Company Registration No. 10040464 (England and Wales)
LINEA SE10 LTD
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		
otes	£	£	£	£
	-		2,029,307	
2	282,683		25,186	
	153		10,082	
	282,836		2,064,575	
3	(248,453)		(2,122,366)	
		34,383		(57,791)
4		400		400
		33,983		(58,191)
		34,383		(57,791)
	3	2 282,683 153 282,836 3 (248,453)	2 282,683 153 282,836 3 (248,453) 34,383 4 400 33,983	cotes £ £ 2 282,683

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 31 March 2019 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 31 MARCH 2019

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 10 December 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

A Stark G Sherman Director Director

P Klinger B Klinger Director Director

S Hughes **Director**

Company Registration No. 10040464

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Linea SE10 Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is The Courtyard, 14a Sydenham Road, Croydon, Surrey, CR0 2EE.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 section 1A small entities. 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.

1.2 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 rade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

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.

1.3 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of replacement cost and cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.4 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.

1.5 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.

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.

1.6 Equity instruments

These financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019 are the first financial statements of Linea SE10 Ltd prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 April 2017. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

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

Accounting policies

(Continued)

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1.7 Derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to fair value at each reporting end date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset, whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability.

1.8 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.

1.9 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 Debtors

Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Amounts owed by group undertakings Other debtors	282,653 30	- 25,186
Cities desitors	282,683	25,186
	282,683	25,

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

3	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
	·	2019	2018
		£	£
	Bank loans	-	850,000
	Trade creditors	-	105,726
	Corporation tax	232,623	-
	Other creditors	12,846	1,120,691
	Accruals and deferred income	2,984	45,949
		248,453	2,122,366
4	Called up share capital		
	·	2019	2018
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		
	400 Ordinary shares of £1 each	400	400

5 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

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

5 Related party transactions

(Continued)

Included in other creditors is an amount of £0 (2018: £5,000) due to E3 Living Ltd, a company in which A Stark and G Sherman have a material interest. There are no terms as to interest or repayment in respect of this balance.

Included in other creditors is an amount of £0 (2018: £7,000) due to RG9 Living Ltd, a company in which A Stark and G Sherman have a material interest. There are no terms as to interest or repayment in respect of this balance.

Included in other creditors is an amount of £0 (2018: £4,863) due to Adenbuild Constructions Ltd, a company in which A Stark and G Sherman have a material interest. There are no terms as to interest or repayment in respect of this balance.

Included in other creditors is an amount of £0 (2018: £16,000) due to Linea OX1 Ltd, a company in which A Stark and G Sherman have a material interest. There are no terms as to interest or repayment in respect of this balance.

Included in other creditors is an amount of £12,846 (2018: £0) due to N3 Living Ltd, a company in which A Stark and G Sherman have a material interest. There are no terms as to interest or repayment in respect of this balance.

Included in other creditors is an amount of £0 (2018: £300,000) due to P and B Klinger, both directors and shareholders of the company.

Included in other creditors is an amount of £0 (2018: £300,000) due to S Hughes, a director and shareholder of the company.

Included in other debtors is an amount of £3,980 (2018: £0) due from Linea UB7 Ltd, a company in which A Stark and G Sherman have a material interest. There are no terms as to interest or repayment in respect of this balance.

Included in other debtors is an amount of £278,673 (2018: £474,454 due to) due from Linea Homes Ltd , a company in which A Stark and G Sherman have a material interest. There are no terms as to interest or repayment in respect of this balance.

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.