

Company Registration No. 12305346 (England and Wales)

**Southbourne Residential Limited**

Unaudited Financial Statements

for the Period Ended 31 December 2020

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# **Southbourne Residential Limited**

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## Southbourne Residential Limited

### Company Information

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<b>Directors</b>	Mr J M Hadley-Clift	(Appointed 8 November 2019)
	Mrs L Leon	(Appointed 18 December 2020)
<b>Company number</b>	12305346	
<b>Registered office</b>	8 Winston Avenue Poole Dorset BH12 1PE	
<b>Accountants</b>	Inspire Professional Services Limited 37 Commercial Road Poole Dorset BH14 0HU	

## Southbourne Residential Limited

### Balance Sheet

As At 31 December 2020

		2020	
	Notes	£	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Intangible assets	3		33,787
Tangible assets	4		10,912
			<u>44,699</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Debtors	5	45,153	
Cash at bank and in hand		48,386	
		<u>93,539</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	6	(39,660)	
		<u></u>	
<b>Net current assets</b>			<u>53,879</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>98,578</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	7		(48,333)
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			<u>4,908</u>
<b>Net assets</b>			<u><u>55,153</u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital	8		134
Share premium account			24,966
Profit and loss reserves			<u>30,053</u>
<b>Total equity</b>			<u><u>55,153</u></u>

## **Southbourne Residential Limited**

### **Balance Sheet (Continued)**

**As At 31 December 2020**

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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 Period ended 31 December 2020 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 Period 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, authorised for issue and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr J M Hadley-Clift  
**Director**

Date: 13 July 2021

**Company Registration No. 12305346**

The notes on pages 4 to 9 form part of these financial statements.

## **Southbourne Residential Limited**

### **Notes to the Financial Statements**

#### **For The Period Ended 31 December 2020**

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#### **1 Accounting policies**

##### **Company information**

Southbourne Residential Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 8 Winston Avenue, Poole, Dorset, BH12 1PE.

##### **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 Reporting period**

The company has prepared accounts for the period 8 November 2019 to 31 December 2020. This is the company's first accounting period and is therefore longer than the normal 12 month period and does not contain a comparative period.

##### **1.3 Turnover**

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

##### **1.4 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill**

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of unincorporated businesses over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is considered to have a finite useful life and is amortised on a systematic basis over its expected life, which is 10 years.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating units expected to benefit from the acquisition. Cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment at least annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

##### **1.5 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.

## Southbourne Residential Limited

### Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

#### For The Period Ended 31 December 2020

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#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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:

Office equipment	25% reducing balance
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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.

#### 1.6 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible 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). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

#### 1.7 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.

#### 1.8 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.

## Southbourne Residential Limited

### Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

#### For The Period Ended 31 December 2020

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#### 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.

##### Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

##### 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 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.

##### Derecognition of financial liabilities

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



## Southbourne Residential Limited

### Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

#### For The Period Ended 31 December 2020

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#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

##### 1.9 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.

##### 1.10 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.

##### 1.11 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.

##### 1.12 Retirement benefits

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

##### 1.13 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss 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 leased asset are consumed.

##### 1.14 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

## Southbourne Residential Limited

### Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued) For The Period Ended 31 December 2020

#### 2 Employees

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

	2020 Number
Total	6

#### 3 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>		
At 8 November 2019	-	-
Additions	37,541	37,541
At 31 December 2020	37,541	37,541
<b>Amortisation and impairment</b>		
At 8 November 2019	-	-
Amortisation charged for the Period	3,754	3,754
At 31 December 2020	3,754	3,754
<b>Carrying amount</b>		
At 31 December 2020	33,787	33,787

#### 4 Tangible fixed assets

	Office equipment £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>		
At 8 November 2019	-	-
Additions	12,274	12,274
At 31 December 2020	12,274	12,274
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>		
At 8 November 2019	-	-
Depreciation charged in the Period	1,362	1,362
At 31 December 2020	1,362	1,362
<b>Carrying amount</b>		
At 31 December 2020	10,912	10,912

## Southbourne Residential Limited

### Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

#### For The Period Ended 31 December 2020

<b>5 Debtors</b>	<b>2020</b>
	<b>£</b>
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>	
Trade debtors	9,418
Other debtors	4,600
Prepayments and accrued income	31,135
	<u>45,153</u>
<b>6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	<b>2020</b>
	<b>£</b>
Bank loans	1,667
Trade creditors	6,982
Corporation tax	5,523
Other taxation and social security	16,987
Other creditors	6,001
Accruals and deferred income	2,500
	<u>39,660</u>
<b>7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	<b>2020</b>
	<b>£</b>
Bank loans and overdrafts	48,333
	<u>48,333</u>
<b>8 Called up share capital</b>	<b>2020</b>
	<b>£</b>
<b>Ordinary share capital</b>	
<b>Issued and fully paid</b>	
100 Ordinary A shares of £1 each	100
34 Ordinary B shares of £1 each	34
	<u>134</u>

Ordinary A shares and Ordinary B shares rank pari passu in all respects.

#### **9 Directors' transactions**

During the period a total of £25,000 was advanced to a director and £20,500 was repaid by the director. The amount payable by the director to the company at the period end was £4,500. No interest was paid on this amount and the balance is repayable on demand.

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.