# Angle Property (RLP Rectory Farm) LLP Registered number OC420308

Members' Report and Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2021

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#### Information

#### **Designated members**

Residential Land Development (GP) LLP Angle Property (Rectory Farm Asset Management ) LLP

#### LLP registered number

OC420308

#### Registered office

Third Floor Queensberry House 3 Old Burlington Street London W1S 3AE

#### Independent auditors

KPMG LLP Chartered Accountants 15 Canada Square Canary Wharf London E14 5GL

#### Members' Report

The members present their Members' Report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021. Angle Property (RLP Rectory Farm) LLP ("the LLP") was registered as a limited entity partnership in England and Wales under the Limited Liability Partnership Act 2000.

#### Principal activities

The principal activity of the LLP is to acquire land and look to obtain planning permission before selling the asset.

#### **Business review and outlook**

Angle Property (RLP Rectory Farm) LLP owns the freehold interest in Rectory Farm, Gade Valley Close, Kings Langley, Hertfordshire, a 20 acre site.

In June 2019 outline planning consent was secured for 55 units on the brownfield part of the site and was subsequently sold to Miller Homes in November 2020 for £9.142m with vacant possession. In addition, 7 Gade Valley Close was sold for £425,000 in September 2020. The remaining land valuation reflects an enhanced 145-unit scheme which has been allocated in the draft local plan albeit there is a delay to the plan being published.

#### Going concern

The members have considered whether it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

In making this assessment, the members have primarily taken into account a confirmation from the parent entity that they will provide financial support as necessary to allow the LLP to meet it liabilities as they fall due for at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements.

Consequently, the going concern basis of accounting has been adopted in preparing these financial statements.

#### Distributions

During the year the LLP did not make any distributions (2020: £nil). The amount of £9,111,515 was withdrawn by the Members (2020: £nil).

#### Members

The LLP is a limited liability partnership incorporated in the UK between Residential Land Development (GP) LLP and Angle Property (Rectory Farm Asset Management ) LLP.

#### **Employees**

The LLP has no employees (2020: nil).

#### Political contributions

The LLP did not make any political donations or incur any political expenditure during the year (2020: £nil).

#### Disclosure of information to auditor

The members who held office at the date of approval of this members' report confirm that, so far as they are each aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the auditor is unaware; and each member has taken all the steps that it ought to have taken as a member to make itself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the LLP's auditor is aware of that information.

#### Members' Report (continued)

#### **Auditor**

Pursuant to Section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, the auditor will be deemed to be reappointed as the auditor and KPMG LLP will therefore continue in office.

By order of the members

Ray Paimer

On behalf of Residential Land Development (GP) LLP Member

Third Floor Queensberry House 3 Old Burlington Street London, United Kingdom, W1S 3AE 22/09/2021

Alex Price

### Statement of Members' Responsibilities in Respect of the Members' Report and the Financial Statements

The Members are responsible for preparing the Members' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

The Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008 require the members to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the members have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK Accounting Standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework.

Under Regulation 8 of the Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008 the members must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the LLP and of its profit or loss for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the members are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- assess the LLP's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern;
   and
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the LLP or to cease operations or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Under Regulation 6 of the Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008, the members are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the LLP's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the LLP and enable them to ensure that its financial statements comply with those regulations. They are responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the LLP and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

The members are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the LLP's website. Legislation in the UK governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

#### Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Angle Property (RLP Rectory Farm) LLP

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Angle Property (RLP Rectory Farm) LLP ("the LLP") for the year ended 31 March 2021 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Members' Surplus, Cash Flow Statement and related notes, including the accounting policies in note 1.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view, of the state of affairs of the LLP as at 31 March 2021 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK accounting standards, including FRS 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applied to limited liability partnerships by the Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008.

#### **Basis for opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities are described below. We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities under, and are independent of the LLP in accordance with, UK ethical requirements including the FRC Ethical Standard. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is a sufficient and appropriate basis for our opinion.

#### Going concern

The members have prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis as they do not intend to liquidate the LLP or to cease its operations, and as they have concluded that the LLP's financial position means that this is realistic. They have also concluded that there are no material uncertainties that could have cast significant doubt over its ability to continue as a going concern for at least a year from the date of approval of the financial statements ("the going concern period").

In our evaluation of the members' conclusions, we considered the inherent risks to the LLP's business model and analysed how those risks might affect the LLP's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period.

Our conclusions based on this work:

- we consider that the members' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate;
- we have not identified, and concur with the members' assessment that there is not, a material uncertainty related to
  events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the LLP's ability to continue as a
  going concern for the going concern period.

However, as we cannot predict all future events or conditions and as subsequent events may result in outcomes that are inconsistent with judgements that were reasonable at the time they were made, the above conclusions are not a guarantee that the LLP will continue in operation.

#### Fraud and breaches of laws and regulations - ability to detect

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to fraud

To identify risks of material misstatement due to fraud ("fraud risks") we assessed events or conditions that could indicate an incentive or pressure to commit fraud or provide an opportunity to commit fraud. Our risk assessment procedures included:

- Enquiring of the members of the LLP's high-level policies and procedures to prevent and detect fraud as well as whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud.
- . Reading Members minutes.
- Using analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships.

We communicated identified fraud risks throughout the audit team and remained alert to any indications of fraud throughout the audit.

#### Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Angle Property (RLP Rectory Farm) LLP (continued)

#### Fraud and breaches of laws and regulations - ability to detect (continued)

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to fraud (continued)

As required by auditing standards, we perform procedures to address the risk of management override of controls, in particular the risk that management may be in a position to make inappropriate accounting entries.

We did not identify any additional fraud risks.

We also performed procedures including:

- Identifying journal entries and other adjustments to test based on risk criteria and comparing the identified entries to supporting documentation. These included those posted on weekends, those involving specific keywords and those posted to unusual accounts.
- Evaluated the business purpose of significant unusual transactions.
- Assessing significant accounting estimates for bias.

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to non-compliance with laws and regulations

We identified areas of laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the financial statements from our general commercial and sector experience, through discussion with the directors and other management (as required by auditing standards), and discussed with the members and other management the policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations.

We communicated identified laws and regulations throughout our team and remained alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout the audit.

The potential effect of these laws and regulations on the financial statements varies considerably.

Firstly, the LLP is subject to laws and regulations that directly affect the financial statements including financial reporting legislation. We assessed the extent of compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related financial statement items.

Secondly, the LLP is subject to many other laws and regulations where the consequences of non-compliance could have a material effect on amounts or disclosures in the financial statements, for instance through the imposition of fines or litigation or the loss of the LLP's license to operate. We identified the following areas as those most likely to have such an effect: property laws, health and safety as well as anti-bribery. Auditing standards limit the required audit procedures to identify non-compliance with these laws and regulations to enquiry of the members and other management and inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any. Therefore, if a breach of operational regulations is not disclosed to us or evident from relevant correspondence, an audit will not detect that breach.

Context of the ability of the audit to detect fraud or breaches of law or regulation

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. For example, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely the inherently limited procedures required by auditing standards would identify it.

In addition, as with any audit, there remained a higher risk of non-detection of fraud, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls. Our audit procedures are designed to detect material misstatement. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance or fraud and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations.

#### Other information

The members are responsible for the other information, which comprises the members' report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether, based on our financial statements audit work, the information therein is materially misstated or inconsistent with the financial statements or our audit knowledge. Based solely on that work, we have not identified material misstatements in the other information.

### Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Angle Property (RLP Rectory Farm) LLP (continued)

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 as applied to limited liability partnerships we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of members' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- . we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the members were not entitled to prepare financial statements in accordance with the small limited liability partnerships' regime.

We have nothing to report in these respects.

#### Members' responsibilities

As explained more fully in their statement set out on page 4, the members are responsible for: the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view; such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; assessing the LLP's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and using the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the LLP or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

#### **Auditor's responsibilities**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue our opinion in an auditor's report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but does not guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

A fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities.

#### The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

This report is made solely to the members of the LLP, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006, as required by Regulation 39 of the Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the LLP's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the LLP and the LLP's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Matthew Williams (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor Chartered Accountants

15 Canada Square Canary Wharf London E14 5GL 22 September 2021

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#### **Statement of Comprehensive Income**

	2021 £	2020 £
Revenue Cost of sales	9,368,399 (6,098,919)	- -
Gross profit	3,269,480	-
Write-down of inventories to NRV	956,258	(956,258)
Administrative expenses Rental income	(134,922) 2,404	(74,019) 26,660
Operating profit/(loss)	4,093,220	(1,003,617)
Interest and other income	13	107
Profit/(loss) for the year	4,093,233	(1,003,510)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income/(expense) for the year	4,093,233	(1,003,510)

All amounts relate to continuing operations.

The notes on pages 12 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

#### **Statement of Financial Position**

	Note	2021 £	2020 £
Current assets			
Inventories	4	3,049,459	8,100,000
Trade and other receivables	5	11,120	32,868
Cash and cash equivalents	6	15,148	10,724
Total assets		3,075,727	8,143,592
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	7	(11,463)	(61,046)
Total liabilities		(11,463)	(61,046)
Net assets		3,064,264	8,082,546
Represented by:			
Members' capital account	8	100	100
Members' current account		3,064,164	8,082,446
Total members' surplus		3,064,264	8,082,546

The notes on pages 12 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the members on on their behalf by:

22/09/ 2021 and were signed

Alex Price
Ray Palmer

Registered number: OC420308

#### Statement of Members' Surplus

	Members' capital account £	Members' current account £	Total members' surplus £
Members' surplus: Balance at 1 April 2020 Profit for the year	100	8,082,446 4,093,233	8,082,546 4,093,233
Members' surplus after profit for the year Amounts withdrawn by members	100	12,175,679 (9,111,515)	12,175,779 (9,111,515)
Members' surplus at 31 March 2021	100	3,064,164	3,064,264
Members surplus: Balance at 1 April 2019 Loss for the year	100	8,832,502 (1,003,510)	8,832,602 (1,003,510)
Members' surplus after loss for the year Amounts introduced by members	100	7,828,992 253,454	7,829,092 253,454
Members' surplus at 31 March 2020	100	8,082,446	8,082,546

The notes on pages 12 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

#### **Cash Flow Statement**

Note	2021 £	2020 £
	4.093.233	(1,003,510)
	(956,258) 6.098.919	956,258 -
5		(21,407)
7		54,626
4	(92,120)	(256,258)
	9,115,939	(270,291)
		252.454
	(9,111,515)	253,454 -
	(9,111,515)	253,454
	4,424	(16,837)
	10,724	27,561
6	15,148	10,724
	7 4	4,093,233 (956,258) 6,098,919 5 21,748 7 (49,583) 4 (92,120) 9,115,939 (9,111,515) (9,111,515) 4,424 10,724

The notes on the pages 12 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

#### **Notes to the Financial Statements**

#### 1 Accounting policies

Angle Property (RLP Rectory Farm) LLP (the "LLP") is incorporated in the UK as a limited liability partnership under the Limited Liability Partnerships Act 2000.

The LLP's financial statements have been prepared and approved by the members in accordance with UK Accounting Standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework

The accounting policies set out below have, unless otherwise stated, been applied consistently to all years presented in these financial statements.

#### 1.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements are presented in Sterling. They are prepared on the historical cost basis.

#### 1.2 Going concern

The members have considered whether it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

In making this assessment, the members have primarily taken into account a confirmation from the parent entity that they will provide financial support as necessary to allow the LLP to meet it liabilities as they fall due for at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements.

Consequently, the going concern basis of accounting has been adopted in preparing these financial statements.

#### 1.3 Summary of significant accounting policies

a) New standards effective this year

New accounting standards, amendments to existing accounting standards and/or interpretations of existing accounting standards (separately or together, 'New Accounting Requirements') adopted during the current year.

The following standard endorsed by the EU is effective for the first time for the LLP's 31 March 2021 year end:

- Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8: Definition of Material
- Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards.
- Amendments to IFRS 3: Definition of a Business
- Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7: Interest Rate Benchmark Reform

These amendments did not have any material impact on the LLP's financial position or performance.

The members are presently carrying out an assessment of the impact of the other applicable new standards and amendments that are either not yet permitted to be adopted, or are not yet mandatory and will determine any further changes or disclosure required in the future.

All other new standards and amendments have no bearing on the operating activities and disclosures of the LLP, and consequently have not been listed.

#### Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

#### b) Standards issued but effective in future periods

There are a number of new Adopted IFRSs which have been issued but have not been applied in these financial statements. Their adoption is not expected to have a material effect on the financial statements.

#### 1.4 Financial assets

Debtors are stated at amortised cost less allowance for credit losses/impairment of bad debts.

Unless otherwise indicated, the carrying amount of these financial assets are reasonable approximation of their fair values

Impairment of financial assets

The loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses ("ECLs"), which are those losses that are expected to occur over the expected life of the receivables.

#### 1.5 Financial liabilities

All loans and borrowings are classified as other liabilities. Initial recognition is at fair value less directly attributable transaction costs incurred. After initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Financial liabilities included in trade and other payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently at amortised cost. The fair value of a non-interest bearing liability is its discounted repayment amount. If the due date of the liability is less than one year, discounting is omitted.

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. The LLP's financial liabilities consist of liabilities at amortised cost only.

#### 1.6 Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of Financial Position when there is legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

#### 1.7 Non-derivative financial instruments

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits. The cash and cash equivalents are stated at their nominal values.

#### 1.8 Inventories

Inventories represent capital expenditure on land held for resale and is held at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Any write-down to NRV is recognised as an expense in the period in which write-down occurs. Any reversal of write-down is recognised in the income statement in the period in which the reversal occurs.

#### 1.9 Taxation

Members are personally liable for taxation on their share of the LLP profits. Consequently no reserve for taxation is made in these financial statements. The tax debtor in Note 5 relates to Value Added Tax.

#### Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

#### 2 Auditor's remuneration

Included in the profit/(loss) for the year are the following:

		2021 £	2020 £
Audit fees Non-audit fees		5,150 4,290	4,960 9,398
	•	9,440	14,358

#### 3 Staff numbers and costs

The LLP has no employees other than the members, who did not receive any remuneration during the year.

#### 4 Inventories

	2021	2020
	£	£
At 1 April	8,100,000	8,800,000
Additions	92,120	256,258
Cost of disposal of inventories	(6,098,919)	<del>-</del>
Total cost of land under development	2,093,201	9,056,258
Reversal/(write-down) of inventories recognised as an expense in the year	956,258	(956,258)
Closing inventories of land under development	3,049,459	8,100,000

Following an external valuation of the property at year end, it was determined that the provision against the carrying value was no longer necessary and it has been released.

#### 5 Trade and other receivables

	2021 £	2020 £
Value added tax Unpaid capital	11,020 · 100	32,768 100
Total	11,120	32,868

All trade and other receivables are non-interest bearing and are expected to be recovered within 12 months.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

#### 6 Cash and cash equivalents

	2021 £	2020 £
Bank balances	15,148	10,724
7 Trade and other payables		
	2021 £	2020 £
Accruals Trade payables	8,350 3,113	8,000 53,046
Total	11,463	61,046

All trade and other payables are non-interest bearing and will expect to be settled within 12 months.

#### 8 Capital

The LLP is financed by individual members' capital.

#### Movement in individual members' capital

	2021 £	2020 £
Balance at 1 April	100	100
Balance at 31 March	100	100

#### 9 Financial instruments

Financial instruments held by the LLP arise directly from its operations. Members' capital and amounts due to and from members also fall to be treated as financial instruments. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to finance the operations of the LLP. The LLP does not undertake any trading of financial instruments.

The LLP has exposure to credit risk and liquidity risk arising from its use of financial instruments. This note presents information about the exposure of the LLP to each of the above risks and the objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

#### 9 Financial instruments (continued)

#### 9(a) Credit risk

#### Financial risk management

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the LLP if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the LLP's receivables from customers and investment securities.

#### Exposure to credit risk

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the balance sheet date by class of financial instrument was;

	2021 £	2020 £
Unpaid capital	100	100
Total	100	100

#### 9(b) Liquidity risk

Financial risk management

Liquidity risk is the risk that the LLP will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due.

Please see going concern note 1.2 for more information.

#### 10 Ultimate parent company

The LLP's immediate parents and controlling parties are Residential Land Development (GP) LLP and Angle Property (Rectory Farm Asset Management) LLP.

The ultimate parent entity of the LLP is Residential Land Development Unit Trust, an entity registered in England and Wales.

#### 11 Related party transactions

During the year the LLP was charged management fees of £nil (2020: £43,836) by Angle Property (Rectory Farm Asset Management) LLP, a member of the LLP.

Included within receivables are the following:

Entity	2021 £	2020 £	Relationship
Residential Land Development Limited Partnership Angle Property (Rectory Farm Asset Management) LLP	98	98	97.50% owner of this partnership 2.50% owner of this partnership

#### 12 Subsequent events

There have been no significant subsequent events to report since 31 March 2021 up to the date of approval of these financial statements.