UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2018 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 NOVEMBER 2018

		20	18	2017	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		82,090		46,883
Investments	4		-		300
			82,090		47,183
Current assets					
Stocks		2,530,179		2,530,179	**
Debtors	6	2,349,662		2,612,000	
Cash at bank and in hand	-	82,857		6,627	
		4,962,698		5,148,806	
Creditors: amounts falling due within		, ,			
one year	7	(1,189,601)		(1,283,165)	
Net current assets			3,773,097		3,865,641
Total assets less current liabilities			3,855,187		3,912,824
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8		(4,222,330)		(4,325,808)
Net liabilities			(367,143)		(412,984)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	9		1,000		1,000
Profit and loss reserves	J		(368,143)		(413,984)
Total equity			(367,143)		(412,984)

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 30 November 2018 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 2006 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.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 7 October 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

E F Speir

Director

Company Registration No. 3808960

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2018

		Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	Notes	£	£	£
Balance at 1 December 2016		100	(547,126)	(547,026)
Year ended 30 November 2017: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year Issue of share capital	9	- 900	133,142 -	133,142 900
Balance at 30 November 2017		1,000	(413,984)	(412,984)
Year ended 30 November 2018: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		<u>-</u>	45,841	45,841
Balance at 30 November 2018		1,000	(368,143) ======	(367,143)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Landteam Property Investments Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Murky Hill Farm, Cow Lane, Middleton Tyas, Richmond, North Yorkshire, DL10 6RW.

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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 399 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts, on the basis that the group of which this is the parent qualifies as a small group. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

1.2 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:

Plant and machinery

25% Straight line

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.

1.3 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.4 Stocks

Property stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises the purchase cost of properties and, where applicable, direct costs that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Cost of stocks comprises purchase and development costs of properties which are allocated to the specific properties to which they relate.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.5 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand 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.

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 balance sheet 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 assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.7 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.8 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 profit and loss account 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.

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 profit and loss account, 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 1 (2017 - 1).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2018

3	Tangible fixed assets	Plant and r	machinery etc £
	Cost		
	At 1 December 2017		62,511
	Additions		67,780
	At 30 November 2018		130,291
	Depreciation and impairment		
	At 1 December 2017		15,628
	Depreciation charged in the year		32,573
	At 30 November 2018		48,201
	Carrying amount		
	At 30 November 2018		82,090
	At 30 November 2017		46,883
4	Fixed asset investments	2018 £	2017 £
	Investments	-	300
	Movements in fixed asset investments		
			Investments other than loans
	Cost or valuation		£
	At 1 December 2017		300
	Disposals		(300)
	At 30 November 2018		
	Carrying amount		
	At 30 November 2018		-
	At 30 November 2017		300

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2018

5	Subsidiaries					
	Name of undertaking	Registered office	Nature of busin	ess	Class of shares held	% Held Direct Indirect
	Landteam Northern Limited	England and Wales	Property Rental		Ordinary	100.00
	The aggregate capital and follows:	reserves and th	e result for the y	ear of the su	ıbsidiaries noted	above was as
	Name of undertaking		Profit/(Loss)	Capital and		
			£		E	
	Landteam Northern Limited		929,980	(1,778,636	6)	
6	Debtors				•	
	Amounts falling due withi	n one year:			2018 £	
	Other debtors				2,349,662 ————	2,612,000
7	Creditors: amounts falling	ı due within one	VAST			
•	Orealtors, amounts family	g due within one	year		2018	2017
					£	£
	Trade creditors				43,149	-
	Corporation tax				23,547	39,522
	Other taxation and social se	ecurity			60,487	
	Other creditors				1,062,418	1,194,970
					1,189,601	1,283,165
8	Creditors: amounts falling	g due after more	than one year			
					2018 £	
	B 11					_
	Bank loans and overdrafts				4,222,330	4,325,808
						=====

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2018

9	Called up share capital		
		2018	2017
	Ordinary share capital	£	£
	Issued and fully paid		
	1,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000	1,000
		1,000	1,000

10 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

During the year the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

	Legal and profe	Legal and professional fees	
	2018	2017	
	£	£	
Key management personnel	5,600	-	
Other related parties	-	43,796	