

LOGAN WILLIAM DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

LOGAN WILLIAM DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

CONTENTS

	Page
Company Information	1
Balance Sheet	2 - 3
Notes to the Financial Statements	4 - 9

LOGAN WILLIAM DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	J W Pay I J Sharp
Registered number	09396740
Registered office	1st Floor 7 - 10 Chandos Street London W1G 9DQ
Accountants	Blick Rothenberg Limited Chartered Accountants 1st Floor 7 - 10 Chandos Street London W1G 9DQ

LOGAN WILLIAM DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED
LOGAN WILLIAM DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED
BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 JANUARY 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	6,686	8,358
Investment property	5	469,641	469,641
		<u>476,327</u>	<u>477,999</u>
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	-	3,084
Cash at bank and in hand		63,506	32,907
		<u>63,506</u>	<u>35,991</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(500,304)	(496,878)
Net current liabilities		<u>(436,798)</u>	<u>(460,887)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u><u>39,529</u></u>	<u><u>17,112</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	8	100	100
Profit and loss account		39,429	17,012
Total equity		<u><u>39,529</u></u>	<u><u>17,112</u></u>

LOGAN WILLIAM DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

LOGAN WILLIAM DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 JANUARY 2019

The directors consider that the company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of Companies Act 2006.

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 financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The profit and loss account and the directors' report have not been filed.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

J W Pay

Director

Date: 24 September 2019

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

LOGAN WILLIAM DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

1. General information

Logan William Developments Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England. Its registered office is First Floor, 7-10 Chandos Street, London, W1G 9DQ, United Kingdom.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence and meet its liabilities as they fall due for the foreseeable future, being a period of at least twelve months from the date these financial statements were approved. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

2.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the turnover can be reliably measured. Turnover is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before turnover is recognised:

Turnover comprises rental income, service charges and other recoveries from tenants of the company's investment properties. Rental income is recognised on an accruals basis in the period in which it is earned, in accordance with the terms of the lease.

2.4 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account using the effective interest method.

2.5 Taxation

Tax is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the company operates and generates income.

2.6 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model, other than investment properties, are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

LOGAN WILLIAM DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, on a reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Fixtures and fittings	-	20%	reducing balance
-----------------------	---	-----	------------------

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account.

2.7 Investment property

Investment property is carried at fair value determined annually by external valuers and derived from the current market rents and investment property yields for comparable real estate, adjusted if necessary for any difference in the nature, location or condition of the specific asset. No depreciation is provided. Changes in fair value are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account.

2.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.9 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of financial instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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.

The company's policies for its major classes of financial assets and financial liabilities are set out below.

LOGAN WILLIAM DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including trade and other debtors, cash and bank balances, intercompany working capital balances, and intercompany financing are initially recognised at transaction price, 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 for a similar debt instrument. Financing transactions are those in which payment is deferred beyond normal business terms or is financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate.

Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other 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 for a similar debt instrument. Financing transactions are those in which payment is deferred beyond normal business terms or is financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If the financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

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.

LOGAN WILLIAM DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party or (c) despite having retained some significant risks and rewards of ownership, control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is an 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.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 2 (2018 - 2).

LOGAN WILLIAM DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures and fittings £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 February 2018	12,712
	<hr/>
At 31 January 2019	12,712
	<hr/>
Depreciation	
At 1 February 2018	4,354
Charge for the year on owned assets	1,672
	<hr/>
At 31 January 2019	6,026
	<hr/>
Net book value	
At 31 January 2019	6,686
	<hr/> <hr/>
At 31 January 2018	8,358
	<hr/> <hr/>

5. Investment property

	Freehold investment property £
Valuation	
At 1 February 2018	469,641
	<hr/>
At 31 January 2019	469,641
	<hr/> <hr/>

The 2019 valuations were made by the directors, on an open market value for existing use basis.

6. Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade debtors	<hr/> <hr/> -	<hr/> <hr/> 3,084

LOGAN WILLIAM DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Corporation tax	3,370	-
Other creditors	495,534	495,534
Accruals and deferred income	1,400	1,344
	<u>500,304</u>	<u>496,878</u>

8. Share capital

	2019 £	2018 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
100 (2018 - 100) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

9. Related party transactions

At the balance sheet date, the company owed its directors £495,534 (2018: £495,534). This amount is interest free and 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.