Registered number: 08886806

# MUSWELL HILL LTD FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020



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### **COMPANY INFORMATION**

**Directors** A Manoach

B Spitz

Registered number 08886806

Registered office 14 Berkeley Street Mayfair

Mayfair London W1J 8DX

Independent auditor Blick Rothenberg Audit LLP

Blick Rothenberg Audit LLP Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor

16 Great Queen Street

Covent Garden London WC2B 5AH

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### BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 JUNE 2020

	Note		2020 £		2019 £
Current assets					
Stocks	4	11,486,379		11,771,103	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	1,042,919		919,270	-
Cash at bank and in hand		62,330		9,856	
		12,591,628		12,700,229	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(15,756,703)		(15,429,119)	
Net current liabilities		· · ·	(3,165,075)		(2,728,890)
Total assets less current liabilities			(3,165,075)		(2,728,890)
Net liabilities			(3,165,075)		(2,728,890)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7		100		100
Profit and loss account			(3,165,175)		(2,728,990)
Total deficit			(3,165,075)		(2,728,890)

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The company has opted not to file the profit and loss account in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

A Manoach Director

Date: 24 June 2021

The notes on pages 3 to 9 form part of these financial statements.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

### 1. General information

Muswell Hill Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England. The address of its registered office is 14 Berkeley Street, Mayfair, London, W1J 8DX.

The financial statements are presented in Sterling (£).

### 2. Accounting policies

### 2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

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 preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the company's accounting policies.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

### 2.2 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis notwithstanding the fact that the company has a deficiency on shareholders funds at the end of the year.

The company's parent has indicated its willingness to continue to provide support to the company by not seeking or demanding repayment of the existing loan provided to the company for a period of at least twelve months from the date these financial statements were approved.

The company's commercial loan is due for repayment in November 2021. Further, the company breached covenants within the loan agreement which, at the date the financial statements are authorised for issue, have not been remedied and the terms of the agreement have not been renegotiated. The directors intend to obtain new loan facilities in order to refinance the existing loan and provide additional resources to the company and know of no reason why the company will not be able to obtain the necessary loan financing following preliminary discussions with lenders and the strong loan to value ratio. However, at the date the financial statements were approved the company is yet to agree terms for the loan finance.

The directors are of the opinion that the matters described above are material uncertainties related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt upon the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting.

However, the directors have a reasonable expectation that adequate loan financing will be available to the company, for a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements. Accordingly, the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.3 Revenue

Revenue arises from the sales of the company's property stock.

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

- the company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

### 2.4 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

### 2.5 Cash

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.6 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of financial instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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.

The company's policies for its major classes of financial assets and financial liabilities are set out below.

### Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including trade and other debtors, cash and bank balances, and intercompany working capital balances, are initially recognised at transaction price, 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 for a similar debt instrument. Financing transactions are those in which payment is deferred beyond normal business terms or is financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate.

Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

### **Financial liabilities**

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors, commercial loans, and loans from fellow group companies, 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 for a similar debt instrument. Financing transactions are those in which payment is deferred beyond normal business terms or is financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

### Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

### 2.6 Financial instruments (continued)

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If the financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

### Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party or (c) despite having retained some significant risks and rewards of ownership, control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

### Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is an 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.

### 2.7 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

### 2.8 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

### 2.9 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

### 2.10 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable in respect of taxable profit for the year or prior years.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax arises from timing differences that are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income as stated in the financial statements. These timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax is not recognised in respect of permanent differences. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

### 3. Employees

The company has no employees, other than the directors, in either the year or the prior year.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

4.	Stocks		
		2020 £	2019 £
	Property under development	11,486,379	11,771,103
5.	Debtors		
		2020 £	2019 £
	Other debtors	206,316	178,398
	Prepayments and accrued income	114,667	200,667
	Deferred taxation	721,936	540,205
		1,042,919	919,270
6.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2020 £	2019 £
	Commercial loan	11,379,853	12,402,953
	Trade creditors	294,926	303,898
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	2,342,893	1,614,235
	Other creditors	1,549,881	996,120
	Accruals and deferred income	189,150	111,913
		15,756,703	15,429,119

### Secured loans

The commercial loan is due to be repaid in November 2021 and is secured by a charge over freehold land and assignment of rental income. The director, B Spitz, has provided a personal guarantee of £2,150,000.

### Breach of loan terms

The company breached covenants within its commercial loan agreement and accordingly the loan of £11,379,853 was reclassified to falling due within one year. The breach was not remedied before the financial statements were authorised for issue.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

# 7. Share capital 2020 2019 £ £ Allotted, called up and fully paid 100 (2019 - 100) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each 100 100

### 8. Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption contained in FRS 102 section 33 "Related Party Disclosures" from disclosing transactions with entities which are a wholly owned part of the group.

### 9. Auditor's information

The auditor's report on the company's full financial statements which was unqualified, included a material uncertainty related to going concern paragraph as described below. Those financial statements were audited by Blick Rothenberg Audit LLP and the auditor's report thereon was signed by Mark Cunningham (senior statutory auditor).

### Material uncertainty related to going concern

We draw attention to note 2.2 in the financial statements, which indicates that the company's existing loan facility expires within 12 months from the approval of the financial statements and that the company has breached its loan covenants. The company is yet to agree terms to refinance the facility. As stated in note 2.2, these events or conditions, along with the other matters as set forth in note 2.2, indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.