	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

9 Related party transactions

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

Amounts due to related parties	2021 £	2020 £
Entities with control, joint control or significant influence over the company	3,837,273	3,837,273

Other information

10 Controlling party

The parent company is Langland Estates Limited, a company incorporated in England and it's registered office address is 8 Weymouth Mews, London, W1G 7EA.

Mr S Lewis, the director of this company, is the ultimate controlling party by virtue of his shareholding in the parent company.

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.