

Company Registration No. 10675052 (England and Wales)

JC TAYLOR RESIDENTIAL LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 MARCH 2019

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

Approved for filing on behalf of the directors

**3 Acorn Business Centre
Northarbour Road
Cosham
Portsmouth
Hampshire
United Kingdom
PO6 3TH**

JC TAYLOR RESIDENTIAL LIMITED

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JC TAYLOR RESIDENTIAL LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Director	Mr J Taylor
Company number	10675052
Registered office	3 Acorn Business Centre Northarbour Road Cosham Portsmouth Hampshire United Kingdom PO6 3TH
Accountants	TC Group 3 Acorn Business Centre Northarbour Road Cosham Portsmouth Hampshire United Kingdom PO6 3TH

JC TAYLOR RESIDENTIAL LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

		2019	2018
	Notes	£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	3	216	270
Investment properties	4	3,119,587	2,463,421
		<u>3,119,803</u>	<u>2,463,691</u>
Current assets			
Cash at bank and in hand		51,171	32,329
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(102,773)</u>	<u>(60,311)</u>
Net current liabilities		<u>(51,602)</u>	<u>(27,982)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>3,068,201</u>	<u>2,435,709</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6	(2,248,235)	(1,686,445)
Provisions for liabilities	7	<u>(51,850)</u>	<u>(41,650)</u>
Net assets		<u><u>768,116</u></u>	<u><u>707,614</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	8	200	200
Share premium account		494,797	494,797
Revaluation reserve	9	248,150	198,350
Profit and loss reserves		<u>24,969</u>	<u>14,267</u>
Total equity		<u><u>768,116</u></u>	<u><u>707,614</u></u>

JC TAYLOR RESIDENTIAL LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

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 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.

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 22 August 2019

Mr J Taylor

Director

Company Registration No. 10675052

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

JC TAYLOR RESIDENTIAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

JC Taylor Residential Limited (10675052) is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 3 Acorn Business Centre, Northarbour Road, Cosham, Portsmouth, Hampshire, United Kingdom, PO6 3TH.

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 Going concern

At the balance sheet date the company had net current liabilities. The company is dependent on the support of its directors, who have confirmed they will continue to provide such support. Therefore the directors feel it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis.

1.3 Turnover

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents rents receivable during the period.

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:

Fixtures and fittings	20% Straight line
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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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.5 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. The surplus or deficit on revaluation is recognised in profit or loss.

Where fair value cannot be achieved without undue cost or effort, investment property is accounted for as tangible fixed assets.

1.6 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). 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.

1.7 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand 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.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors and bank loans, 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.

1.9 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.

JC TAYLOR RESIDENTIAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

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.

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.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 1 (2018 - 1).

3 Tangible fixed assets

Fixtures and fittings

£

Cost

At 1 April 2018 and 31 March 2019 270

Depreciation and impairment

At 1 April 2018 -

Depreciation charged in the year 54

At 31 March 2019 54

Carrying amount

At 31 March 2019 216

At 31 March 2018 270

4 Investment property

2019

£

Fair value

At 1 April 2018 2,463,421

Additions 596,166

Revaluations 60,000

At 31 March 2019 3,119,587

JC TAYLOR RESIDENTIAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

4 Investment property (Continued)

During the period the director has revalued the investments properties to market value.

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019	2018
	£	£
Taxation and social security	3,058	3,283
Other creditors	99,715	57,028
	<u>102,773</u>	<u>60,311</u>

6 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2019	2018
	£	£
Bank loans	<u>2,248,235</u>	<u>1,686,445</u>

The aggregate amount of creditors for which security has been given amounted to £2,248,235 (2018 - £1,686,445).

7 Provisions for liabilities

	2019	2018
	£	£
Deferred tax liabilities	<u>51,850</u>	<u>41,650</u>

8 Called up share capital

	2019	2018
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100
100 Ordinary B shares of £1 each	100	100
	<u>200</u>	<u>200</u>

JC TAYLOR RESIDENTIAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

9	Revaluation reserve	2019	2018
		£	£
	At the beginning of the year	198,350	-
	Other movements	49,800	198,350
		<hr/>	<hr/>
	At the end of the year	248,150	198,350
		<hr/>	<hr/>

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