

Company Registration No. 11151663 (England and Wales)

LAST PROPERTY LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2020
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

LAST PROPERTY LIMITED

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LAST PROPERTY LIMITED

ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT TO THE DIRECTOR ON THE PREPARATION OF THE UNAUDITED STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF LAST PROPERTY LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2020

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of Last Property Limited for the year ended 31 January 2020 from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of Last Property Limited. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.

Goringe Accountants Ltd

Accountants

11 January 2021

Unit 5 Theale Lakes Business Park
Moulden Way
Sulhamstead
Reading
Berkshire
RG7 4GB

LAST PROPERTY LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 JANUARY 2020

	Notes	2020 £	£	2019 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		3,271		4,266
Investment properties	4		620,369		620,369
			<u>623,640</u>		<u>624,635</u>
Current assets					
Cash at bank and in hand		1,151		106	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(259,054)</u>		<u>(264,194)</u>	
Net current liabilities			<u>(257,903)</u>		<u>(264,088)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			365,737		360,547
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		<u>(356,091)</u>		<u>(356,172)</u>
Net assets			<u>9,646</u>		<u>4,375</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			<u>9,546</u>		<u>4,275</u>
Total equity			<u>9,646</u>		<u>4,375</u>

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

For the financial year ended 31 January 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges his 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.

LAST PROPERTY LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 JANUARY 2020

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 11 January 2021

Mr S McCoid

Director

Company Registration No. 11151663

LAST PROPERTY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Last Property Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Unit 5 Theale Lakes Business Park, Moulden Way, Sulhamstead, Reading, Berkshire, RG7 4GB.

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.

1.2 Reporting period

The comparative reporting period is from its incorporation on 16 January 2018 to 31 January 2019, therefore the comparative amounts presented in the financial statements (including the related notes) are not entirely comparable.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

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 and fittings	20% Straight Line
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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.

1.5 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. The surplus or deficit on revaluation is recognised in the profit and loss account.

LAST PROPERTY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 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.

1.7 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand 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 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.

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.

LAST PROPERTY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 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.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 0 (2019 - 0).

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc £
Cost	
At 1 February 2019 and 31 January 2020	4,976
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 February 2019	710
Depreciation charged in the year	995
At 31 January 2020	1,705
Carrying amount	
At 31 January 2020	3,271
At 31 January 2019	4,266

LAST PROPERTY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2020

4 Investment property

	2020 £
Fair value	
At 1 February 2019 and 31 January 2020	620,369

The fair value of the investment property has been arrived at on the basis of a valuation carried out by the director. The valuation was made on an open market value basis.

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Taxation and social security	1,470	2
Other creditors	257,584	264,192
	<u>259,054</u>	<u>264,194</u>

6 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	356,091	356,172
	<u>356,091</u>	<u>356,172</u>

7 Called up share capital

	2020 £	2019 £
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
100 of £1 each	100	100
	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

8 Directors' transactions

Including within creditors is an amount of £215,356 (2019 £210,354) due to the director by the company.

9 Controlling party

The company considers Samuel McCoud, director, as the controlling party by virtue of his 100% shareholding.

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.