Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements

For the year ended

31 January 2018

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Financial Statements

Year ended 31 January 2018

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Officers and Professional Advisers

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mr B D Stroh

Mr S B Stroh

COMPANY SECRETARY

Mr B D Stroh

REGISTERED OFFICE

357 City Road

London

EC1V 1LR

Balance Sheet

31 January 2018

		2018		2017	
	Note	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets	_				
Tangible assets	5		2,601,450		2,351,934
Current assets					
Debtors	6	194,214		138,912	
Cash at bank and in hand		_		15,260	
		194,214		154,172	·
Creditors: amounts falling due					
within one year	7	(721,242)		(634,363)	
Net current liabilities			(527,028)		(480,191)
Total assets less current liabilities			2,074,422		1,871,743
Creditors: amounts falling due after					
more than one year	8		(608,325)		(658,317)
Provisions					
Taxation including deferred tax			(46,000)		(14,000)
Net assets			1,420,097		1,199,426
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss account			1,419,997		1,199,326
Total equity			1,420,097		1,199,426

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 profit and loss account has not been delivered.

The balance sheet continues on the following page.

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

Balance Sheet (continued)

31 January 2018

For the year ending 31 January 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 on8/10/20/8., and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr B D Stroh Director

Company registration number: 03152609

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 January 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 357 City Road, London, EC1V 1LR.

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 investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, the Directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be 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 in 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 Directors do not consider there are any critical judgements or sources of estimation uncertainty requiring disclosure beyond the accounting policies listed below.

Turnover

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents amounts invoiced during the year.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 January 2018

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Taxation

Tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income, in which case it is recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

Current tax is expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is provided on timing differences which arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements. The following timing differences are not provided for: differences between accumulated depreciation and tax allowances for the cost of a fixed asset if and when all conditions for retaining the tax allowances have been met. Deferred tax is not recognised on permanent differences arising because certain types of income or expense are non-taxable or are disallowable for tax or because certain tax charges or allowances are greater or smaller than the corresponding income or expense.

Deferred tax is provided in respect of the additional tax that will be paid or avoided on differences between the amount at which an asset (other than goodwill) or liability is recognised in a business combination and the corresponding amount that can be deducted or assessed for tax.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rate that is expected to apply to the reversal of the related difference, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. For investment property that is measured at fair value, deferred tax is provided at the rate and allowances applicable to the sale of the property.

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 profits.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 January 2018

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Investment properties

Investment properties are properties which are held either to earn rental income or for capital appreciation or for both. Investment properties are recognised initially at cost.

Subsequent to initial recognition -

- i. Investment properties whose fair value can be measured reliably without undue cost or effort are held at fair value. Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value are recognised in the profit and loss account in the period that they arise; and
- ii. No depreciation is provided in respect of investment properties 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 properties concerned. Residential properties are valued using a sales valuation approach, derived from recent comparable transactions on the market, adjusted by applying discounts to reflect status of occupation and condition. Commercial properties are valued using the income capitalisation method, requiring the application of an appropriate market based yield to net operating income.

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.

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

Small balances are written off in the year in which they arise.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 January 2018

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.

The Company has financial assets and financial liabilities of a kind that qualify as basic financial instruments. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at transaction value and subsequently measured at their settlement value.

Trade and other debtors are recognised at the settlement amount due. Prepayments are valued at the amount prepaid. Creditors and provisions are recognised where the company has a present obligation resulting from a past event that will probably result in the transfer of funds to a third party and the amount due to settle the obligation can be measured or estimated reliably. Creditors and provisions are normally recognised at their settlement amount.

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 11 (2017: 12).

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 January 2018

5. Tangible assets

. •	Freehold properties	Fixtures and fittings £	Total £
Fair value	. •.		
At 1 February 2017	2,350,000	72,423	2,422,423
Revaluations	250,000		250,000
At 31 January 2018	2,600,000	72,423	2,672,423
Depreciation			
At 1 February 2017	_	70,489	70,489
Charge for the year		484	484
At 31 January 2018		70,973	70,973
Carrying amount			
At 31 January 2018	2,600,000	1,450	2,601,450
At 31 January 2017	2,350,000	1,934	2,351,934

The Company's investment properties were valued by the Directors at 31 January 2018 based on their understanding of property market conditions and the specific properties concerned. Residential properties are valued using a sales valuation approach, derived from recent comparable transactions on the market, adjusted by applying discounts to reflect status of occupation and condition. Commercial properties are valued using the income capitalisation method, requiring the application of an appropriate market based yield to net operating income.

The historical cost of the properties is £1,501,660.

6. Debtors

2018	2017
£	£
86,268	42,289
107,946	96,623
194,214	138,912
	£ 86,268 107,946

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 January 2018

7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

		2018 £	2017 £
	Bank loans and overdrafts	69,463	50,000
	Trade creditors	2,130	_
	Corporation tax	985	13,476
	Social security and other taxes	_	1,180
	Other creditors	648,664	569,707
		721,242	634,363
8.	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
		2018	2017
		£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	608,325	658,317

The Bank loans are secured by legal charges over the Company's investment properties.

9. Related party transactions

During the year charitable donations of £75,000 were made to a charity of which Messrs B D and S B Stroh are Trustees.

Included in Other debtors are amounts aggregating £103,600 due from companies of which Messrs B D and S B Stroh are Directors.

Included in Other creditors falling due within one year are amounts aggregating £502,887 due to Companies of which Messrs B D and S B Stroh are Directors.