Registration number: 05016293

GCH Estates Limited

Annual Report and Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 January 2019



Lucraft Hodgson & Dawes LLP Ground Floor 19 New Road Brighton East Sussex BN1 1UF

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Company Information

Director Mr Graham Halfacree

Registered office Ground Floor

19 New Road Brighton East Sussex BN1 1UF

Accountants Lucraft Hodgson & Dawes LLP

Ground Floor 19 New Road Brighton East Sussex BN1 1UF

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(Registration number: 05016293) Balance Sheet as at 31 January 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	<u>3</u>	1,864	1,381
Current assets			
Debtors	<u>4</u>	21,851	11,850
Cash at bank and in hand		9,360	12,053
		31,211	23,903
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	<u>5</u>	(22,929)	(5,797)
Net current assets		8,282	18,106
Total assets less current liabilities		10,146	19,487
Provisions for liabilities		(337)	(255)
Net assets		9,809	19,232
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		9,709	19,132
Total equity		9,809	19,232

For the financial year ending 31 January 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

These financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and the option not to file the Profit and Loss Account has been taken.

(Registra	ation nun	nber: (05016293)
Balance	Sheet as	at 31	January	2019

Approved and authorised by the director on 31 October 2019
Mr Graham Halfacree Director
The notes on pages 4 to 9 form an integral part of these financial statements. Page 3

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 January 2019

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in England and Wales.

The address of its registered office is:

Ground Floor 19 New Road Brighton East Sussex BN1 1UF United Kingdom

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the director on 31 October 2019.

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except that as disclosed in the accounting policies certain items are shown at fair value.

The financial statements are presented in Sterling, which is the functional currency of the company.

Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts.

The company recognises revenue when:

The amount of revenue can be reliably measured:

it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity;

and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 January 2019

Tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates taxable income.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between taxable profits and profits reported in the financial statements.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised when it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the statement of financial position at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset class

Plant and machinery Computer equipment Fixtures and fittings

Depreciation method and rate

25% Reducing Balance 33% Straight Line 25% Reducing Balance

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 January 2019

Trade creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs. Interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the Profit and Loss Account over the period of the relevant borrowing.

Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and similar charges.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

Dividends

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the reporting period in which the dividends are declared.

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 January 2019

3 Tangible asse	sets
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	• •	otal
	£	£
Cost or valuation		
At 1 February 2018	3,368	3,368
Additions	2,304	2,304
At 31 January 2019	5,672	5,672
Depreciation		
At 1 February 2018	1,987	1,987
Charge for the year	1,821	1,821
At 31 January 2019	3,808	3,808
Carrying amount		
At 31 January 2019	1,864	1,864
At 31 January 2018	1,381	1,381
4 Debtors		
	2019 £	2018 £
Trade debtors	15,851	5,350
Other debtors	6,000	6,500
	21,851	11,850

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 January 2019

5	Creditors

Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			
		2019	2018
	Note	£	£
Due within one year			
Loans and borrowings	<u>6</u>	16,502	484
Trade creditors	_	3,945	2,132
Accrued expenses		775	730
Corporation tax liability		1,707	2,451
		22,929	5,797
6 Loans and borrowings			
		2019 £	2018 £
Current loans and borrowings			
Other borrowings		16,502	484

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 January 2019

7 Related party transactions	
Loans from related parties	
	Key
2019	management £
At start of period	483
Advanced	16,020
At end of period	16,503
2018	Key management £
At start of period	8,056
Repaid	(7,573
At end of period	483
Terms of loans from related parties	
During the year the director provided the company with an interest free loan which was undemand.	nsecured and repayable or

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