REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended

30 September 2016

FRIDAY



A32

24/02/2017 COMPANIES HOUSE

#158

Simarc Property Management Limited OFFICERS AND PROFESSIONAL ADVISORS

DIRECTORS

P J Goodkind C B Wagman M Platt

SECRETARY

H Goldsobel

REGISTERED OFFICE

24 Queen Anne Street London W1G 9AX

AUDITOR

RSM UK Audit LLP Chartered Accountants 25 Farringdon Street London EC4A 4AB

Simarc Property Management Limited CONTENTS

	Page
Directors' report	ì
Statement of directors' responsibilities	2
Independent auditor's report	3
Income statement	4
Statement of financial position	5
Statement of changes in equity	6
Notes to the financial statements	7

DIRECTORS' REPORT

For the year ended 30 September 2016

The directors have pleasure in presenting their report and the financial statements of the company for the year ended 30 September 2016.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES AND REVIEW OF BUSINESS

The principal activity of the company during the year under review is that of property management and there were no significant changes during the year.

DIRECTORS

The directors who served the company since 1 October 2015 and up to the date of approval of these financial statements were as follows:

P J Goodkind C B Wagman M Platt

AUDITOR

The auditor RSM UK Audit LLP, Chartered Accountants, has indicated its willingness to continue in office.

STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO THE AUDITOR

The directors who were in office on the date of approval of these financial statements have confirmed that, as far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the auditor is unaware. Each of the directors have confirmed that they have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that it has been communicated to the auditor.

SMALL COMPANY PROVISIONS

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies' exemption.

H Goldsobel Secretary

By order of the board

9 February 2017

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of the affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing those financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SIMARC PROPERTY MANAGEMENT LIMITED

Opinion on financial statements

We have audited the financial statements on pages 4 to 13. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland".

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 September 2016 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
 and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

A description of the scope of an audit of financial statements is provided on the Financial Reporting Council's website at http://www.frc.org.uk/auditscopeukprivate.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements and, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit, the Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the Directors' Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us 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 directors' remuneration specified by law are not made;
- · we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies' regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report or in preparing the Directors' Report.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

As more fully explained in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 2, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's (APB's) Ethical Standards for Auditors.

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company'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 company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

HOWARD FREEDMAN (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of RSM UK AUDIT LLP, Statutory Auditor

Chartered Accountants 25 Farringdon Street

London EC4A 4AB

3 February 2017

Simarc Property Management Limited INCOME STATEMENT

For the year ended 30 September 2016

	Notes	2016 £	2015 £
TURNOVER		4,089,059	3,594,792
Administrative expenses		(3,256,662)	(3,254,661)
OPERATING PROFIT		832,397	340,131
Investment income Interest receivable and similar income	<i>4 5</i>	- 4,764	550,000 3,494
PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION	6	837,161	893,625
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	7	(181,674)	(103,334)
PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES AFTER TAXATION AND PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		655,487	790,291

Simarc Property Management Limited STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

30 September 2016	<u></u>			Company No	o. 1961895
			2016		2015
	Notes	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Intangible assets	8		111,625		156,001
Tangible assets Investments	9		112,990		162,440
Investments	10		8,750		8,750
			233,365		327,191
CURRENT ASSETS			233,303		327,171
Debtors	11	2,232,029		1,501,556	
Cash at bank and in hand		2,765,148		2,456,245	
		4,997,177		3,957,801	
CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Creditors: Amounts falling due					
within one year	12	(3,153,064)		(2,863,154)	
				. ———	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			1,844,113		1,094,647
			.,		1,00 1,011
TOTAL ASSETS LESS					
CURRENT LIABILITIES			2,077,478		1,421,838
PROVISIONS FOR			(11.000)		/
LIABILITIES	13		(11,896)		(11,743)
NET ASSETS			2,065,582		1,410,095
NET ASSETS			2,003,382		1,410,093
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	14		102		102
Share premium account			1,600,098		1,600,098
Retained earnings			465,382		(190,105)
					
OLLA DELLOT DEDG. DEDG.			0.065.500		
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			2,065,582		1,410,095
	•				

These financial statements have been prepared 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 February 2017 and are signed on its behalf by:

M Platt Director 1061005

Simarc Property Management Limited STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY 30 September 2016

	Called-up share capital	Share premium £	Retained earnings	Total £	
Balance as at 1 October 2014	102	1,600,098	(980,396)	619,804	
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	790,291	790,291	
Balance as at 30 September 2015	102	1,600,098	(190,105)	1,410,095	
	. ===				
Balance as at 1 October 2015	102	1,600,098	(190,105)	1,410,095	
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	655,487	655,487	
Balance as at 30 September 2016	102	1,600,098	465,382	2,065,582	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 September 2016

1 GENERAL INFORMATION

The company trades as a property manager. The company is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated and domiciled in England. The address of its registered office is 24 Queen Anne Street, London, W1G 9AX.

2 STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

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 and under the historical cost convention. 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.

3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

ACCOUNTING CONVENTION

These financial statements are the first financial statements the company has prepared in accordance with FRS 102 as applied to smaller entities by the adoption of Section 1A of FRS 102. The financial statements of the company for the year ended 30 September 2015 were prepared in accordance with previous UK GAAP.

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.

Some of the FRS 102 recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure requirements and accounting policy choices differ from previous UK GAAP. Consequently the directors have amended certain accounting policies to comply with FRS 102. Purchased computer software costs have been reclassified from tangible assets to intangible assets in line with the requirements of FRS 102.

Comparative figures have been restated to reflect the adjustments made. Adjustments are recognised directly in equity at the transition date.

GOING CONCERN

The company has access to adequate resources which will enable it to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The going concern basis of accounting has therefore been used in preparing the financial statements.

REVENUE RECOGNITION

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received for the sale of services in the ordinary course of business. Turnover is shown net of VAT.

TAXATION

The tax expense represents the sum of the current tax expense and deferred tax expense. Current tax assets are recognised when the tax paid exceeds the tax payable.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if, and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the entity intends either to settle on the net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from total comprehensive income because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other periods. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting period.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 September 2016

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the reporting date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the reporting date. Timing differences are differences between the company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

Deferred tax is measured at the average tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is measured on a non-discounted basis.

FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS

Fixed asset investments represent investments in subsidiary undertakings which are stated at cost less any provisions for impairment in the value of the fixed asset investment.

INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS OTHER THAN GOODWILL

Intangible assets acquired separately are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is calculated to write each asset down to its estimated residual value evenly over its expected useful life and is provided on at the following rates:

Software

- 5 year straight line

TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost, net of depreciation and any impairment losses. Depreciation is calculated to write each asset down to its estimated residual value evenly over its expected useful life and is provided at the following rates:

Leasehold improvements

- 5 year straight line

Computer equipment

- 5 year straight line

Fixtures & fittings

- 5 year straight line

ASSET IMPAIRMENTS

An assessment is made at each reporting date of whether there are indications that a fixed asset may be impaired or that an impairment loss previously recognised has fully or partially reversed. If such indications exist an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the asset.

Shortfalls between the carrying value of the fixed assets and their recoverable amounts, being the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value-in-use, are recognised as impairment losses. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Reversals of impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. On reversal of an impairment loss the depreciation or amortisation is adjusted to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount (less any residual value) over its remaining useful life.

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 in full to all of its financial instruments.

Basic financial assets, which include other debtors and amounts due from group undertakings which are repayable on demand are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 September 2016

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date. Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets are only derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity.

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. Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

Basic financial liabilities, which include trade creditors, other creditors and amounts due to group undertakings which are repayable on demand are initially measured at transaction price and are subsequently carried at amortised cost.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when, and only when, the company's contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire.

LEASES

All leases are operating leases and the annual rentals are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the lease.

Rent-free periods or other incentives received for entering into an operating lease are accounted for as a reduction to the expense recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense as incurred. Unused entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

The best estimate of the expenditure required to settle an obligation for termination benefits is recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or provide termination benefits.

RETIREMENT BENEFITS

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. For defined contribution schemes the amount charged to profit or loss is the contributions payable during the reporting period. Differences between contributions payable and contributions actually paid are shown either as prepayments or accruals.

Simarc Property Management Limited NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 30 September 2016

4			
	INVESTMENT INCOME	2016	2015
	Income from shares in group undertakings	£	£ 550,000
5	INTEREST RECEIVABLE AND SIMILAR INCOME	2016 £	2015 £
	Bank interest receivable	4,764	3,494
			
6	PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION		
	The company's turnover and profit before taxation were all derived from	its principal activi	ty.
		2016	2015
	Operating profit is stated after charging:	£	£
	Auditor's remuneration – statutory audit	88,000	82,000
	The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employe year was 25 (2015:25) In the current year the company has borne the cost of the statutory at immediate parent undertaking.	d by the company	during the
7	The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employe year was 25 (2015:25) In the current year the company has borne the cost of the statutory as	d by the company	during the
7	The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employe year was 25 (2015:25) In the current year the company has borne the cost of the statutory as immediate parent undertaking. TAXATION	d by the company	during the
7	The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employe year was 25 (2015:25) In the current year the company has borne the cost of the statutory as immediate parent undertaking.	d by the company udit for all subsid	during the iaries of its
7	The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employe year was 25 (2015:25) In the current year the company has borne the cost of the statutory at immediate parent undertaking. TAXATION Tax included in income statement UK corporation tax has been charged at 20% (2015: 21%/20%). The	d by the company udit for all subsid	during the iaries of its
7	The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employe year was 25 (2015:25) In the current year the company has borne the cost of the statutory at immediate parent undertaking. TAXATION Tax included in income statement	d by the company udit for all subsid	during the iaries of its
7	The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employe year was 25 (2015:25) In the current year the company has borne the cost of the statutory at immediate parent undertaking. TAXATION Tax included in income statement UK corporation tax has been charged at 20% (2015: 21%/20%). The tax charge is analysed as follows:	d by the company udit for all subsid	during the iaries of its
7	The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employe year was 25 (2015:25) In the current year the company has borne the cost of the statutory at immediate parent undertaking. TAXATION Tax included in income statement UK corporation tax has been charged at 20% (2015: 21%/20%). The tax charge is analysed as follows: UK corporation tax on profits of the year Total current tax Movement in deferred tax asset (note 11)	2016 £ 181,951 181,951 (430)	97,817 97,817 4,743
7	The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employer year was 25 (2015:25) In the current year the company has borne the cost of the statutory as immediate parent undertaking. TAXATION Tax included in income statement UK corporation tax has been charged at 20% (2015: 21%/20%). The tax charge is analysed as follows: UK corporation tax on profits of the year Total current tax	d by the company udit for all subsid 2016 £ 181,951	2015 £ 97,817 97,817

Simarc Property Management Limited NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 30 September 2016

8	INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS				
	Group				Software £
	Cost At 1 October 2015				344,199
	Additions				28,675
	At 30 September 2016				372,874
	Amortisation				199 109
	At 1 October 2015 Charge for the year				188,198 73,051
	At 30 September 2016			·	261,249
	Net book value				
	At 30 September 2016				111,625
	At 30 September 2015				156,001
9	TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS				
		Leasehold	Computer	Fixtures &	Т-4-1
		improvements £	equipment £	fittings £	Total £
	Cost				-
	At 1 October 2015	334,732	81,325	111,052	527,109
	Additions	-	16,106	663	16,769
	At 30 September 2016	334,732	97,431	111,715	543,878
	Depreciation				
	At 1 October 2015	213,564	64,665	86,440	364,669
	Charge for the year	43,568	11,382	11,269	66,219
	At 30 September 2016	257,132	76,047	97,709	430,888
	Not book value				
	Net book value At 30 September 2016	77,600	21,384	14,006	112,990
			16.660	21.612	1.50.445
	At 30 September 2015	121,168	16,660	24,612	162,440

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 September 2016

10 **FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS**

Shares in group undertakings and participating interests £

Cost at 1 October 2015 and 30 September 2016

8,750

The company holds 100% of the share capital of Tablespice Limited, a company registered in England & Wales.

11 **DEBTORS**

	2016	2015
	£	£
Deferred tax asset	5,596	5,166
Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,454,893	1,338,569
Corporation tax	626,000	-
Other debtors	10,911	-
Prepayments and accrued income	134,629	157,821
	2,232,029	1,501,556
	 	

A deferred tax asset has been recognised in the year in respect of costs incurred the taxable benefit of which will fall due in future periods.

12 CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year

	2016 £	2015 £
Trade creditors	153,066	130,912
Amounts owed to group undertakings	2,030,070	2,042,197
Corporation tax	181,951	97,817
Other taxation and social security	152,267	92,178
Other creditors	22,387	23,564
Accruals and deferred income	613,323	476,486
	3,153,064	2,863,154

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES

For the year ended 30 September 2016

	Deferred taxation £
Balance at 1 October 2015	11,743
Charged to profit or loss	153
Balance at 30 September 2016	11,896

Deferred taxation has been recognised in respect of accelerated capital allowances.

14 SHARE CAPITAL

13

	2016 £	2015 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid 203 Ordinary shares of £0.50 each	102	102

15 COMMITMENTS UNDER OPERATING LEASES

At 30 September the group had total commitments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2016	2015
	£	£
Expiry date:		
Within one year	246,863	246,863
Between one and five years	1,168,607	1,185,034
In over five years	115,218	345,654
	1,530,688	1,777,551
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	

16 **CONTROL**

The company is under the control of Wentworth Choices Limited, a British Virgin Islands registered company. The immediate parent undertaking of the company is Wallace Partnership Group Limited, a company registered in England & Wales. The ultimate parent undertaking is The Wallace Partnership, which is based in the United Kingdom. The smallest and largest group for which consolidated accounts are prepared is headed by Wallace Partnership Group Limited. Copies of the accounts for Wallace Partnership Group Limited are available from the registered office: 24 Queen Anne Street, London W1G 9AX.

17 **TRANSITION TO FRS 102**

This is the first year that the company has presented its results under FRS 102. The last financial statements under UK GAAP were for the year ended 30 September 2015. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 October 2015. The transition from UK GAAP to FRS 102 has not resulted in any adjustments being required to the total equity as at 1 October 2014 and 30 September 2015 and the profit for the financial year ended 30 September 2015 and accordingly no reconciliation between UK GAAP and FRS 102 is required.