COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 10538427

Ford Property Holdings Ltd Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements 31 May 2022

Ford Property Holdings Ltd Statement of Financial Position

31 May 2022

		2022	2021
	Note	£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	316,786	316,786
Current assets			
Debtors	5	28,802	100,087
Cash at bank and in hand		18,224	18,812
		47,026	118,899
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	238,828	237,777
Net current liabilities		191,802	· ·
Total assets less current liabilities		124,984	197,908
Net assets		124,984	197,908
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		124,884	197,808
Shareholders funds		124,984	197,908

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

For the year ending 31 May 2022 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's responsibilities:

- 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;
- The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements .

Ford Property Holdings Ltd

Statement of Financial Position (continued)

31 May 2022

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 6 February 2023, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr A M F Ford

Director

Company registration number: 10538427

Ford Property Holdings Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 May 2022

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England & Wales. The address of the registered office is The Laines, Rodmarton, Cirencester, Gloucestershire, GL7 6PE.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Income tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date. For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

4. Tangible assets

		Freehold property	
		£	
Cost			
At 1 June 2021 and 31 May 2022		316,786	
Depreciation			
At 1 June 2021 and 31 May 2022		_	
Carrying amount			
At 31 May 2022		316,786	
At 31 May 2021		316,786	
5. Debtors			
		2022	2021
		£	£
Amounts owed by group undertakings and undertakings in which the o	company		
has a participating interest		28,802	100,087
6. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			
	2022	2021	
	£	£	
Bank loans and overdrafts	128,217	134,351	
Corporation tax	2,480	1,808	
Other creditors	108,131	101,618	
	238,828	237,777	

7. Director's advances, credits and guarantees

Mr A M F Ford

Mr A M F Ford

During the year the director entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

	2022	
	Advances/	
Balance	(credits) to the	Balance
brought forward	director	outstanding
£	£	£
(81,938)	(1,500)	(83,438)
	2021	
	Advances/	
Balance brought	(credits) to the	Balance
forward	director	outstanding

£

(19,538)

£

(81,938)

£

(62,400)

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