

Company Registration No. 03368178 (England and Wales)

**URBAN PROPERTY SERVICES LIMITED**  
**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

# URBAN PROPERTY SERVICES LIMITED

## CONTENTS

---

|                                   | Page  |
|-----------------------------------|-------|
| Balance sheet                     | 1 - 2 |
| Notes to the financial statements | 3 - 6 |

---

# URBAN PROPERTY SERVICES LIMITED

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

|                                                       | Notes | 2019<br>£       | £             | 2018<br>£       | £             |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| <b>Fixed assets</b>                                   |       |                 |               |                 |               |
| Tangible assets                                       | 3     |                 | 3,663         |                 | 5,023         |
| <b>Current assets</b>                                 |       |                 |               |                 |               |
| Debtors                                               |       | 23,855          |               | 14,319          |               |
| Cash at bank and in hand                              |       | 5,265           |               | 92,065          |               |
|                                                       |       | <u>29,120</u>   |               | <u>106,384</u>  |               |
| <b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b> |       | <u>(15,453)</u> |               | <u>(53,114)</u> |               |
| <b>Net current assets</b>                             |       |                 | 13,667        |                 | 53,270        |
| <b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>          |       |                 | 17,330        |                 | 58,293        |
| <b>Provisions for liabilities</b>                     |       |                 | -             |                 | (811)         |
| <b>Net assets</b>                                     |       |                 | <u>17,330</u> |                 | <u>57,482</u> |
| <b>Capital and reserves</b>                           |       |                 |               |                 |               |
| Called up share capital                               | 4     |                 | 2             |                 | 2             |
| Profit and loss reserves                              |       |                 | 17,328        |                 | 57,480        |
| <b>Total equity</b>                                   |       |                 | <u>17,330</u> |                 | <u>57,482</u> |

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006 all of the members of the company have consented to the preparation of abridged financial statements pursuant to paragraph 1A of Schedule 1 to the Small Companies and Groups (Accounts and Directors' Report) Regulations (S.I. 2008/409)(b).

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 period ended 30 September 2019 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 member has not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the period 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.

# **URBAN PROPERTY SERVICES LIMITED**

## **BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**

***AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2019***

---

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 27 January 2020

D Ziman

**Director**

**Company Registration No. 03368178**

# URBAN PROPERTY SERVICES LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019**

---

### **1 Accounting policies**

#### **Company information**

Urban Property Services Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Finsgate, 5-7 Cranwood Street, London, United Kingdom, EC1V 9EE.

#### **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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

#### **1.2 Going concern**

At the time of approving the financial statements, the director has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the director continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

#### **1.3 Turnover**

Turnover represents amounts receivable for goods and services net of VAT and trade discounts.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

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 Tangible fixed assets**

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

|                                |                      |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| Fixtures, fittings & equipment | 25% Reducing balance |
| Computer equipment             | 25% Straight Line    |

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

# URBAN PROPERTY SERVICES LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

---

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

#### 1.6 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.

#### 1.7 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.

# URBAN PROPERTY SERVICES LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

---

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### **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.

### 1.8 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.

### 1.9 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.

#### **Deferred tax**

The accounting policy in respect of deferred tax has been changed to reflect the requirements of FRS19 - Deferred tax. Deferred tax is provided in full in respect of taxation deferred by timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes.

The above amounts to a change in accounting policy. The previous policy was to provide deferred tax only to the extent that it was probable that liabilities would crystallise in the foreseeable future. The adoption of the standard has not required a prior period adjustment.

### 1.10 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

# URBAN PROPERTY SERVICES LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

---

### 1 Accounting policies (Continued)

#### 1.11 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

#### 1.12 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

### 2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 3 (2018 - 1)

### 3 Tangible fixed assets

|                                     | Total<br>£ |
|-------------------------------------|------------|
| <b>Cost</b>                         |            |
| At 1 May 2018 and 30 September 2019 | 43,789     |
| <b>Depreciation and impairment</b>  |            |
| At 1 May 2018                       | 38,766     |
| Depreciation charged in the period  | 1,360      |
| At 30 September 2019                | 40,126     |
| <b>Carrying amount</b>              |            |
| At 30 September 2019                | 3,663      |
| At 30 April 2018                    | 5,023      |

### 4 Called up share capital

|                               | 2019<br>£ | 2018<br>£ |
|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| <b>Ordinary share capital</b> |           |           |
| <b>Issued and fully paid</b>  |           |           |
| 2 Ordinary Shares of £1 each  | 2         | 2         |

### 5 Related party transactions

At the year end the company owed £ nil (2018 - £540) to D Ziman, the director of the company, in respect of an interest free loan which is repayable on demand.

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.