Company Registration No. 05114201 (England and Wales)

DOWNTOWN LIVING LIMITED

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



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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 APRIL 2018

	2018		2017		
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Current assets					
Stocks		4,308,041		4,308,041	
Debtors	3	13,298		12,398	
Cash at bank and in hand		80,945		56,097	
		4,402,284		4,376,536	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	4	(18,722)		(28,827)	
Net current assets			4,383,562		4,347,709
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	5		(1,830,000)		(1,830,000)
Net assets			2,553,562		2,517,709
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	6		5,220		5,220
Share premium account			2,395,680		2,395,680
Profit and loss reserves			152,662		116,809
Total equity			2,553,562		2,517,709

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 30 April 2018 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 30 APRIL 2018

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 22 January 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr S J Whittle Director

Company Registration No. 05114201

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Downtown Living Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Richard House, 9 Winckley Square, Preston, PR1 3HP.

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 £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell.

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.

The Board has continued to closely monitor the opportunity for selling stock/apartments it owns in The Room. Unfortunately, the Preston property market still remains depressed, with indicative valuations (RICS) below build costs.

The Board has also had talks with two Residential Property Investment Funds with a view to selling the entire stock/company. However, whilst occupancy and rental income remains attractive, the depressed unit valuations resulted in no basis for further discussion.

The Board are determined to continue monitoring the market and wait for valuations of break—even of better, before looking to sell any of the stock.

1.3 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.

1.4 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 30 APRIL 2018

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 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.

1.5 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.

1.6 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 30 APRIL 2018

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.

1.7 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.8 Leases

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 4 (2017 - 0).

3 Debtors

Amounts falling due within one year:	2018 £	2017 £
Other debtors	2,150	1,250
Amounts falling due after more than one year:	2018 £	2017 £
Deferred tax asset	11,148	11,148
Total debtors	13,298 ——	12,398

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018

4	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2018	2017
		£	£
	Taxation and social security	8,787	13,240
	Accruals and deferred income	9,935	15,587 ————
		18,722 ———	28,827
5	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
		2018 £	2017 £
	Bank loans and overdrafts	1,830,000	1,830,000
			
	Bank loans of £1,830,000 (2017: £1,830,000) are secured by wa of the company.	ay of a fixed and floating charge over	er the assets
6		ay of a fixed and floating charge over	
ŝ	of the company. Called up share capital		2017
3	of the company. Called up share capital Ordinary share capital	2018	2017
3	of the company. Called up share capital	2018	2017 £
3	of the company. Called up share capital Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid	2018 £	201 7 £ 5,220
	of the company. Called up share capital Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid	2018 £ 5,220	201 7 £ 5,220
	of the company. Called up share capital Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid 5,220 Ordinary A of £1 each	5,220 5,220	2017 £ 5,220
•	Ordinary share capital Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid 5,220 Ordinary A of £1 each Related party transactions Transactions with related parties	5,220 5,220	5,220 5,220

Entities with control, joint control or significant influence over the company

£

£

90,743

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

7	Related party transactions		(Continued)
	The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:	2040	0047
	Amounts owed to related parties	2018 £	2017 £
	Entities with control, joint control or significant influence over the company	-	5,701

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.