

**SJB DEVELOPMENT LTD FILLETED
ACCOUNTS COVER**

SJB DEVELOPMENT LTD

Company No. 05905638

Information for Filing with The Registrar

31 March 2019

**SJB DEVELOPMENT LTD BALANCE
SHEET REGISTRAR
at 31 March 2019
Company No. 05905638**

	Notes	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	2	321,650	321,650
		<u>321,650</u>	<u>321,650</u>
Current assets			
Cash at bank and in hand		592	455
		<u>592</u>	<u>455</u>
Creditors: Amount falling due within one year	3	(79,633)	(78,780)
Net current liabilities		<u>(79,041)</u>	<u>(78,325)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		242,609	243,325
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	4	(25,967)	(46,668)
Net assets		<u>216,642</u>	<u>196,657</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		2	2
Share premium account	5	61,783	61,783
Profit and loss account	5	154,857	134,872
Total equity		<u>216,642</u>	<u>196,657</u>

These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime of the Companies Act 2006.

For the 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 members have not required the company to obtain an audit 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 accounts.

As permitted by section 444 (5A) of the Companies Act 2006 the directors have not delivered to the Registrar a copy of the company's profit and loss account.

Approved by the board on 12 December 2019

And signed on its behalf by:

S. Batchelor
Director

**SJB DEVELOPMENT LTD NOTES TO
THE ACCOUNTS REGISTRAR
for the year ended 31 March 2019**

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 - The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (as applied to small entities by section 1A of the standard) and the Companies Act 2006 . There were no material departures from that standard.

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of certain fixed assets and in accordance with the accounting policies set out below.

The accounts are presented in Sterling, which is the functional currency of the company.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Turnover is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods;
 - the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
 - the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
 - it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company;
- and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Specifically, revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when goods are delivered and legal title is passed.

Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the profit and loss account because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and 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 end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax is recognised on timing differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible timing differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period 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 assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Current or deferred tax for the year is recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

Freehold investment property

Investment properties are revalued annually and any surplus or deficit is dealt with through the profit and loss account.

No depreciation is provided in respect of investment properties.

Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Trade and other 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.

Provisions

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 profit and loss account in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at 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.

2 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings £	Total £
Cost or revaluation		
At 1 April 2018	321,650	321,650
At 31 March 2019	<u>321,650</u>	<u>321,650</u>
Net book values		
At 31 March 2019	<u>321,650</u>	<u>321,650</u>
At 31 March 2018	<u>321,650</u>	<u>321,650</u>

3 Creditors:

amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Corporation tax	4,687	4,434
Other creditors	74,322	73,722
Accruals and deferred income	624	624
	<u>79,633</u>	<u>78,780</u>

4 Creditors:

amounts falling due after more than one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	<u>25,967</u>	<u>46,668</u>
	<u>25,967</u>	<u>46,668</u>

5 Reserves

Share premium account - includes any premiums received on issue of share capital. Any transaction costs associated with the issuing of shares are deducted from share premium.

Profit and loss account - includes all current and prior period retained profits and losses.

6 Additional information

Its registered number is:

05905638

7 Common Road

Dunnington

York

YO19 5NG

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