ROMDALE PROPERTIES LIMITED Financial Accounts 2020-08-31
Company Registration No. 05013628 (England and Wales)
ROMDALE PROPERTIES LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 AUGUST 2020

		20	2020		2019		
	Notes	£	£	£	£		
Fixed assets							
Tangible assets	3		2,507		2,033		
Investment properties	4		2,950,000		2,950,000		
			2,952,507		2,952,033		
Current assets							
Debtors	5	223,562		240,540			
Cash at bank and in hand		85,224		21,810			
		308,786		262,350			
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(193,191)		(253,798)			
Net current assets			115,595		8,552		
Total assets less current liabilities			3,068,102		2,960,585		
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		(1,573,750)		(1,555,000		
Provisions for liabilities			(91,011)		(83,745		
Net assets			1,403,341		1,321,840		
Capital and reserves							
Called up share capital	8		100		100		
Revaluation reserve	9		539,983		546,051		
Profit and loss reserves			863,258		775,689		
Total equity			1,403,341		1,321,840		

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 August 2020 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.

# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 AUGUST 2020

The financial statements	were	approved	by	the	board	of	directors	and	authorised	for	issue	on 27	' May	2021	and are
signed on its behalf by:															

J Hockin

Director

Company Registration No. 05013628

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Romdale Properties Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office and trading address is Bucklands House, 256 Fort Austin Avenue, Plymouth, Devon, PL6 5SS.

## 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  $\mathfrak{L}$ .

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

### 1.2 Going concern

The directors have carefully considered the going concern position of the company and also the impact on the company of the Covid-19 pandemic. This event casts uncertainty and has caused disruption to the future operations of the company. The directors will look to use the support offered and implement as many of the measures the government has outlined to minimise the impact and to ensure that they have adequate financial resources to continue in existence for the foreseeable future. In making this assessment, the directors have considered a period of 12 months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

### 1.3 Turnover

Included in turnover is the value of rent due during the year accrued in line with the assured short term residency agreement.

### 1.4 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:

Fixtures, fittings & equipment

15% reducing balance

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.

### 1.5 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.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.6 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.

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.

### 1.7 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.

### 1.8 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 statement of financial position 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.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

### 1 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.

### 1.9 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.

### 1.10 Taxation

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

### Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the income statement 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date 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 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 income statement, 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.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

### 1.11 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

### 2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

		2020 Number	2019 Number
	Total	3	3
3	Tangible fixed assets		
			Plant and
			machinery etc
			£
	Cost		
	At 1 September 2019		7,605
	Additions		955
	Disposals		(700)
	At 31 August 2020		7,860
	Depreciation and impairment		
	At 1 September 2019		5,572
	Depreciation charged in the year		432
	Eliminated in respect of disposals		(651)
	At 24 August 2020		5,353
	At 31 August 2020		5,353
	Carrying amount		
	At 31 August 2020		2,507
	At 31 August 2019		2,033

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

4	Investment property		2020
	Fair value At 1 September 2019 and 31 August 2020		2,950,000
5	Debtors	2020	2019
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Amounts owed by group undertakings Other debtors	223,562	223,562 16,978
		223,562	240,540
6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2020 £	2019 £
	Bank loans and overdrafts Trade creditors Amounts owed to group undertakings Taxation and social security Other creditors	81,636 71,179 19,346 21,030	25,143 80,095 101,467 6,582 40,511
		193,191	253,798
	Bank loans are secured.		
7	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	2020 £	2019 £
	Bank loans and overdrafts	1,573,750	1,555,000
	Bank loans are secured.		

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

7	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		(Continued)
	Creditors which fall due after five years are as follows:	2020 £	2019 £
	Payable by instalments Payable other than by instalments	- 1,573,750	1,455,000
		1,573,750	1,455,000
8	Called up share capital	2020 £	2019 £
	Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid 100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100
9	Revaluation reserve	2020 £	2019 £
	At the beginning of the year Deferred tax on revaluation of tangible assets	546,051 (6,068)	546,051
	At the end of the year	539,983	546,051

## 10 Parent company

The parent company is Student Units Limited, a company registered in England and Wales. The registered office address is Bucklands House, 256 Fort Austin Avenue, Plymouth, England, PL6 5SS.

