Registered number: 03946161

# SWEETINGS PROPERTY MANAGEMENT LIMITED

UNAUDITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018



Statutory Auditors

## DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018.

## **Principal activity**

The principal activity of the company in the year under review was that of residential property management.

## **Directors**

The directors who served during the year were:

Mr P J Sweeting Mr S J Sweeting

Mr D J Sweeting (appointed 8 August 2017)

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board on 30 May 2018 and signed on its behalf.

Mr P J Sweeting

Director

## SWEETINGS PROPERTY MANAGEMENT LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER:03946161

## BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2018

	Note		2018 £		2017 £
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	5		-		10,000
Tangible assets	6	_	9,485	_	10,380
			9,485		20,380
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	7	537,644		560,758	
Cash at bank and in hand	_	157,985		122,044	
		695,629		682,802	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(93,984)		(91,893)	
Net current assets	_		601,645		590,909
Total assets less current liabilities			611,130		611,289
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax		(1,802)		(2,077)	
	_		(1,802)		(2,077)
Net assets		=	609,328		609,212
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			3		3
Profit and loss account	9	_	609,325	_	609,209
		=	609,328	-	609,212

The directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

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

The Company has opted not to file the statement of income and retained earnings in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

## Mr P J Sweeting

Director

Date: 30 May 2018

The notes on pages 3 to 9 form part of these financial statements.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

#### 1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Sweetings Property Management Limited is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales, registration number 03946161. The registered office and principal place of business is 89 Bridge Road, East Moslesey, Surrey, KT8 9HH.

#### 2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

## 2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

These financial statements are presented in sterling which is the functional currency of the Company and rounded to the nearest £.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

#### 2.2 Compliance with accounting standards

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A small entities. There were no material departures from that standard.

## 2.3 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

## Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

## 2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### 2.4 Intangible assets

#### Goodwill

Goodwill represents the difference between amounts paid on the cost of a business combination and the acquirer's interest in the fair value of its identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquiree at the date of acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is amortised on a straight line basis to the statement of income and retained earnings over its useful economic life.

### Other intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

#### 2.5 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, on a reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Fixtures and fittings - 33%

Reducing balance

Office equipment - 15%

Reducing balance

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the statement of income and retained earnings.

## 2.6 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

## 2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### 2.7 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

#### 2.8 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

#### 2.9 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting. Dividends on shares recognised as liabilities are recognised as expenses and classified within interest payable.

#### 2.10 Pensions

#### Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the statement of income and retained earnings when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

#### 2.11 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the statement of income and retained earnings using the effective interest method.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

#### 2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### 2.12 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the statement of income and retained earnings, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

## JUDGMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

The directors judge that there are no critical accounting estimates.

#### 4. EMPLOYEES

3.

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was as follows:

	2018 No.	2017 No.
Directors	3	2
Staff	3	3
	6	5

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

## 5. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

6.

			Goodwill £
COST			
At 1 April 2017			200,000
At 31 March 2018		_	200,000
AMORTISATION			
At 1 April 2017			190,000
Charge for the year			10,000
At 31 March 2018		_	200,000
NET BOOK VALUE		_	
At 31 March 2018		=	
At 31 March 2017		=	10,000
TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS			
	Fixtures and	Office	
	fittings £	equipment £	Total £
COST OR VALUATION			
At 1 April 2017	7,245	33,208	40,453
Additions	901	-	901
At 31 March 2018	8,146	33,208	41,354
DEPRECIATION			
At 1 April 2017	6,313	23,760	30,073
Charge for the period on owned assets	431	1,225	1,656
Charge for the period on financed assets	<u> </u>	139	139
At 31 March 2018	6,744	25,124	31,868
NET BOOK VALUE			
At 31 March 2018	1,402	8,084	9,486
At 31 March 2017	932	9,448	10,380

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

## 6. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS (CONTINUED)

The net book value of assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts, included above, are as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
Office equipment	826	966
7. DEBTORS		
	2018 £	2017 £
Trade debtors	425	813
Amounts owed by related parties	530,500	555,400
Other debtors	3,694	1,230
Prepayments and accrued income	3,025	3,315
	537,644	560,758
8. CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year		
	2018	2017
	£	£
Trade creditors	2,160	-
Corporation tax	60,207	64,067
Other taxation and social security	23,893	21,649
Other creditors	1,779	111
Accruals and deferred income	5,945	6,066
	93,984	91,893

## 9. RESERVES

## Profit and loss account

The profit and loss account represents cumulative profits and losses net of dividends and other adjustments.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

#### 10. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the year under review, the company made sales to Bridge Road Properties Limited, a company under common control of £700 (2017 - £1,400).

The Company lent funds of £NIL (2017 - £139,000) to Bridge Road Properties Limited. At the balance sheet date, the amount owed from Bridge Road Properties Limited was £530,500 (2017 - £530,500). This amount is interest free and repayable on demand.

The Company provides a security to Barclays Bank Plc in the form of a fixed and floating charge over all of the assets of the Company, in respect of the bank borrowings of Bridge Road Properties Limited, a company under common control.

During the year under review, the company wrote off a loan of £24,900 owed by Sweetings Property Services Limited, a company under common control which was dissolved during the period. At the balance sheet date, no further amounts were due from Sweetings Property Services Limited (2017 - £24,900).

During the year under review, total dividends paid to the directors amounted to £187,323 (2017 - £120,000).

#### 11. FIRST TIME ADOPTION OF FRS 102

The policies applied under the entity's previous accounting framework are not materially different to FRS 102 and have not impacted on equity or profit or loss.

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