Registered number: 04353319

# **LATITUDE PROPERTIES LIMITED**

# **UNAUDITED**

# **FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

# INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

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# LATITUDE PROPERTIES LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 04353319

## BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

	Note		2019 £		2018 £
Fixed assets					
Investments .	4		55,051		55,051
Investment property	5		28,492,883		21,250,000
			28,547,934		21,305,051
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	5,126,335		5,154,089	
Cash at bank and in hand	7	1,374,756		487,184	
		6,501,091		5,641,273	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(6,579,360)		(4,432,363)	
Net current (liabilities)/assets			(78,269)		1,208,910
Total assets less current liabilities			28,469,665		22,513,961
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9		(17,933,500)		(12,200,000)
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax	11 '	(1,434,278)		(1,434,278)	
			(1,434,278)		(1,434,278)
Net assets			9,101,887		8,879,683
Capital and reserves		•			
Called up share capital	12		1,000		1,000
Other reserves			7,002,653		7,002,653
Profit and loss account			2,098,234		1,876,030
			9,101,887		8,879,683

# LATITUDE PROPERTIES LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 04353319

## BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 MARCH 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 the 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 and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The Company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

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

R S Beecham

Director

Date:

The notes on pages 3 to 9 form part of these financial statements.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

#### 1. General information

Latitude Properties Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Clearwater House, 21 Nottingham Place, London, W1U 5LH.

#### 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 Exemption from preparing consolidated financial statements

The Company, and the Group headed by it, qualify as small as set out in section 383 of the Companies Act 2006 and the parent and Group are considered eligible for the exemption to prepare consolidated accounts.

#### 2.3 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue 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 revenue is recognised:

## Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

## 2.4 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income using the effective interest method.

## 2.5 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.6 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, 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.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance Sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

#### 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 Statement of Comprehensive Income.

#### 2.8 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

## 2.9 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

#### 2.10 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.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

### 2.11 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

#### 2.12 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance Sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance Sheet.

## 3. Employees

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

#### 4. Fixed asset investments

	in subsidiary companies £
Cost or valuation At 1 April 2018	55,051
At 31 March 2019	55,051

Investments

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

## 5. Investment property

	investment property £
Valuation	
At 1 April 2018	21,250,000
Additions at cost	7,242,883
At 31 March 2019	28,492,883

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

If the Investment properties had been accounted for under the historic cost accounting rules, the properties would have been measured as follows:

		2019 £	2018 £
	Historic cost	20,053,940	12,813,070
		20,053,940	12,813,070
6.	Debtors		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Trade debtors	192,660	48,898
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	4,187,856	4,374,778
	Amounts owed by related undertakings	509,276	438,349
	Other debtors	-	30,377
	Prepayments and accrued income	236,543	261,687
		5,126,335	5,154,089

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

7.	Cash and cash equivalents		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Cash at bank and in hand	1,374,756	487,184
		1,374,756	487,184
8.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Trade creditors	84,377	66,602
	Amounts owed to related undertakings	559,766	242,766
	Corporation tax	47,987	158,146
	Other taxation and social security	15,058	-
	Other creditors	4,834,665	3,617,518
	Accruals and deferred income	1,037,507	347,331
		6,579,360	4,432,363
9.	Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Bank loans	17,933,500	12,200,000
		17,933,500	12,200,000

Bank loans of £17,933,500 are secured by way of a legal charge over the investment properties and the rents derived from those properties.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

10.	Loans		
	Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:		
	•	√2019 £	2018 £
	Amounts falling due 2-5 years		
	Bank loans	17,933,500	12,200,000
		17,933,500	12,200,000
		17,933,500	12,200,000
11.	Deferred taxation		2019
			£
	Charged to profit or loss		(1,434,278)
	At end of year	-	(1,434,278)
	The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Revaluation surplus	(1,434,278)	(1,434,278)
		(1,434,278)	(1,434,278)

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

## 12. Share capital

Share capital		
	2019 f	2018 f
Allotted, called up and fully paid	~	~
1,000 (2018 - 1,000) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	1,000	1,000

## 13. Related party transactions

Other creditors includes £4,231,329 (2018: £3,557,418) due to a director of the Company.