
BOSCHENDAL PROPERTY GROUP LIMITED

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

BOSCHENDAL PROPERTY GROUP LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 05165408

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5	894	1,877
		<u>894</u>	<u>1,877</u>
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	3,064	218
Cash at bank and in hand	7	16,611	25,916
		<u>19,675</u>	<u>26,134</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(2,317)	(5,923)
Net current assets		<u>17,358</u>	<u>20,211</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>18,252</u>	<u>22,088</u>
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax	9	-	(319)
		<u>-</u>	<u>(319)</u>
Net assets		<u><u>18,252</u></u>	<u><u>21,769</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		56	56
Profit and loss account		18,196	21,713
		<u><u>18,252</u></u>	<u><u>21,769</u></u>

BOSCHENDAL PROPERTY GROUP LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 05165408

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

The director considers that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

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 financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The Company has opted not to file the statement of income and retained earnings in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

H K Miller
Director

Date: 29 September 2020

The notes on pages 3 to 9 form part of these financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020**

1. General information

Boschendal Property Group Limited (the "Company") is a private company limited by shares, domiciled and incorporated in England and Wales, company number 05165408. These financial statements are prepared for this entity only.

The address of the registered office and principal place of business is 5 New Street Square, London, EC4A 3TW. The nature of the business is that of a holding company.

The functional and presentation currency of the Company is Pounds Sterling as this is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The directors consider that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Potential sources of uncertainty noted by the directors include the COVID-19 pandemic. However at the date of this report it is not possible to reliably determine the effects that these developments will have on the company. Accordingly the directors have continued to prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis.

2.3 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

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

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance Sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

2.5 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Fixtures & fittings	-	25%	straight line
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The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings.

Depreciation is charged to administrative expenses in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.8 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.9 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance Sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance Sheet.

2.10 Financial Instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or in case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost, unless it qualifies as a loan from a director in the case of a small company, or a public benefit entity concessionary loan.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Financial instruments (continued)

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance Sheet when there is an 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.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 1 (2019 - 1).

4. Director's remuneration

During the year no Director received any remuneration (2019: NIL).

BOSCHENDAL PROPERTY GROUP LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

5. Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures & fittings £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 April 2019	3,920
At 31 March 2020	<u>3,920</u>
Depreciation	
At 1 April 2019	2,043
Charge for the year on owned assets	983
At 31 March 2020	<u>3,026</u>
Net book value	
At 31 March 2020	<u>894</u>
At 31 March 2019	<u>1,877</u>

BOSCHENDAL PROPERTY GROUP LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020**

6. Debtors

	2020	2019
	£	£
Trade debtors	3,000	-
Prepayments and accrued income	64	218
	<u>3,064</u>	<u>218</u>

7. Cash and cash equivalents

	2020	2019
	£	£
Cash at bank and in hand	<u>16,611</u>	<u>25,916</u>

8. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Trade creditors	603	679
Corporation tax	-	2,591
Other taxation and social security	255	278
Accruals and deferred income	1,459	2,375
	<u>2,317</u>	<u>5,923</u>

9. Deferred taxation

	2020	2019
	£	£
At beginning of year	(319)	(652)
Charged to profit or loss	319	333
At end of year	<u>-</u>	<u>(319)</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

9. Deferred taxation (continued)

The deferred taxation balance is made up as follows:

	2020 £	2019 £
Accelerated capital allowances	-	(319)
	<u>-</u>	<u>(319)</u>

10. Impact of COVID 19

The impact of the Coronavirus pandemic is yet not clear and at the date of this report it is not possible to evaluate all potential implications for the Company's trade, customers, and suppliers. The Directors will continue to monitor any impacts of the current coronavirus on the Company.

11. Controlling party

The Company's immediate parent undertaking is Quentin Properties Limited, a company incorporated in British Virgin Islands. The registered office of the company is Nerine Chambers, PO Box 905, Quastisky Buildig, Road Town, Totola, British Virgin Islands.

The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is Cannon Asset Management Limited on behalf of the Grianag Trust.

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.