Company Registration No. 00349740 (England and Wales)

# SOLRAY PROPERTIES LIMITED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 24 MARCH 2021 FILLETED ACCOUNTS

Faulkner House Victoria Street St Albans Hertfordshire AL1 3SE

Rayner Essex LLP Chartered Accountants

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## BALANCE SHEET

## **AS AT 24 MARCH 2021**

		2021		2020	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		1		1
Investment properties	5		600,000		600,000
			600,001		600,001
Current assets					
Debtors	6	1,298,571		1,454,325	
Investments	7	1,318,935		1,514,076	
Cash at bank and in hand		252,698		385,015	
		2,870,204		3,353,416	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one	8	(217,118)		(559,908)	
year	·				
Net current assets			2,653,086		2,793,508
Total assets less current liabilities			3,253,087		3,393,509
Provisions for liabilities			(23,243)		(23,243)
Net assets			3,229,844		3,370,266
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	10		900		1,050
Capital redemption reserve			600		450
Other reserves			126,493		126,493
Profit and loss reserves	11		3,101,851		3,242,273
Total equity			3,229,844		3,370,266

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 24 March 2021 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 24 MARCH 2021

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 18 October 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:

R D Gastman **Director** 

Company Registration No. 00349740

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 24 MARCH 2021

Share capital		Capital	Other reservesion	Profit and ess reserves	Total	
Notes	£	£	£	£	£	
	1,200	300	126,493	3,512,091	3,640,084	
				74 400	74 400	
	-	-	-		71,430	
40	- (450)	-	-	(341,248)	(341,248)	
10	(150)	450	-	-	(150)	
	-	150	•	-	150	
	1,050	450	126,493	3,242,273	3,370,266	
	_	-	-	220,678	220,678	
	-	-	-	(361,100)	(361,100)	
10	(150)	-	-	-	(150)	
	-	150	-	-	150	
	900	600	126,493	3,101,851	3,229,844	
	10	Notes £ 1,200  10 (150)  - 1,050  10 (150)  - 1,050	Notes £ redemption reserve £ 1,200 300  10 (150) - 1,050 450  10 (150) - 1,050 - 150 - 150 - 150	Notes £ £ £ £  1,200 300 126,493  10 (150)	Notes         £         redemption reserves         reserve £         £ <t< td=""></t<>	

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 24 MARCH 2021

## 1 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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 where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

## 2 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Solray Properties Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Tavistock House South, Tavistock Square, London, WC1H 9LG.

#### 2.1 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 a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest  $\mathfrak{L}$ .

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.

## 2.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for services provided in the normal course of business. The major sources of income are from Joint Venture property developments and also rent receivable.

## 2.3 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. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

## 2.4 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).

## 2.5 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.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 24 MARCH 2021

## 2 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 2.6 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.

## 2.7 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.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

## 2.8 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and the deferred tax provision movement in year.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 24 MARCH 2021

## 2 Accounting policies

(Continued)

2021

2020

## 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.

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.

## 3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 1 (2020 - 1).

	Number	Number
Total	1	1
Tangible fixed assets		Plant and machinery etc
		£
<b>Cost</b> At 25 March 2020 and 24 March 2021		799
Depreciation and impairment		
At 25 March 2020 and 24 March 2021		798
Carrying amount At 24 March 2021		1
At 24 March 2020		1

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 24 MARCH 2021

5	Investment property		2021 £
	Fair value At 25 March 2020 and 24 March 2021		600,000
	Investment property comprises of 72-76 Nuxley Rd, Belvedere. The fair value of the in determined by the director.	vestment proper	ty has been
6	Debtors		
	Amounts falling due within one year:	2021 £	2020 £
	Other debtors	1,298,571	1,454,325
7	Current asset investments		
		2021 £	2020 £
	Other investments	1,318,935	1,514,076
8	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
Ü	orealtors, amounts laining due within one year	2021 £	2020 £
	Trade creditors	3,255	1,143
	Corporation tax Other taxation and social security	1,685 -	(23) 1,172
	Other creditors	212,178	557,616
		217,118	559,908
9	Deferred taxation		
	Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where the company has a legally enforcea following is the analysis of the deferred tax balances (after offset) for financial reporting		o. The
		Liabilities 2021	Liabilities 2020
	Balances:	£	£
	Investment property	23,243	23,243

There were no deferred tax movements in the year.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 24 MARCH 2021

9	Deferred taxation				(Continued)
10	Called up share capital	2021	2020	2021	2020
	Ordinany above conite!	ZUZ1 Number	2020 Number	2021 £	2020 £
	Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid	Number	Number	£	L
	Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,050	1,050	900	1,050
	The company purchased a further 150 of its own share	es during the yea	ar.		
11	Profit and loss reserves				
				2021	2020
				£	£
	At the beginning of the year			3,242,273	3,512,091
	Profit for the year			220,678	71,430
	Purchase of own shares			(361,100)	(341,248)
	At the end of the year			3,101,851	3,242,273

Included within reserves are £671,987 (2020: £539,119) of distributable reserves relating to unrealised gains.

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.