Company Registration No. 07974243 (England and Wales)
VERTICAL HOMES LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

# **COMPANY INFORMATION**

**Directors** Mr B S Bansal

Mr S Bansal

Company number 07974243

Registered office Gethin House

36 Bond Street Nuneaton Warwickshire CV11 4DA

Accountants Burgis & Bullock

Gethin House Bond Street Nuneaton Warks CV11 4DA

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# **BALANCE SHEET**

### AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

		2017		2016	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Investment properties	2		1,495,000		1,500,000
Current assets					
Debtors	3	7,281		5,556	
Cash at bank and in hand		11,270		842	
		18,551		6,398	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	4	(789,037)		(213,163)	
Net current liabilities			(770,486)		(206,765)
Total assets less current liabilities			724,514		1,293,235
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	5		-		(590,000)
Provisions for liabilities			(92,724)		(105,924)
Net assets			631,790		597,311
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	6		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			631,690		597,211
Total equity			631,790		597,311

### **BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**

#### AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

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 2017 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 Act 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.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 15 November 2017 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr B S Bansal Mr S Bansal

Director Director

Company Registration No. 07974243

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Vertical Homes Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Gethin House, 36 Bond Street, Nuneaton, Warwickshire, CV11 4DA.

#### 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 a mounts 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 investment properties at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017 are the first financial statements of Vertical Homes Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 April 2015. An explanation of how transition to FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 9.

#### 1.2 Going concern

The accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis, the directors are committed to supporting the business for the foreseeable future.

### 1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable from rental income due for the period.

### 1.4 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.

### 1.5 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.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

### 1 Accounting policies (Continued)

#### 1.6 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 and bank loans 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.

### 1.7 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

#### 1 Accounting policies (Continued)

#### 1.8 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 is provided in full on timing differences which result in an obligation at the balance sheet date to pay more tax, or a right to pay less tax at a future date at rates expected to apply when they crystallise based on current tax rates and law. Timing differences arise from the inclusion of items of income and expenditure in taxation computations in periods different from those in which they are included in financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is regarded as more likely than not that they will be recovered. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

### 2 Investment property

	£
Fair value	
At 1 April 2016	1,500,000
Revaluations	(5,000)
At 31 March 2017	1,495,000

2017

Investment property comprises two houses. The fair value of the investment property has been arrived at on the basis of a valuation carried out at 28 March 2017 by Moving City Estate Agents, who are not connected with the company. The valuation was made on an open market value basis by reference to market evidence of transaction prices for similar properties.

#### 3 Debtors

2017	2016
£	£
7,281	5,556
	£

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

4	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2017	2016
		£	£
	Corporation tax	7,820	7,500
	Other creditors	781,217	205,663
		789,037	213,163
5	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
-		2017	2016
		£	£
	Other creditors	-	590,000
6	Called up share capital		
		2017 £	2016 £
	Ordinary share capital	-	
	Issued and fully paid		
	100 Ordinary of £1 each	100	100
		100	100
7	Related party transactions		
	The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:		
		2017	2016
	Amounts owed to related parties	£	£
	Entities with control, joint control or significant	160 404	104 477
	influence over the company	168,494 	194,177 ======

The amount owed to the directors at the year-end is interest free and repayable on demand.

### 8 Profit and loss reserves

Profit and loss reserves of £639,880 (2016 £597,211) include non-distributable reserves relating to fair value adjustments of £526,108 (2016 £526,108).

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

### Reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102

Perone	iliation	of equity
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Reconciliation of equity			
		1 April	31 March
		2015	2016
	Notes	£	£
Equity as reported under previous UK GAAP		681,337	703,235
Adjustments arising from transition to FRS 102:			
Deferred taxation	(i)	(105,924)	(105,924)
Equity reported under FRS 102		575,413	597,311
Reconciliation of profit for the financial period			
			2016
			£
Profit as reported under previous UK GAAP and under FRS 102			29,898

# Reconciliation of equity

		At 1 April 2015			At 31 March 2016		
		Previous UK GAAP	Effect of transition	FRS 102	Previous UK GAAP	Effect of transition	FRS 102
	Notes	£	£	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets							
Investment properties							
		1,500,000	-	1,500,000	1,500,000	-	1,500,000
Current assets							
Debtors		5,160	-	5,160	5,556	-	5,556
Bank and cash		11,026	-	11,026	842	-	842
		16,186	-	16,186	6,398	-	6,398

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

# 9 Reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102

(Continued)

		At 1 April 2015			At 31 March 2016			
		Previous UK GAAP	Effect of transition	FRS 102	Previous UK GAAP	Effect of transition	FRS 102	
	Notes	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Creditors due within o	ne year							
Loans and overdrafts		(227,120)	-	(227,120)	(194,177)	-	(194,177)	
Taxation		(6,370)	-	(6,370)	(7,500)	-	(7,500)	
Other creditors		(11,359)	-	(11,359)	(11,486)	-	(11,486)	
		(244,849)	-	(244,849)	(213,163)	-	(213,163)	
Net current liabilities		(228,663)	-	(228,663)	(206,765)		(206,765)	
Total assets less curren liabilities	t	1,271,337		1,271,337	1,293,235		1,293,235	
Creditors due after on	e year							
Loans and overdrafts		(590,000)		(590,000)	(590,000)		(590,000)	
Provisions for liabilitie	s							
Deferred tax	(i)	-	(105,924)	(105,924)	-	(105,924)	(105,924)	
Net assets		681,337	(105,924)	575,413	703,235	(105,924)	597,311	
Capital and reserves								
Share capital		100	-	100	100	-	100	
Revaluation reserve	(ii)	632,032	(632,032)	-	632,032	(632,032)	-	
Profit and loss	(i)/(ii)	49,205	526,108	575,313	71,103	526,108	597,211	
Total equity		681,337	(105,924)	575,413	703,235	(105,924)	597,311	

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

### 9 Reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102

(Continued)

### Reconciliation of profit for the financial period

	Year ended 31 March 2016					
		Previous UK GAAP	Effect of transition	FRS 102		
	Notes	£	£	£		
Turnover		62,616	-	62,616		
Administrative expenses		(25,229)	-	(25,229)		
Interest receivable and similar income		11	-	11		
Taxation		(7,500)	-	(7,500)		
Profit for the financial period		29,898	-	29,898		

### Notes to reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102

### (i) - Deferred Taxation

Deferred tax has been recognised on fair value re-measurements on financial and non-financial assets. The charge or credit is recognised in the Profit and Loss account.

### (ii) - Investment property

Under previous UK GAAP, the increase in the fair value of investment properties was recorded in the Revaluation Reserve and the Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses. Under FRS102 1A, the increase in the fair value of investment properties has been recorded in the Profit and Loss Account and Profit and Loss reserves.

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.