

Company Registration No. 08380409 (England and Wales)

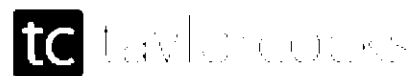
CERAMIC TILE CO (PROPERTY) LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

31 JANUARY 2019

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR



Century House
Wargrave Road
Henley-on-Thames
RG9 2LT

CERAMIC TILE CO (PROPERTY) LIMITED

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CERAMIC TILE CO (PROPERTY) LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Mr. C. Morton Mr. D. Hallett Mr. R. Thomas
Secretary	Mr. D. Hallett
Company number	08380409
Registered office	6 Central Park Business Centre Bellfield Road High Wycombe Buckinghamshire United Kingdom HP13 5HG
Accountants	Taylorcocks Century House Wargrave Road Henley-on-Thames RG9 2LT

CERAMIC TILE CO (PROPERTY) LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 JANUARY 2019

		2019		2018	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Investment properties	2	1,398,002		1,331,430	
Investments	3	50,000		50,000	
		1,448,002		1,381,430	
Current assets					
Cash at bank and in hand		26		22	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	4	(875,679)		(874,864)	
Net current liabilities			(875,653)		(874,842)
Total assets less current liabilities			572,349		506,588
Provisions for liabilities			(62,304)		(55,380)
Net assets			510,045		451,208
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	5	50,000		50,000	
Revaluation reserve		178,336		118,689	
Profit and loss reserves		281,709		282,519	
Total equity			510,045		451,208

CERAMIC TILE CO (PROPERTY) LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 JANUARY 2019

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 January 2019 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.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 4 June 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr. R. Thomas

Director

Company Registration No. 08380409

The notes on pages 4 to 7 form part of these financial statements

CERAMIC TILE CO (PROPERTY) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Ceramic Tile Co (Property) Limited (08380409) is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 6 Central Park Business Centre, Bellfield Road, High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, United Kingdom, HP13 5HG.

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.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 399 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts, on the basis that the group of which this is the parent qualifies as a small group. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

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. The surplus or deficit on revaluation is recognised in profit or loss.

Where fair value cannot be achieved without undue cost or effort, investment property is accounted for as tangible fixed assets.

1.3 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

CERAMIC TILE CO (PROPERTY) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.4 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.

1.5 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.

CERAMIC TILE CO (PROPERTY) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.6 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.

1.7 Derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to fair value at each reporting end date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset, whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability.

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 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.

CERAMIC TILE CO (PROPERTY) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

2 Investment property

	2019
	£
Fair value	
At 1 February 2018	1,331,430
Revaluations	66,572
At 31 January 2019	1,398,002

Investment property comprises of commercial property. The fair value of the investment property has been arrived at on the basis of a valuation carried out at 31st January 2019 by the directors. The valuation was made on an open market value basis by reference to market evidence of transaction prices for similar properties.

3 Fixed asset investments

	2019	2018
	£	£
Investments	50,000	50,000

4 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019	2018
	£	£
Amounts due to group undertakings	875,679	874,864

5 Called up share capital

	2019	2018
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
49,998 'A' ordinary of £1 each	49,998	49,998
1 'B' ordinary of £1 each	1	1
1 'C' ordinary of £1 each	1	1
	50,000	50,000

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.