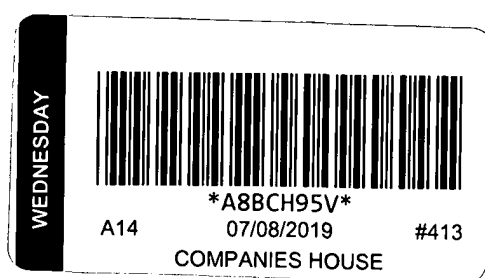


Company Registration No. 00894329 (England and Wales)

HENRY STREET PROPERTY COMPANY LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR



HENRY STREET PROPERTY COMPANY LIMITED

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HENRY STREET PROPERTY COMPANY LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

| | Notes | 2018 £ | £ | 2017 £ | £ |
|--|-------|------------------|-------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| Fixed assets | | | | | |
| Investment properties | 4 | 1,262,452 | | 1,262,452 | |
| Investments | 5 | 53,008 | | 49,814 | |
| | | <u>1,315,460</u> | | <u>1,312,266</u> | |
| Current assets | | | | | |
| Debtors | | 24,801 | | 29,384 | |
| Cash at bank and in hand | | 10,468 | | 8,564 | |
| | | <u>35,269</u> | | <u>37,948</u> | |
| Creditors: amounts falling due within one year | | <u>(42,960)</u> | | <u>(36,403)</u> | |
| Net current (liabilities)/assets | | | <u>(7,691)</u> | | <u>1,545</u> |
| Total assets less current liabilities | | | <u>1,307,769</u> | | <u>1,313,811</u> |
| Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year | | | (183,621) | | (202,332) |
| Provisions for liabilities | | | <u>(12,450)</u> | | <u>(13,000)</u> |
| Net assets | | | <u><u>1,111,698</u></u> | | <u><u>1,098,479</u></u> |
| Capital and reserves | | | | | |
| Called up share capital | 6 | 3,904 | | 3,904 | |
| Capital redemption reserve | | 1,266 | | 1,266 | |
| Profit and loss reserves | | 1,106,528 | | 1,093,309 | |
| Total equity | | | <u><u>1,111,698</u></u> | | <u><u>1,098,479</u></u> |

HENRY STREET PROPERTY COMPANY LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

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 directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

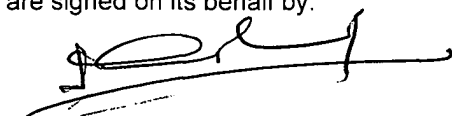
For the financial year ended 31 December 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year 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.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 22 July 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:



P D Fletcher
Director

Company Registration No. 00894329

HENRY STREET PROPERTY COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Henry Street Property Company Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Wyck Beacon House, Wyck Beacon, Upper Rissington, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, GL54 2NE.

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 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable from rents.

1.3 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:

| | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 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.

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. The surplus or deficit on revaluation is recognised in profit or loss.

Where fair value cannot be achieved without undue cost or effort, investment property is accounted for as tangible fixed assets.

1.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash at bank and in hand 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.

HENRY STREET PROPERTY COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

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.

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

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 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.

1.8 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

HENRY STREET PROPERTY COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.9 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.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 3 (2017 - 3).

3 Tangible fixed assets

| | Total £ |
|--|------------|
| Cost | |
| At 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018 | 1,914 |
| Depreciation and impairment | |
| At 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018 | 1,914 |
| Carrying amount | |
| At 31 December 2018 | - |
| At 31 December 2017 | - |

HENRY STREET PROPERTY COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

4 Investment property

2018
£

Fair value

At 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018

1,262,452

The fair value of the investment properties has been arrived at on the basis of a valuation carried out on 31 December 2018 by a director, P D Fletcher (Chartered Quantity Surveyor). The valuation was made on an open market value basis by reference to market evidence of transaction prices for similar properties.

5 Fixed asset investments

2018
£

2017
£

Investments

53,008

49,814

Listed investments carrying amount

£

£

Market value if different from carrying amount

75,815

71,368

Movements in fixed asset investments

Investments
other than
loans
£

Cost or valuation

At 1 January 2018

49,814

Additions

3,194

At 31 December 2018

53,008

Carrying amount

At 31 December 2018

53,008

At 31 December 2017

49,814

6 Called up share capital

2018
£

2017
£

Ordinary share capital

Issued and fully paid

3,904 (2017: 0) Ordinary shares of £1 each

3,904

3,904