10 LANARK ROAD LIMITED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 JULY 2017 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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BALANCE SHEET AS AT 29 JULY 2017

		2017		2016	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	2		3,000		3,000
Current assets					
Debtors	3	1,909		304	
Cash at bank and in hand		5,395		4,285	
		7,304		4,589	
Creditors: amounts falling due within		7,001		1,555	
one year	4	(10,300)		(7,585)	
Net current liabilities			(2,996)		(2,996)
Not dull the madimics			(2,000)		(2,000)
Total assets less current liabilities			4		4
			===		
Capital and reserves			•		
Called up share capital	5		4		4
Canal ap one o capital	-		====		

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 29 July 2017 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.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 2.7.07:14... and are signed on its behalf by:

Steven Anthony Shander

Director

Company Registration No. 02934169

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 JULY 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

10 Lanark Road Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 10 Lanark Road, Maida Vale, London, W9 1DA.

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.

These financial statements for the year ended 29 July 2017 are the first financial statements of 10 Lanark Road Limited 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 30 July 2015. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

1.2 Turnover

Service charge applications represent amounts receivable from the members of the company in respect of the general maintenance of 10 Lanark Road, together with the administration costs of the company.

1.3 Tangible fixed assets

No depreciation is provided in respect of the freehold, which is maintained to ensure that the value does not diminish over time.

1.4 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). 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.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 JULY 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand 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.

1.6 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.

1.7 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

2 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings £
Cost At 30 July 2016 and 29 July 2017	3,000
Depreciation and impairment At 30 July 2016 and 29 July 2017	
Carrying amount At 29 July 2017	3,000
At 29 July 2016	3,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 JULY 2017

3	Debtors		
		2017	2016
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Other debtors	. 1,909 	304
4	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2017	2016
		£	£
	Other creditors	10,300	7,585
			
5	Called up share capital		
		2017	2016
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		
	4 Ordinary shares of £1 each	4	4
		4	4
			

6 Related party transactions

Included within other creditors is an amount of £1,557 (2016: £1,557) due from one of the directors. Included within other creditors is an amount of £2,399 (2016: £869) due from one of the directors. Included within other creditors is an amount of £1,300 (2016: £1,300) due from one of the directors. Included within other creditors is an amount of £1,760 (2016: £1,101) due from one of the directors.