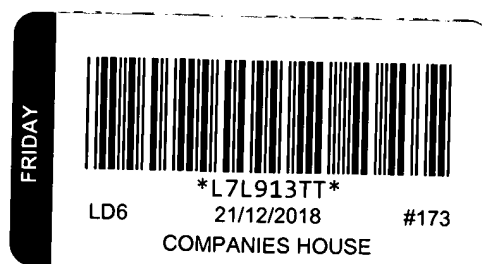


Company Registration No. 4669559 (England and Wales)

J-Wharf Limited

**Annual report and financial statements
for the year ended 31 March 2018**



J-Wharf Limited

Company information

Directors	Charles Knight Simon Baston Oliver Smith Mark Andrews
Company number	4669559
Registered office	57 - 59 Haymarket London SW1Y 4QX
Independent auditor	Saffery Champness LLP 71 Queen Victoria Street London EC4V 4BE

J-Wharf Limited

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J-Wharf Limited

Directors' report For the year ended 31 March 2018

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

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of property investment and trading.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

Charles Knight
Simon Baston
Oliver Smith
Mark Andrews

Auditor

Saffery Champness LLP have expressed their willingness to continue in office.

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

J-Wharf Limited

Directors' report (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2018

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

On behalf of the board

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a series of loops and a final checkmark-like stroke.

Charles Knight

Director

14 December 2018

J-Wharf Limited

Independent auditor's report To the members of J-Wharf Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of J-Wharf Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2018 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of financial position and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2018 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Independent auditor's report (continued)
To the members of J-Wharf Limited

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit:

- the information given in the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing the directors' report and take advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

J-Wharf Limited

Independent auditor's report (continued) **To the members of J-Wharf Limited**

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Michael Di Leto (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Saffery Champness LLP

14 December 2018

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditors

71 Queen Victoria Street
London
EC4V 4BE

J-Wharf Limited

**Statement of comprehensive income
For the year ended 31 March 2018**

	2018	2017
	£	£
Turnover	157,587	139,300
Administrative expenses	(157,929)	(4,485)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Operating (loss)/profit	(342)	134,815
Interest receivable and similar income	8,400	8,400
Interest payable and similar expenses	(73,500)	(75,580)
Other gains and losses	(674,773)	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
(Loss)/profit before taxation	(740,215)	67,635
Tax on loss/profit	(12,965)	(6,909)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
(Loss)/profit for the financial year	(753,180)	60,726
	<hr/>	<hr/>

J-Wharf Limited

**Statement of financial position
As at 31 March 2018**

			2018	2017
	Notes	£	£	£
Fixed assets				
Investment properties	2		2,050,000	2,050,000
Investments	3		-	674,773
			<u>2,050,000</u>	<u>2,724,773</u>
Current assets				
Debtors	4	170,369	322,114	
Cash at bank and in hand		50,057	-	
		<u>220,426</u>	<u>322,114</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(217,080)	(211,123)	
Net current assets			<u>3,346</u>	<u>110,991</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>2,053,346</u>	<u>2,835,764</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6	(1,102,039)	(1,151,267)	
Provisions for liabilities			<u>(97,386)</u>	<u>(77,396)</u>
Net assets			<u>853,921</u>	<u>1,607,101</u>
Capital and reserves				
Called up share capital	7	100	100	
Fair value reserve		1,385,254	1,385,254	
Profit and loss reserves		(531,433)	221,747	
Total equity			<u>853,921</u>	<u>1,607,101</u>

These financial statements have been prepared 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 14 November 2018 and are signed on its behalf by:



Charles Knight
Director

Company Registration No. 4669559

1 Accounting policies

Company information

J-Wharf Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 57 - 59 Haymarket, London, SW1Y 4QX.

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.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover represents rental income provided 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 profit or loss.

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

1.4 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 March 2018

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Entities in which the company has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

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 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 assets, which include debtors, 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 31 March 2018

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.7 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.

1.8 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 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.

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. Where items recognised in other comprehensive income or equity are chargeable to or deductible for tax purposes, the resulting current or deferred tax expense or income is presented in the same component of comprehensive income or equity as the transaction or other event that resulted in the tax expense or income. 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 Investment property

	2018
	£
Fair value	
At 1 April 2017 and 31 March 2018	2,050,000

The investment property was valued as at 31 March 2018 by the directors based upon previous valuations obtained from Fletcher Morgan, Chartered Surveyors, on an open market basis.

J-Wharf Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 March 2018

3 Fixed asset investments

	2018	2017
	£	£
Investments	-	674,773
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Movements in fixed asset investments

	Investment in subsidiary £	Unlisted investments £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 April 2017 & 31 March 2018	210,001	464,772	674,773
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Impairment			
At 1 April 2017	-	-	-
Impairment losses	210,001	464,772	674,773
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
At 31 March 2018	210,001	464,772	674,773
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Carrying amount			
At 31 March 2018	-	-	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
At 31 March 2017	210,001	464,772	674,773
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

The directors have determined the fair value of investments held at 31 March 2018 to be £nil and have made full provision against their carrying values in the year ended 31 March 2018.

4 Debtors

	2018	2017
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	120,575	156,237
Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	127,216
Other debtors	49,794	38,661
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	170,369	322,114
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

J-Wharf Limited**Notes to the financial statements (continued)**
For the year ended 31 March 2018**5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

	2018	2017
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	53,972	57,684
Trade creditors	-	13,755
Other taxation and social security	33,178	12,298
Other creditors	129,930	127,386
	<u>217,080</u>	<u>211,123</u>

6 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2018	2017
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	<u>1,102,039</u>	<u>1,151,267</u>

7 Called up share capital

	2018	2017
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
5,000 Ordinary 'A' shares of 1p each	50	50
5,000 Ordinary 'B' shares of 1p each	50	50
	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>