

C. Reg.

27 DIMOND STREET LIMITED

COMPANY NUMBER 8045638

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2019

KING LOOSE & CO

ACCOUNTANTS

ST JOHN'S HOUSE

5 SOUTH PARADE

SUMMERTOWN

OXFORD OX2 7JL



27 DIMOND STREET LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2019

Director	C. E. McCosker
Company number	8045638
Registered office	5 South Parade Summertown Oxford OX2 7JL
Accountants	King Loose & Co Accountants St John's House 5 South Parade Summertown Oxford OX2 7JL

27 DIMOND STREET LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2019

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27 DIMOND STREET LIMITED

**ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS ON THE
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF 27 DIMOND STREET LIMITED**

In accordance with the engagement letter, and in order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have compiled the financial statements of the company which comprise the Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet and related notes, from the accounting records and information you have given to us.

This report is made to the Company's Board of Directors, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement. Our work has been undertaken so that we might compile the financial statements that we have been engaged to compile, report to the Company's Board of Directors that we have done so, and state those matters that we have agreed to state to them in this report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permissible by law, we do not accept nor assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's Board of Directors, as a body, for our work or for this report.

We have carried out this engagement in accordance with the technical guidance issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales, and have complied with the ethical guidance laid down by the Institute relating to members undertaking the compilation of financial statements.

You have acknowledged on the Balance Sheet your duty to ensure that the company has kept proper accounting records and to prepare financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2019 that give a true and fair view under the Companies Act 2006. You consider that the company is exempt from the statutory requirement for an audit for the year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit of the financial statements. For this reason we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the financial statements.

King, Loose & Co

16th July 2019

King Loose & Co
Accountants
St John's House
5 South Parade
Summertown
Oxford OX2 7JL

27 DIMOND STREET LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (COMPANY NUMBER 8045638)

AS AT 31ST MARCH 2019

	Notes	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
		£	£
Fixed Assets			
Tangible assets	4	106,350	106,350
Current Assets			
Debtors	5	12,962	12,962
Cash at bank and in hand		2,258	4,496
		<u>15,220</u>	<u>17,458</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(7,176)</u>	<u>(5,781)</u>
Net Current assets		<u>8,044</u>	<u>11,677</u>
Total Assets Less Current Liabilities		<u>114,394</u>	<u>118,027</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7	<u>(80,685)</u>	<u>(90,525)</u>
Net Assets		<u><u>33,709</u></u>	<u><u>27,502</u></u>
Capital and Reserves			
Called up share capital	8	1	1
Profit and loss account	9	33,708	27,501
Total Shareholders' Funds		<u><u>33,709</u></u>	<u><u>27,502</u></u>

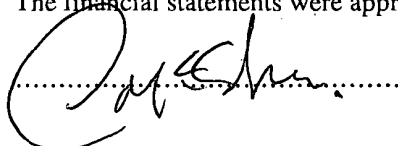
The director considers that for the year ended 31st March 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from the requirement to have an audit under the provisions of Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006. No member or members have deposited a notice requesting an audit for the current financial year under Section 476 of the Act.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Section 386 of the Companies Act 2006 and preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of the financial year and of its profit or loss for the financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 393 and 394, and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Act relating to the financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2006 applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

No profit and loss account is presented in accordance with Section 444(5a) of the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 16th July 2019



C. E. McCosker
Director

The notes on pages 3 to 8 form an integral part of these financial statements.

27 DIMOND STREET LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2019

1. Company information

27 Dimond Street Limited ('the company') is a limited company incorporated in the United Kingdom. The address of the registered office is:

5 South Parade
Summertown
Oxford OX2 7JL

The principal activity of the company throughout the year was that of property development and letting.

These financial statements have been presented in sterling (£) as this is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates.

27 DIMOND STREET LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2019

2. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, in accordance with the accounting policies set out below, FRS 102 Section 1A - The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland, and the Companies Act 2006.

Going concern

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

The current economic conditions present increased risks for all businesses. In response to such conditions, the director has carefully considered these risks, including an assessment of uncertainty on future trading projections for a period of at least 12 months from the date of signing the financial statements, and the extent to which they might affect the preparation of the financial statements on a going concern basis.

The director considers that the going concern basis is appropriate to the presentation of the financial statements.

Revenue recognition

1. Rental income

Operating lease income from investment properties is recognised in profit and loss on a straight line basis over the lease term.

2. Interest income

Interest income is recognised as interest accrues using the effective interest rate method.

Taxation

Tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax currently payable, relating to UK corporation tax, is calculated on the basis of the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted as at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised on all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the reporting date. Transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future, or a right to pay less tax in the future, gives rise to a deferred tax liability or asset. Timing differences are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted as at the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference. The tax expense is recognised in the same component of comprehensive income or equity as the transaction or other event that resulted in the tax expense.

Foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions are translated into Pounds Sterling using the exchange rate prevailing at the date the transactions took place. Where this is not possible to determine, income and expense items are translated using an average exchange rate for the period.

27 DIMOND STREET LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2019

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are reported at the rates of exchange prevailing at that date. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at the reporting date of monetary assets and liabilities are reported in profit and loss.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets held for the company's own use are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost of fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives at the following rates:

Freehold land and buildings	-	Not depreciated, carried at fair value
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Assets held under finance leases are depreciated in the same way as owned assets.

At each balance sheet date the company reviews the carrying amount of its tangible fixed assets to determine whether there is any indication that any items have suffered an impairment loss. If such an indication exists the recoverable amount of an 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 the asset the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Investment property

The company's property is held for long term investment and is included in the balance sheet at fair value, in accordance with FRS 102. Accordingly, no depreciation is provided in respect of the investment property, and changes in fair value are recognised in the profit and loss account. The freehold investment property has been valued by the company's director based on open market value.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when there is a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the obligation will be required to be settled, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Provisions are discounted when the time value of money is material.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The company holds basic financial instruments, which comprise cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, trade and other payables, and loans and borrowings. The company has chosen to apply the provisions of Section 11 Basic Financial Instruments in full.

Financial assets - classified as basic financial instruments

- i) Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held with banks, and other short term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

27 DIMOND STREET LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2019

ii) Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables that are receivable within one year are measured at the undiscounted amount of the cash expected to be received, net of any impairment.

At the end of each reporting period, the company assesses whether there is objective evidence that any receivable amount may be impaired. A provision for impairment is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate. The amount of the provision is recognised immediately in profit and loss.

iii) Trade and other payables and loans and borrowings

Trade and other payables that are payable within one year are measured at the undiscounted amount of the cash expected to be paid.

Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In applying the company's accounting policies, the director is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions in determining the carrying amount of assets and liabilities. The estimates and assumptions are based on the best and most reliable evidence available at the time when the decisions are made, and are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be applicable.

Due to the inherent subjectivity involved in making such judgements, estimates and assumptions, the actual results and outcomes may differ.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

3. Employees

Number of employees

The average monthly numbers of employees (including the director) during the year were:

<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
<u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

27 DIMOND STREET LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2019

4. Tangible assets	<u>Land and buildings freehold</u>	<u>Total</u>
	£	£
Cost		
At 1st April 2018	106,350	106,350
At 31st March 2019	106,350	106,350
Net book value		
At 31st March 2019	106,350	106,350
At 31st March 2018	106,350	106,350
5. Debtors	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
	£	£
Other debtors	12,962	12,962
6. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
	£	£
Mortgage - current element	2,200	2,200
Corporation tax	1,500	1,960
Director's loan account	2,391	1,341
Accruals and deferred income	1,085	280
	7,176	5,781

As security for monies owed, Shawbrook Bank Limited has a fixed and floating charge over the assets of the company, dated 14th May 2013.

The director's loan account is unsecured and non-interest bearing.

7. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
	£	£
Mortgage due in 1 - 2 years	3,000	3,000
Mortgage due in 2 - 5 years	11,000	11,000
Mortgage due in more than 5 years	66,685	76,525
	80,685	90,525

As security for monies owed, Shawbrook Bank Limited has a fixed and floating charge over the assets of the company, dated 14th May 2013.

27 DIMOND STREET LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2019

8. Share capital	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
	£	£
Issued and fully paid		
1 ordinary share of £1 each	1	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
9. Equity Reserves	<u>Profit</u>	
	<u>and loss</u>	
	<u>account</u>	<u>Total</u>
	£	£
At 1st April 2018	27,501	27,501
Profit for the year	6,207	6,207
At 31st March 2019	33,708	33,708
	<hr/>	<hr/>

10. Secured liabilities

As security for monies owed, Shawbrook Bank Limited has a fixed and floating charge over the assets of the company, dated 14th May 2013.

11. Related party transactions

27 Dimond Street Limited is associated with Toby Projects Limited, Commercial Row Limited, and McCanstis Limited by virtue of Mr C. E. McCosker's holding of 100% in the share capital of these companies.