Company registration number 03724352 (England and Wales)
TRANSLINE PROPERTIES LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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COMPANY INFORMATION

Director C D Schlaff

Secretary N Schlaff

Company number 03724352

Registered office 5 Technology Park

Colindeep Lane London United Kingdom NW9 6BX

Accountants Grunberg & Co Limited

5 Technology Park Colindeep Lane Colindale London United Kingdom

NW9 6BX

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

		202	.2	202	1
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		130		173
Investment properties	4		18,000,000		18,000,000
			18,000,130		18,000,173
Current assets					
Debtors	5	795,356		532,781	
Cash at bank and in hand		2,268,524		2,277,755	
		3,063,880		2,810,536	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(3,576,181)		(3,519,167)	
Net current liabilities			(512,301)		(708,631
Total assets less current liabilities			17,487,829		17,291,542
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one					
year	7		(1,892,845)		(2,066,664
Provisions for liabilities			(3,696,576)		(2,809,398
Net assets			11,898,408		12,415,480
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			1,000		1,000
Revaluation reserve			9,554,990		10,442,168
Profit and loss reserves			2,342,418		1,972,312
Fotal equity			11,898,408		12,415,480

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

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

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2005 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 21 April 2023 $\,$

C D Schlaff

Director

Company Registration No. 03724352

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Transline Properties Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 5 Technology Park, Colindeep Lane, London, United Kingdom, NW9 6BX.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

The company has taken advantage of exemptions, under the terms of Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland', not to disclose related party transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries within the group.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of consideration receivable and represents rent receivable, net of value added tax. Income is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the rental agreement.

1.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Computers

25% - Reducing balance

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.4 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

1.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

1.6 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's statement of financial position when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally 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.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

17 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the income statement because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the income statement, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

		2022 Number	2021 Number
	Total	1	1
3	Tangible fixed assets		
			Computers
			£
	Cost		
	At 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022		3,179
	Depreciation and impairment		
	At 1 April 2021		3,006
	Depreciation charged in the year		43
	At 31 March 2022		3,049
	Carrying amount		
	At 31 March 2022		130
	At 31 March 2021		173
4	Investment property		
			2022
	Fair value		£
	At 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022		18,000,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

4 Investment property (Continued)

The fair value of the investment property has been arrived at on the basis of a valuation carried out by the director on an open market basis by reference to market evidence of transactions prices for similar properties.

5 Debtors

		2022	2021
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Trade debtors	482,850	472,781
	Other debtors	60,000	60,000
	Prepayments and accrued income	252,506	-
		795,356	532,781
			
6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2022	2021
		£	£
	Bank loans	174,000	174,000
	Trade creditors	746	373
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	1,633,980	1,590,206
	Corporation tax	124,064	149,870
	Other taxation and social security	101,857	101,035
	Other creditors	1,278,710	1,242,478
	Accruals and deferred income	262,824	261,205
		3,576,181	3,519,167
7	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
•	Creators, amounts failing due after more than one year	2022	2021
		£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	1,892,845	2,066,664

8 Related party disclosures

Other debtors and other creditors include amounts relating to companies which are under common control. These amounts are interest free and repayable on demand.

9 Prior period reclassification

A reclassification has been made in the prior period to correctly present the change in fair value of investment properties, deferred tax and transfer of revaluation reserve.

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.