

Company Registration No. 8261421 (England and Wales)

COROB NOHO PROPERTIES LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

COROB NOHO PROPERTIES LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Notes	2020 £	£	2019 £	£
Fixed assets					
Investment properties	4		2,025,000		2,825,000
Current assets					
Debtors	5	6,339		3,686	
Cash at bank and in hand		98,429		50,560	
		<u>104,768</u>		<u>54,246</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(2,710,469)</u>		<u>(2,711,208)</u>	
Net current liabilities			(2,605,701)		(2,656,962)
Total assets less current liabilities			(580,701)		168,038
Provisions for liabilities			176,506		24,506
Net (liabilities)/assets			<u>(404,195)</u>		<u>192,544</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			1,200		1,200
Retained earnings			<u>(405,395)</u>		<u>191,344</u>
Total equity			<u>(404,195)</u>		<u>192,544</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 9 September 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:

S J Wiseman
Director

Company Registration No. 8261421

COROB NOHO PROPERTIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Corob Noho Properties Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 62 Grosvenor Street, London, United Kingdom, W1K 3JF.

1.1 Accounting convention

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 sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

1.2 Going concern

The company has the support of Corob Holdings Limited, in providing adequate funds to meet its liabilities as they fall due. In addition the Group's forecast and projections show that the Group should have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for at least 12 months after signing these financial statements. Accordingly, the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover comprises of rent and other property related income invoiced to tenants, exclusive of Value Added Tax. Rental income and service charges are recognised in the period to which they relate.

The cost of lease incentives is offset against the total rent due and the net income is then spread evenly over the duration of the lease.

1.4 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

1.5 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.

1.6 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.

COROB NOHO PROPERTIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

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.

1.7 Taxation

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

1.8 Interest Income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income using the effective interest method.

COROB NOHO PROPERTIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

Investment Properties

The fair value of the company's investment property as at 31 December 2020 was determined by the Directors. The valuations are in accordance with the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors ('RICS') Valuation - Professional Standards ("The Red Book") and the International Valuation Standards and were arrived at by reference to market transactions for similar properties. Fair values for investment properties are calculated using the present value income approach. The main assumptions underlying the valuations are in relation to rent profile and yields. A key driver of the property valuations is the terms of the leases in place at the valuation date. These determine the cash flow profile of the property for a number of years. The valuation assumes adjustments from these rental values to current market rent at the time of the next rent review (where a typical lease allows only for upward adjustment) and as leases expire and are replaced by new leases. The current market level of rent is assessed based on evidence provided by the most recent relevant leasing transactions and negotiations. The nominal equivalent yield is applied as a discount rate to the rental cash flows which, after taking into account other input assumptions such as vacancies and costs, generates the market value of the property. The equivalent yield applied is assessed by reference to market transactions for similar properties and takes into account, amongst other things, any risks associated with the rent uplift assumptions.

The net initial yield is calculated as the current net income over the gross market value of the asset and is used as a sense check and to compare against market transactions for similar properties. The valuation output, along with inputs and assumptions, are reviewed to ensure these are in line with what a market participant would use when pricing each asset.

There are inter relationships between all inputs as they are determined by market conditions. The existence of an increase in more than one input would be to magnify the input on the valuation. The impact on the valuation will be migrated by the interrelationship of two inputs in opposite directions.

3 Employees

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

	2020 Number	2019 Number
Total	-	-

4 Investment property

	2020 £
Fair value	
At 1 January 2020	2,825,000
Revaluations	(800,000)
At 31 December 2020	2,025,000

COROB NOHO PROPERTIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

4 Investment property

(Continued)

The fair value at 31 December 2020 is represented by:

Cost	2,969,153
Valuation in 2015	505,847
Valuation in 2016	225,000
Valuation in 2017	(175,000)
Valuation in 2018	(25,000)
Valuation in 2019	(675,000)
Valuation in 2020	(800,000)
	2,025,000

If investment properties were stated on an historical cost basis rather than a fair value basis, the amounts would have been included as follows:

	2020 £	2019 £
Cost	2,969,153	2,969,153

Investment property was valued on an open market basis on 31 December 2020 by W Gear, a member of RICS, an employee of Corob Holdings Limited.

5 Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	6,339	3,686

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Amounts owed to related parties	2,650,000	2,650,000
Corporation tax	12,024	12,968
Other creditors	48,445	48,240
	2,710,469	2,711,208

Amounts owed to related parties relates to a loan from Corob Holdings Limited. This balance is repayable on demand. During 2020 and 2019, interest was charged at a rate of 2.5% above the National Westminster Bank plc base rate.

COROB NOHO PROPERTIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

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 David Green MA (Cantab) ACA.
The auditor was Azets Audit Services.

8 Impact of Covid-19

On January 30, 2020, the World Health Organization declared the outbreak of coronavirus ("COVID-19") to be a public health emergency of international concern.

The Company continues to carry out regular detailed reviews of the potential impacts of COVID-19 and monitor developments closely. As at the date of this report, the company's position continues to remain strong and acknowledges that the full effect on the company's income and property assets remains to be seen.

9 Ultimate controlling party

The company is a 100% subsidiary of Corob (West One) Limited, a company registered in England and Wales. Corob (West One) Limited is an associate of Corob Holdings Limited.

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.