Company Registration No. 10458607 (England and Wales)

J & G ALEXANDER PROPERTIES LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

LB GROUP
Number One
Vicarage Lane
Stratford
London
England
E15 4HF

J & G ALEXANDER PROPERTIES LIMITED

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J & G ALEXANDER PROPERTIES LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

	Notes	2022 £	2022 £	2021 £	2021 £
Fixed assets					
Investment properties	**4**		23,375,000		18,360,000
Current assets					
Debtors	**5**	960,566		793,959	
Cash at bank and in hand		42,924		38,203	
		1,003,490		832,162	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**6**	(653,518)		(720,344)	
Net current assets			349,972		111,818
Total assets less current liabilities			23,724,972		18,471,818
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	**7**		(4,129,546)		(4,139,933)
Provisions for liabilities			(4,625,226)		(2,562,332)
Net assets			14,970,200		11,769,553
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	**9**		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			14,970,100		11,769,453
Total equity			14,970,200		11,769,553

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022 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 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.

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 23 September 2022 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr J Alexander
Director

Company Registration No. 10458607

1 Accounting policies

Company information

J & G Alexander Properties Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Number One, Vicarage Lane, Stratford, London, England, E15 4HF.

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, [modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value]. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 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.

1.3 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.

1.4 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.

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.

1.5 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.

1.6 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 profit and loss account 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 profit and loss account, 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.

1.7 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.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.8 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.9 Leases

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

1.10 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

3 Employees

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

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Total	5	5

4 Investment property

	2022 £
Fair value	
At 1 April 2021	18,360,000
Revaluations	5,015,000
At 31 March 2022	23,375,000

Investment property comprises residential properties. The fair value of the investment property has been arrived at on the basis of a valuation carried out by the directors. The valuation was made on an open market value basis by reference to market evidence of transaction prices for similar properties.

5 **Debtors**

Amounts falling due within one year:	**2022** **£**	**2021** **£**
Other debtors	960,566	793,959

6 **Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

	2022 **£**	**2021** **£**
Bank loans and overdrafts	275,364	346,549
Trade creditors	35,796	23,949
Corporation tax	165,325	174,284
Other taxation and social security	2,426	2,344
Other creditors	174,607	173,218
	653,518	720,344

The long-term loans are secured by fixed charges over the investment properties.

7 **Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year**

	2022 **£**	**2021** **£**
Bank loans and overdrafts	4,129,546	4,139,933

Creditors which fall due after five years are as follows:	**2022** **£**	**2021** **£**
Payable by instalments	3,454,000	3,121,647

8 **Deferred taxation**

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the company and movements thereon:

Balances:	**Liabilities 2022** **£**	**Liabilities 2021** **£**
Revaluations	4,625,226	2,562,332

8 **Deferred taxation** **(Continued)**

Movements in the year:	**2022** **£**
Liability at 1 April 2021	2,562,332
Charge to profit or loss	2,062,894
Liability at 31 March 2022	4,625,226

The deferred tax liability set out above is expected to reverse on the sale of the investment properties.

9 **Called up share capital**

Ordinary share capital	**2022** **Number**	**2021** **Number**	**2022** **£**	**2021** **£**
Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100	100	100

10 **Related party transactions**

The company was under the control of the directors and shareholders, Mr J Alexander and Mrs G Alexander.

Mr J Alexander and Mrs G Alexander are also directors and shareholders of Primrose Properties Limited and Alexander and Moore Carriage Company Limited, both companies registered in England and Wales.

As at 31 March 2022, Primrose Properties Limited owed the company the sum of £784,586 (2021: £617,979) and this is included in other debtors.

As at 31 March 2022, Alexander and Moore Carriage Company Limited owed the company the sum of £175,980 (2021: £175,980) and this is included in other debtors.

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.