Company Registration No. 04295900 (England and Wales)	
LONDON ROAD INVESTMENTS  UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2021  PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR	

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# BALANCE SHEET AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2021

		2021		2020	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets	_		4 000 000		4 000 000
Investment property	3		1,030,000		1,030,000
Current assets					
Debtors	4	570,780		555,101	
Cash at bank and in hand		12,756		3,167	
		583,536		558,268	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(39,545)		(38,123)	
Net current assets			543,991		520,145
Total assets less current liabilities			1,573,991		1,550,145
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		(455,607)		(460,273)
Provisions for liabilities			(166,953)		(166,953)
Net assets			951,431		922,919
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			80		80
Revaluation reserve	7		930,000		930,000
Profit and loss reserves			21,351		(7,161)
Total equity			951,431		922,919
-					

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 2021 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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 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.

# BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2021

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 15 April 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr G A Harman **Director** 

Company Registration No. 04295900

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2021

### 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 Enterprise House, Beesons Yard, Bury Lane, Rickmansworth, Hertfordshire WD3 1DS.

#### 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.

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

#### 1.2 Going concern

Having considered the current and anticipated economic impact of Coronavirus on the company's activities the directors have adopted the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements; the directors are satisfied the company has sufficient reserves and access to the financial support necessary to meet working capital requirements and enable the company to remain in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

### 1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for rental income net of VAT.

# 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.

## 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.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2021

### 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.

# Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

#### 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.

### Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

## 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.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2021

## 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 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.

# 1.9 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

# 2 Employees

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

		2021 Number	2020 Number
	Total	7	7
3	Investment property		2021
			£
	Fair value At 1 March 2020 and 28 February 2021		1,030,000
4	Debtors		
	Amounts falling due within one year:	2021 £	2020 £
	Other debtors	570,780	555,101 ———

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2021

5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
•	orealtors, amounts family due within one year	2021	2020
		£	£
	Bank loan instalments	30,150	28,957
	Trade creditors	-	3,168
	Corporation tax	4,890	3,898
	Other taxation and social security	2,802	644
	Other creditors	1,703	1,456
		39,545	38,123
6	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	2021 £	2020 £
	Bank loan instalments	455,607 ———	460,273
7	Revaluation reserve	2021 £	2020 £
		~	•
	At the beginning and end of the year	930,000	930,000

# 8 Related party transactions

The company has continued to provide an interest free loan of £305,000 (2020: £305,000) to Nigel Lawrence Limited, a company in which N P Berney and G A Harman are directors and shareholders, and to D I Lipfriend who is a shareholder of Nigel Lawrence Limited. In the year the company received repayments amounting to £3,500 (2020: £5,000). The balance owed to the company as at 28 February 2021 amounts to £273,500 (2020: £277,000).

The company has continued to provide an interest free loan of £305,000 (2020: £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 £3,500 (2020: £5,000). The balance owed to the company as at 28 February 2021 amounts to £273,500 (2020: £277,000).

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.