MORLANDVILLE PROPERTIES LIMITED FILLETED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 31 MARCH 2018



MORLANDVILLE PROPERTIES LIMITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

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MORLANDVILLE PROPERTIES LIMITED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

31 MARCH 2018

		2018		2017		
		Note	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS						
Tangible assets		5		2,350,785		2,351,047
Investments	. *	6		25,001		25,001
	- 17	•		2,375,786		2,376,048
CURRENT ASSETS						
Debtors		7	288,189		252,429	
Cash at bank and in hand			11,609		5,036	
			299,798		257,465	
CDEDITORS 4. C.W	J		ŕ			
CREDITORS: amounts falling within one year	aue	8	(98,541)		(844,600)	
NET CURRENT						
ASSETS/(LIABILITIES)		:		201,257		(587,135)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRI	ENT					
LIABILITIES				2,577,043		1,788,913
CREDITORS: amounts falling	due					
after more than one year		9		(1,148,480)		(162,666)
PROVISIONS						
Taxation including deferred tax				(380,000)		(385,000)
NET ASSETS				1,048,563		1,241,247
CAPITAL AND RESERVES		. 10		100		100
Called up share capital		10		100		100
Profit and loss account	•	11		1,048,463		1,241,147
SHAREHOLDERS FUNDS		•		1,048,563		1,241,247
				-		

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.

The statement of financial position continues on the following page.

The notes on pages 3 to 8 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (continued)

31 MARCH 2018

For the year ending 31 March 2018 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.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 21 December 2018, 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 2018

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 2018

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Investments in joint ventures (continued)

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.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Provisions (continued)

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.

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 (2017: 3).

5. TANGIBLE ASSETS

		Land and buildings £	Fixtures and fittings £	Total £
Cost At 1 April 2017 and 31	March 2018	2,350,000	14,295	2,364,295
Depreciation At 1 April 2017 Charge for the year	11.71		13,248 262	13,248 262
At 31 March 2018		_	13,510	13,510
Carrying amount At 31 March 2018		2,350,000		2,350,785
At 31 March 2017		2,350,000	1,047	2,351,047

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

6. INVESTMENTS

			Other
			investments
			other than
			loans £
	Cost		I.
	At 1 April 2017 and 31 March 2018		25,001
	Impairment At 1 April 2017 and 31 March 2018		
	Carrying amount At 31 March 2018		25,001
	At 31 March 2017		25,001
7.	DEBTORS	,	
		2018 £	2017 £
	Trade debtors	14,616	3,856
	Other debtors	273,573	248,573
		288,189	252,429
8.	CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year		
		2018	2017
		£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	_	21,000
	Trade creditors	1,222	1,221
	Social security and other taxes	02 210	60 817 210
	Other creditors Accruals and deferred income	92,319 5,000	817,319 5,000
	Accidats and deferred income		
		98,541	844,600
9.	CREDITORS: amounts falling due after more than one year		
		2018	2017
	Deale leave and accordance.	£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	1,148,480	162,666

The bank loan is secured on the company's investment properties.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

10. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

Issued, called up and fully paid

	2018		2017	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100.00	100	100.00

11. RESERVES

The balance on the profit and loss account at 31 March 2018 includes £836,034 of accumulated losses and £1,884,497 of unrealised profits which are not available for distribution.

12. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Included in other debtors are amounts totalling £268,071 (2017: £243,071 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 (2017: £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.