Company Registration No. 05384561 (England and Wales)
JESMOND COURT LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR
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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

		2019		2018	3
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		458,411		203,449
Current assets					
Stocks		30,619		16,674	
Debtors	4	423,467		549,671	
Cash at bank and in hand		123,328		25,485	
		577,414		591,830	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one					
year	5	(1,391,821)		(1,007,140)	
Net current liabilities			(814,407)		(415,310)
Total assets less current liabilities			(355,996)		(211,861)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	6		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			(356,096)		(211,961)
Total equity			(355,996)		(211,861)

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

For the financial year ended 31 March 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The member has 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 and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 20 December 2019

D Fisher Director

Company Registration No. 05384561

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Jesmond Court Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is The Apartment Group 1st Floor, Two, Jesmond Three Sixty, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE2 1DB.

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 \pounds .

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

Group accounts exemption

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 399 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts, on the basis that the group of which this is a member qualifies as a small group. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

1.2 Going concern

Notwithstanding the deficiency of shareholders' funds, the financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis which assumes the continued financial support of the company's directors and shareholders.

If the going concern basis proved to be invalid, the financial statements would have to be prepared on a break up basis in which the balance sheet would be restated to include all assets at their estimated realisable values and all liabilities would become current and would have to be increased to include those liabilities contingent on the company ceasing to trade.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents invoiced sales of goods and services, excluding value added tax. Turnover is attributable to the continuing principal activity of the company and arose wholly within the United Kingdom.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Land and buildings

Plant and machinery

Over 25 years

Fixtures, fittings and equipment

Motor vehicles

Over 25 years

15% reducing balance

20% reducing balance

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

1.6 Stocks

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

1.7 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.

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.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors and loans from fellow group companies, 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.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

1.8 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.9 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.10 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the lease asset are consumed.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 27 (2018 - 17).

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and Fixtures, fittings Mo machinery and equipment		Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost					
At 1 April 2018	83,132	224,124	138,875	22,035	468,166
Additions		4,686	310,972		315,658
At 31 March 2019	83,132	228,810	449,847	22,035	783,824
Depreciation and impairment					
At 1 April 2018	42,059	98,678	103,919	20,061	264,717
Depreciation charged in the year	3,326	9,040	47,935	395	60,696
At 31 March 2019	45,385	107,718	151,854	20,456	325,413
Carrying amount					
At 31 March 2019	37,747	121,092	297,993	1,579	458,411
At 31 March 2018	41,073	125,446	34,956	1,974	203,449
Debtors					
				2019	2018
Amounts falling due within one year:				£	£
Amounts due from related parties				275,608	338,287
Other debtors				147,859	211,384
				423,467	549,671

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
	,	2019	2018
		£	£
	Trade creditors	195,923	98,092
	Amounts due to related parties	1,066,742	806,858
	Other taxation and social security	71,630	75,210
	Other creditors	57,526	26,980
		1,391,821	1,007,140
6	Called up share capital		
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and not fully paid		
	100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100

7 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

The company is subject to a cross guarantee with Jesmond Holdings Limited, the ultimate parent company.

8 Related party transactions

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

	2019	2018
Amounts due from related parties	£	£
Entities with control, joint control or significant influence over the		
company	236,408	299,087

9 Parent company

The parent company of Jesmond Court Limited is Jesmond Holdings Limited and its registered office is The Apartment Group 1st Floor, Two, Jesmond Three Sixty, Newcastle upon Tyne, Tyne and Wear, England, NE2 1DB.

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.