REGISTERED NUMBER: 10463555 (England and Wales)

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD 4 NOVEMBER 2016 TO 30 NOVEMBER 2017

FOR

P & G PROPERTY HOLDINGS LTD

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FOR THE PERIOD 4 NOVEMBER 2016 TO 30 NOVEMBER 2017

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COMPANY INFORMATION
FOR THE PERIOD 4 NOVEMBER 2016 TO 30 NOVEMBER 2017

DIRECTORS:	P Ralph M M Ralph
REGISTERED OFFICE:	36 Pine Grove Maidstone Kent ME14 2AJ
REGISTERED NUMBER:	10463555 (England and Wales)
ACCOUNTANTS:	McCabe Ford Williams Chartered Accountants 89 King Street Maidstone Kent ME14 1BG

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
30 NOVEMBER 2017

	Notes	£	£
FIXED ASSETS			
Investment property	5		116,325
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors	6	50	
Cash at bank		169	
		219	
CREDITORS			
Amounts falling due within one year	7	117,843	
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES			(117,624)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			(1,299)
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital	8		100
Retained earnings			(1,399)
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			(1,299)

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the period ended 30 November 2017.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the period ended 30 November 2017 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for:

(a) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and

(b) preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

The notes form part of these financial statements

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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION - continued
30 NOVEMBER 2017

The financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Income Statement has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 20 August 2018 and were signed on its behalf by:

P Ralph - Director

The notes form part of these financial statements

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD 4 NOVEMBER 2016 TO 30 NOVEMBER 2017

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

P & G Property Holdings Ltd is a private company, limited by shares , registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

The presentation currency of the financial statements is the Pound Sterling (£).

2. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" of Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006.

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements
The company meets its day to day working capital requirements through the support of its directors and they have pledged their continuing support. They therefore consider it appropriate to prepare accounts on the going concern basis. These financial statements do not include any adjustments that would result from a withdrawal of this support.

Significant judgements and estimates
In the application of the company's accounting policies, management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying value of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and underlying assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period to which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. The key sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are the depreciation charges that are calculated with reference to the useful economic life of fixed assets.

Investment property
Investment property is shown at most recent valuation. Any aggregate surplus or deficit arising from changes in fair value is recognised in profit or loss.

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3. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

Financial instruments
The company enters into basic financial instruments that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other accounts receivable and payable, loans from banks and other third parties and loans to related parties.

a) Trade and other debtors
Trade and other debtors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts except where the effect of discounting would be immaterial. In such cases, the receivables are stated at cost less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

b) Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand.

c) Impairment of financial assets
Financial assets that are 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 profit or loss.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a 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.

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

d) Trade and other creditors
Debt instruments like loans and other accounts payable are initially measured at present value of the future payments and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable within one year, typically trade payables, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in case of an outright short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset is measured, initially and subsequently, at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position 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.

Taxation
Taxation for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the statement of financial position date.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE PERIOD 4 NOVEMBER 2016 TO 30 NOVEMBER 2017

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Deferred tax
Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the statement of financial position date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

4. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The average number of employees during the period was 2 .

5. INVESTMENT PROPERTY

	Total
	£
FAIR VALUE	
Additions	116,325
At 30 November 2017	116,325
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 30 November 2017	116,325

6. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	£
VAT	50

7. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	£
Directors' Current Accounts	117,093
Accrued expenses	750
	117,843

8. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, issued and fully paid:

Number:	Class:	Nominal value:	£
100	ORDINARY	1	100

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.