

JDM LETTINGS LIMITED
Unaudited Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 30 April 2025
Pages for filing with the registrar

JDM LETTINGS LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 30 April 2025

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JDM LETTINGS LIMITED
BALANCE SHEET
As at 30 April 2025

	Note	2025 £	2024 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	3	285,928	307,905
Tangible assets	4	15,361	22,047
		301,289	329,952
Current assets			
Debtors	5	13,677	25,676
Cash at bank and in hand	6	233,740	138,121
		247,417	163,797
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(242,966)	(220,620)
Net current assets/(liabilities)		4,451	(56,823)
Total assets less current liabilities		305,740	273,129
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8	(81,652)	(136,750)
Provision for liabilities		(3,840)	(5,512)
Net assets		220,248	130,867
Capital and reserves			
Called-up share capital		1,000	1,000
Profit and loss account		219,248	129,867
Total shareholders' funds		220,248	130,867

For the financial year ending 30 April 2025 the Company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- The members have not required the Company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the financial year in accordance with section 476;
- 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; and
- These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and a copy of the Profit and Loss Account has not been delivered.

The financial statements of JDM Lettings Limited (registered number: 04204708) were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 17 October 2025. They were signed on its behalf by:

J A De Maid
Director

JDM LETTINGS LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 30 April 2025

1. Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have all been applied consistently throughout the financial year and to the preceding financial year, unless otherwise stated.

General information and basis of accounting

JDM Lettings Limited (the Company) is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act 2006 and is registered in England and Wales. The address of the Company's registered office is 41 High Street, Chislehurst, Kent, BR7 5AE, United Kingdom. The address of the Company's principal place of business is Alexandre House, 399 Crofton Road, Locksbottom BR6 8NL.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include certain items at fair value, and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

The functional currency of JDM Lettings Limited is considered to be pounds sterling because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

Going concern

The directors have assessed the Balance Sheet and likely future cash flows at the date of approving these financial statements. The directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence and to meet its financial obligations as they fall due for at least 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Turnover

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts and after eliminating sales within the company.

The company recognises revenue when:

- The amount of revenue can be reliably measured;
- it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity;
- and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities.

Employee benefits

Defined contribution schemes

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

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Taxation

Current tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

The current tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates taxable income.

Deferred tax

Deferred income tax is recognised on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements and on unused tax losses or tax credits in the company. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and a valuation allowance is set up against deferred tax assets so that the net carrying amount equals the highest amount that is more likely than not to be recovered based on current or future taxable profit.

Intangible assets

Goodwill

Goodwill is amortised over its useful life, which shall not exceed ten years if a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made.

Amortisation

Amortisation is provided on intangible assets so as to write off the cost, less any estimated residual value over their useful life.

Goodwill	10 years straight line
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Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any provision for impairment. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than investment property and freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation, less estimated residual value, of each asset on a straight-line basis over its expected useful life.

Residual value represents the estimated amount which would currently be obtained from disposal of an asset, after deducting estimated costs of disposal, if the asset were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life.

Fixtures and fittings	5 years straight line
Office equipment	4 years straight line

Residual value represents the estimated amount which would currently be obtained from disposal of an asset, after deducting estimated costs of disposal, if the asset were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life.

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.

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Trade and other debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for services performed in the ordinary course of business. Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

The company has not recognised client money of £1,233,739 (2024: £1,433,162) on the basis that this is not an asset of the company.

Trade and other creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial instruments

Classification

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Financial assets are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and debtors, held-to-maturity investments, available-for-sale financial assets, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. The company determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

Financial liabilities are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss, loans and borrowings, trade and other creditors, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. The company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

Recognition and measurement

All financial instruments are recognised initially at fair value plus transaction costs. Thereafter financial instruments are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method (less impairment where appropriate) unless the effect of discounting would be immaterial in which case they are stated at cost (less impairment where appropriate). The exception to this are those financial instruments where it is a requirement to continue recording them at fair value through profit and loss.

Impairment

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. Financial assets are considered to be impaired when there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the investment have been affected.

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Loans and borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs. Interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the Profit and Loss Account over the period of the relevant borrowing.

Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and similar charges.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

2. Employees

	2025	2024
	Number	Number
Monthly average number of persons employed by the Company during the year, including directors	25	27

3. Intangible assets

	Goodwill	Total
	£	£
Cost		
At 01 May 2024	461,438	461,438
Additions	25,000	25,000
At 30 April 2025	486,438	486,438
Accumulated amortisation		
At 01 May 2024	153,533	153,533
Charge for the financial year	46,977	46,977
At 30 April 2025	200,510	200,510
Net book value		
At 30 April 2025	285,928	285,928
At 30 April 2024	307,905	307,905

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4. Tangible assets

	Fixtures and fittings	Office equipment	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 01 May 2024	46,033	72,544	118,577
Additions	253	5,085	5,338
At 30 April 2025	46,286	77,629	123,915
Accumulated depreciation			
At 01 May 2024	32,152	64,378	96,530
Charge for the financial year	7,326	4,698	12,024
At 30 April 2025	39,478	69,076	108,554
Net book value			
At 30 April 2025	6,808	8,553	15,361
At 30 April 2024	13,881	8,166	22,047

5. Debtors

	2025	2024
	£	£
Trade debtors	757	10,699
Other debtors	12,920	14,977
	13,677	25,676

6. Cash and cash equivalents

	2025	2024
	£	£
Cash at bank and in hand	233,740	138,121

7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2025	2024
	£	£
Bank loans	53,419	53,420
Trade creditors	18,815	15,609
Taxation and social security	157,707	138,709
Other creditors	13,025	12,882
	242,966	220,620

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8. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2025	2024
	£	£
Bank loans	81,652	136,750

There are no amounts included above in respect of which any security has been given by the small entity.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.