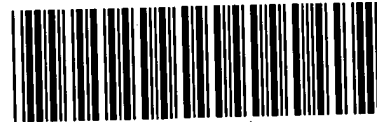


Company Registration No. 05876949 (England and Wales)

51 BUCKLAND CRESCENT (FREEHOLD) LIMITED  
ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019

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## 51 BUCKLAND CRESCENT (FREEHOLD) LIMITED

### COMPANY INFORMATION

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<b>Directors</b>	Mr J T Katz Mr S Kanal Miss E H Tulloch
<b>Secretary</b>	Mr A R C Tulloch
<b>Company number</b>	05876949
<b>Registered office</b>	C/O Tulloch & Co. Solicitors 4 Hill Street Mayfair London W1J 5NE

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# 51 BUCKLAND CRESCENT (FREEHOLD) LIMITED

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# 51 BUCKLAND CRESCENT (FREEHOLD) LIMITED

## DIRECTORS' REPORT

*FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019*

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The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 July 2019

### **Directors**

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

Mr J T Katz  
Mr S Kanal  
Miss E H Tulloch

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies' exemption.

On behalf of the board



Mr Emma Tulloch  
**Director**  
12 September 2019

# 51 BUCKLAND CRESCENT (FREEHOLD) LIMITED

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 JULY 2019

	Notes	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	2	32,776	32,776
Net assets		<u>32,776</u>	<u>32,776</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	3	10	10
Other reserves		40,030	40,030
Profit and loss reserves		(7,264)	(7,264)
Total equity		<u>32,776</u>	<u>32,776</u>

For the financial year ended 31 July 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 480 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to dormant companies.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act 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 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 12 September 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:



Miss Emma Tulloch  
Director

Company Registration No. 05876949

## 51 BUCKLAND CRESCENT (FREEHOLD) LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019

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#### Accounting policies

##### Company information

51 Buckland Crescent (Freehold) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is C/O Tulloch & Co. Solicitors, 4 Hill Street, Mayfair, London, W1J 5NE.

#### 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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 July 2019 are the first financial statements of 51 Buckland Crescent (Freehold) 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 1 August 2015. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

In accordance with the transitional exemption in section 35 of FRS 102, 51 Buckland Crescent (Freehold) Limited has elected to retain its accounting policies for reported assets, liabilities and equity before the date of transition to FRS 102.

#### 1.2 Profit and loss account

The company has not traded during the year or the preceding financial period. During this time the company received no income and incurred no expenditure and therefore no Profit and loss account is presented in these financial statements

#### 1.3 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:

Freehold land and buildings	Nil
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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.

#### 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.

## 51 BUCKLAND CRESCENT (FREEHOLD) LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019

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#### Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

#### 1.5 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.

#### 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.

# 51 BUCKLAND CRESCENT (FREEHOLD) LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019

### Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 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.

#### 1.7 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 1 August 2018 and 31 July 2019

32,776

##### Depreciation and impairment

At 1 August 2018 and 31 July 2019

##### Carrying amount

At 31 July 2019

32,776

At 31 July 2018

32,776

#### 3 Called up share capital

2019                      2018  
£                              £

##### Ordinary share capital

Issued and fully paid

10 Ordinary shares of £1 each

10

10