COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 01101227

MORLANDVILLE PROPERTIES LIMITED FILLETED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 31 MARCH 2019

MONDAY

L11 23/12/2019

#176

COMPANIES HOUSE

MORLANDVILLE PROPERTIES LIMITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

CONTENTS	PAGES
Officers and professional advisers	1
Statement of financial position	2 to 3
Notes to the financial statements	4 to 9

MORLANDVILLE PROPERTIES LIMITED OFFICERS AND PROFESSIONAL ADVISERS

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mrs R Gross

Mrs S Padwa Mrs F Schischa

COMPANY SECRETARY

Mrs R Gross

REGISTERED OFFICE

New Burlington House

1075 Finchley Road London

London NW11 0PU

MORLANDVILLE PROPERTIES LIMITED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

31 MARCH 2019

		2019		2018	
	Note	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible assets	5		2,350,000		2,350,785
Investments	6		25,001		25,001
			2,375,001		2,375,786
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors	7	302,591		288,189	
Cash at bank and in hand		21,465	•	11,609	
		324,056		299,798	
CREDITORS: amounts falling due					
within one year	8	(70,186)		(98,541)	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			253,870		201,257
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT					
LIABILITIES			2,628,871	,	2,577,043
CREDITORS: amounts falling due	•		(4.4.0.400)		(1.140.400)
after more than one year	9		(1,148,480)		(1,148,480)
PROVISIONS					
Taxation including deferred tax			(369,000)		(380,000)
NET ASSETS			1,111,391		1,048,563
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	10		100		100
Profit and loss account	11		1,111,291		1,048,463
SHAREHOLDERS FUNDS			1,111,391		1,048,563

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 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 March 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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

The statement of financial position continues on the following page.

The notes on pages 4 to 9 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (continued)

31 MARCH 2019

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 13 December 2019, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mrs R Gross Director

Company registration number: 01101227

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is New Burlington House, 1075 Finchley Road, London, NW11 0PU.

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.

Acquisitions and disposals of properties

Acquisitions and disposals are considered to have taken place at the date of legal completion and are included in the financial statements accordingly.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Revenue recognition

Turnover represents rents receivable and charges recoverable from the tenants of the company's properties, credit for which is taken when the charge is made to the tenants.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Tangible assets

Investment property is initially recorded at cost, which includes purchase price and any directly attributable expenditure.

Investment property is revalued to its fair value at each reporting date and any changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

No depreciation is provided in respect of investment property applying the fair value model.

Investment property fair value is determined by the directors based on their understanding of property market conditions and the specific property.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Fixtures and fittings

25% reducing balance

Investments

Fixed asset investments are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Listed investments are measured at fair value with changes in fair value being recognised in profit or loss.

Investments in associates

Investments in associates accounted for in accordance with the cost model are recorded at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Investments in associates accounted for in accordance with the fair value model are initially recorded at the transaction price. At each reporting date, the investments are measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income/profit or loss. Where it is impracticable to measure fair value reliably without undue cost or effort, the cost model will be adopted.

Dividends and other distributions received from the investment are recognised as income without regard to whether the distributions are from accumulated profits of the associate arising before or after the date of acquisition.

Investments in joint ventures

Investments in jointly controlled entities accounted for in accordance with the cost model are recorded at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Investments in jointly controlled entities accounted for in accordance with the fair value model are initially recorded at the transaction price. At each reporting date, the investments are measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income/profit or loss. Where it is impracticable to measure fair value reliably without undue cost or effort, the cost model will be adopted.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Investments in joint ventures (continued)

Dividends and other distributions received from the investment are recognised as income without regard to whether the distributions are from accumulated profits of the joint venture arising before or after the date of acquisition.

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.

Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are recognised in the statement of financial position as assets and liabilities at the lower of the fair value of the assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments, which is determined at the inception of the lease term. Any initial direct costs of the lease are added to the amount recognised as an asset.

Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method. Finance charges are allocated to each period so as to produce a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense.

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. EMPLOYEE NUMBERS

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 3 (2018: 3).

5. TANGIBLE ASSETS

	Land and buildings £	Fixtures and fittings £	Total £
Cost At 1 April 2018 and 31 March 2019	2,350,000	14,295	2,364,295
Depreciation At 1 April 2018 Charge for the year	- -	13,510 785	13,510 785
At 31 March 2019	_	14,295	14,295
Carrying amount At 31 March 2019	2,350,000	<u>-</u>	2,350,000
At 31 March 2018	2,350,000	785	2,350,785

Investment property fair value is determined by the directors based on their understanding of property market conditions and the specific property.

The historical cost of the properties as at 31 March 2019 is £85,504 (2018: £85,504).

MORLANDVILLE PROPERTIES LIMITED NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

6. INVESTMENTS

					Other investments other than loans
	Cost At 1 April 2018 and 31 March 2019				25,001
	Impairment At 1 April 2018 and 31 March 2019				
	Carrying amount At 31 March 2019				25,001
	At 31 March 2018				25,001
7.	DEBTORS				
	Trade debtors Other debtors			2019 £ 29,018 273,573 302,591	2018 £ 14,616 273,573 288,189
8.	CREDITORS: amounts falling due withi	n one year			
	Trade creditors Other creditors Accruals and deferred income			2019 £ 1,223 63,963 5,000 70,186	2018 £ 1,222 92,319 5,000 98,541
9.	CREDITORS: amounts falling due after	more than one	year		
				2019 £	2018 £
	Bank loans and overdrafts			1,148,480	1,148,480
	The bank loan is secured on the company's	investment prop	perties.		
10.	CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL				
	Issued, called up and fully paid				
		2019	e	201 No.	.8
	Ordinary shares of £1 each	No. 100	£ 100	100	100

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

11. RESERVES

The balance on the profit and loss account at 31 March 2019 includes £784,206 of accumulated losses and £1,895,497 of unrealised profits which are not available for distribution.

12. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Included in other debtors are amounts totalling £268,070 (2018: £268,070 due from companies where Mrs R Gross, director of this company, is also a director. The amounts are interest-free and repayable on demand.

Included in other creditors is an amount of £6,856 (2018: £6,856) due to companies where Mrs R Gross, director of this company, is also a director. This loan is interest free and repayable on demand.