

Company registration number 04302421 (England and Wales)

**GENERATION ESTATES LIMITED**  
**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

**Taylor Associates**  
**Chartered Accountants**

**GENERATION ESTATES LIMITED**

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# GENERATION ESTATES LIMITED

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

		2022	2021
	Notes	£	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	4	12,455	14,611
Investments	5	100	100
		<u>12,555</u>	<u>14,711</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Debtors	6	480,519	189,249
Cash at bank and in hand		761	75,856
		<u>481,280</u>	<u>265,105</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	7	<u>(168,727)</u>	<u>(137,144)</u>
<b>Net current assets</b>		<u>312,553</u>	<u>127,961</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>325,108</u>	<u>142,672</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	8	(32,500)	(50,000)
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>		<u>(4,064)</u>	<u>(4,064)</u>
<b>Net assets</b>		<u>288,544</u>	<u>88,608</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital	9	100	100
Profit and loss reserves		<u>288,444</u>	<u>88,508</u>
<b>Total equity</b>		<u>288,544</u>	<u>88,608</u>

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 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.

## **GENERATION ESTATES LIMITED**

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

***AS AT 31 MARCH 2022***

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The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 4 October 2022 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr G J Davies

**Director**

**Company Registration No. 04302421**

# GENERATION ESTATES LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

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### **1 Accounting policies**

#### **Company information**

Generation Estates Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 1st Floor, Gallery Court, 28 Arcadia Avenue, London, N3 2FG.

#### **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.

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 Going concern**

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The directors have navigated their way through and addressed the issues raised by Coronavirus outbreak on the financial performance of the company. The directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of the accounting preparing in the financial statements.

#### **1.3 Turnover**

Turnover represents amount receivable for goods and services net of VAT and trade discounts. Turnover is recognised when the service is delivered to the customer or when the company becomes entitled to the 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, fittings and equipment	10% or 25% on a reducing balance basis
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Residual value is calculated on prices prevailing at the reporting date, after estimated costs of disposal, for the asset as if it were at 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.

# GENERATION ESTATES LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.5 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries 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.

#### 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.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

#### 1.7 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.

##### **Impairment of financial assets**

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where 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 have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

# GENERATION ESTATES LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### **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 trade and other creditors, and amounts due to group companies, 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.

### 1.8 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.

### 1.9 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.

### 1.10 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.

# GENERATION ESTATES LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

### 2 Employees

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

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Total	2	2

### 3 Taxation

	2022 £	2021 £
<b>Current tax</b>		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	116,660	45,085
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(305)	6,933
Total current tax	116,355	52,018

### 4 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc £
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 April 2021	45,912
Additions	182
At 31 March 2022	46,094
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>	
At 1 April 2021	31,301
Depreciation charged in the year	2,338
At 31 March 2022	33,639
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 31 March 2022	12,455
At 31 March 2021	14,611

### 5 Fixed asset investments

	2022 £	2021 £
Shares in group undertakings and participating interests	100	100



# GENERATION ESTATES LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

<b>6 Debtors</b>			<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
			<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Amounts falling due within one year:				
Other debtors			480,519	189,249
			<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
<b>7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>			<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
			<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Bank loans			10,000	-
Trade creditors			15,421	-
Amounts owed to group undertakings			-	25,993
Corporation tax			116,600	62,215
Other taxation and social security			10,134	31,696
Other creditors			16,572	17,240
			<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
			168,727	137,144
			<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
<b>8 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>			<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
			<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Bank loans and overdrafts			32,500	50,000
			<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
<b>9 Called up share capital</b>				
	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary of £1 each	100	100	100	100
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

## 10 Directors' transactions

During the year the company paid salaries of £17,680 (2021: £17,576) to the directors. At the year end, £472,732 (2021: £183,572) was owed from the directors. Interest on the loan is 2.5%, and the loan was repaid on 25 April 2022.

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.