Company Registration No. 04295900 (England and Wales)	
LONDON ROAD INVESTMENTS  UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017  PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR	

## **COMPANY INFORMATION**

**Directors** N P Berney

G A Harman Mr D I Lipfriend Mr I R M Singleton Mr R Swaine Mr J Willoughby Mr J Hoyle

Secretary Mr R Swaine

Company number 04295900

Registered office

Bankers address Santander UK Plc

81/89 St Albans Road

Watford Herts WD17 1RG

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**BALANCE SHEET** 

### **AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2017**

		2017		2016	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets			4 020 000		1 020 000
Investment properties	2		1,030,000		1,030,000
Current assets					
Debtors	3	585,390		597,194	
Cash at bank and in hand		9,977		10,726	
		595,367		607,920	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one	4	(30,809)		(29,815)	
year		(30,009)		<del></del>	
Net current assets			564,558		578,105
Total assets less current liabilities			1,594,558		1,608,105
Creditors: amounts falling due after more	5				
than one year			(543,277)		(568,594)
Provisions for liabilities			(163,792)		(173,399)
Net assets			887,489		866,112
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	6		08		80
Fair value reserve			930,000		930,000
Profit and loss reserves			(42,591)		(63,968)
Total equity			887,489		866,112

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

For the financial year ended 28 February 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act 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 6 April 2017 and are signed on its behalf by:

N P Berney

Director

Company Registration No. 04295900

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

London Road Investments Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is at . The companies principal place of business is 1 Berkeley Street, London, W1J 8DJ.

#### 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 a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest pound.

These financial statements for the year ended 28 February 2017 are the first financial statements of London Road Investments Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 March 2015. An explanation of how transition to FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 8.

#### 1.2 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for rental income net of VAT.

#### 1.3 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. The surplus or deficit on revaluation is recognised in the profit and loss account.

Where fair value cannot be achieved without undue cost or effort, investment property is accounted for as tangible fixed assets.

## 1.4 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.

## 1.5 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.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

#### 1 Accounting policies (Continued)

#### 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 bank loans, 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.

### 1.6 Equity instruments

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

## 1.7 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.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

2	Investment property		2017
	Fair value At 1 March 2016 and 28 February 2017		1,030,000
3	Debtors	2017	2016
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Other debtors	585,390	597,194
4	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
7	orealions. Linearity date within one year	2017 £	2016 £
	Bank loans and overdrafts	25,319	24,207
	Corporation tax	2,942	2,466
	Other taxation and social security	1,357	1,457
	Other creditors	1,191	1,685
		30,809	29,815
5	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
		2017 £	2016 £
	Bank loans and overdrafts	543,277	568,594 ———
	The bank loan is secured by a legal charge over the property, 21-23 London Road, St A	Albans, Hertford	shire.
6	Called up share capital		
		2017	2016
	Ondinant above annital	£	£
	Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid		
	80 Ordinary shares of £1 each	80	80

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

## 7 Related party transactions

During the year the company has continued to provide an interest free loan of £305,000 (2016: £305,000) to Nigel Lawrence Limited, a company in which N P Berney and G A Harman are directors and shareholders, and D I Lipfriend is a shareholder. In the year the company received repayments amounting to £6,000 (2016: £7,000). The balance owed to the company as at 28 February 2017 amounts to £292,000 (2016: £298,000).

During the year the company has continued to provide an interest free loan of £305,000 (2016: £305,000) to Belgrave Land Limited, a company in which R D Swaine, J J Willoughby and J F Hoyle are directors and shareholders. In the year the company received repayments amounting to £6,000 (2016: £7,000). The balance owed to the company as at 28 February 2017 amounts to £292,000 (2016: £298,000).

## 8 Reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102

## Reconciliation of equity

	Notes	1 March 2015 £	28 February 2016 £
Equity as reported under previous UK GAAP Adjustments to prior year		1,033,9 <b>49</b> -	1,043,812 360
As restated		1,033,949	1,044,172
Adjustments arising from transition to FRS 102: Deferred Tax	1	(178,060)	(178,060)
Equity reported under FRS 102		855,889 ———	866,112 ————
Reconciliation of profit for the financial period	Notes		2016 £
Profit as reported under previous UK GAAP Adjustments to prior year			9,864 360
As restated			10,224
Adjustments arising from transition to FRS 102: Deferred Tax	1		(360)
Profit reported under FRS 102			9,864

## Notes to reconciliations on adoption of FR\$ 102

## 1. Deferred Tax

Under existing UK GAAP, deferred tax was not provided on the investment property. Under new UK GAAP, deferred tax is provided on all timing differences.

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.