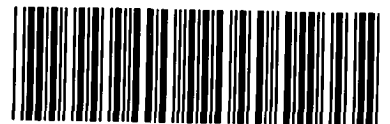


MONMORE PROPERTIES LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

PLANT & CO LIMITED

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor
17 Lichfield Street
Stone
Staffordshire
ST15 8NA

THURSDAY



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29/12/2022

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MONMORE PROPERTIES LIMITED

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MONMORE PROPERTIES LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

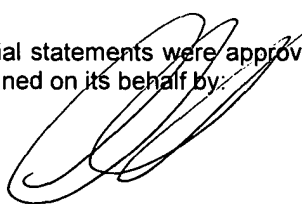
	Notes	2022 £	£	2021 £	£
Current assets					
Debtors	4	-		1,695,229	
Cash at bank and in hand		-		343	
				<u>1,695,572</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(1,489,962)		(2,868,343)	
Net current liabilities			(1,489,962)		(1,172,771)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	6		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			(1,490,062)		(1,172,871)
Total equity			(1,489,962)		(1,172,771)

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 (SI 2008/409)(b).

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 16 December 2022 and are signed on its behalf by:


Mr G M Hartland FCCA
Director

Company Registration No. 06591027

MONMORE PROPERTIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Monmore Properties Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 17 Lichfield Street, Stone, Staffordshire, ST15 8NA. The principal place of business is Bridge House, 57 High Street, Wednesfield, UK, WV11 1ST.

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 Going concern

The directors acknowledge that the company's statement of financial position shows a net liability position. This has arisen due to a disputed VAT liability arising as the company is the lead in the group registration. The directors believe that it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis due to the support of other group companies.

1.3 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.

1.4 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.

MONMORE PROPERTIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1 Accounting policies

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.

1.5 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.

1.6 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.

1.7 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

MONMORE PROPERTIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

Critical judgements

The following judgements (apart from those involving estimates) have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Loans with group undertakings

The directors have considered the repayment terms of the loan balances with other group companies and believe that they should be treated in the accounts as due for repayment within 12 months. The loans are repayable on demand and are interest free. The net carrying amount owing to other group companies at the year end was £2,532 (2021 £1,695,229 owing by).

3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Total	-	-

4 Debtors

	2022 £	2021 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	1,695,229

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	637	-
Trade creditors	2,364	2,574
Amounts owed to group undertakings	2,532	21,418
Taxation and social security	1,482,459	2,842,451
Other creditors	1,970	1,900
	<u>1,489,962</u>	<u>2,868,343</u>

MONMORE PROPERTIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

6 Called up share capital

	2022	2021	2022	2021
	Number	Number	£	£
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100	100	100

7 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 senior statutory auditor was Mr Peter Plant BA FCA and the auditor was Plant & Co Limited.

8 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

During the year, the company was under the ultimate control of the directors by virtue of their ability to act in concert in the respect of the operating and financial policies of the company.

The company is associated with other companies through the common directorship and control of Mr. G M Hartland FCCA and Mrs. K A Hartland ACCA.

The company has used the exemption granted under FRS 102 section 33.1A, being that related party disclosures do not need to be given of transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member.

9 Parent company

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Bilbrook Limited, a company registered in Jersey, Channel Islands. The ultimate shareholder is The Bilbrook Trust, a trust based in Jersey, Channel Islands.