Company Registration No. 05363622 (England and Wales)
CHESTERFIELD PROPERTY RENOVATIONS LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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# **BALANCE SHEET**

# AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

		2018		2017	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	2		3		4
Investment properties	3		200,000		200,000
			200,003		200,004
Current assets		-		-	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	4	(111,224)		(119,548)	
Net current liabilities		(****,==*,	(111,224)	(1.10,0 /0/	(119,548)
Total assets less current liabilities			88,779		80,456
Provisions for liabilities			(23,390)		(23,390)
Net assets			65,389		57,066
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	5		1		1
Other reserves			46,357		46,357
Profit and loss reserves			19,031		10,708
Total equity			65,389		57,066

# **BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**

## AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 December 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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 member has 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 and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 21 August 2019

Mr C D Allsop **Director** 

Company Registration No. 05363622

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

## 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Chesterfield Property Renovations Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Stubley Hollow Farm, 84 Stubley Hollow, Dronfield, Derbyshire, S18 1PP.

#### 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  $\pounds$ .

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.

#### 1.2 Turnover

Turnover represents rental income during the year.

## 1.3 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:

Plant and machinery

20% Reducing Balance

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.

## 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. Changes in fair value are 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.

# 1.5 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.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

## 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents 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.

#### 1.7 Financial instruments

## Debtors and creditors receivable/payable within one year

Debtors and creditors with no stated interest rate and receivable or payable within one year are recorded at transaction price. Any losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit and loss account in other administrative expenses.

#### 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.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

2	Tangible fixed assets		
			Plant and
		m:	achinery etc
			£
	Cost At 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018		220
	At 1 danuary 2010 and 31 December 2010		
	Depreciation and impairment		
	At 1 January 2018		216
	Depreciation charged in the year		1
	At 31 December 2018		217
	Carrying amount		
	At 31 December 2018		3
	At 31 December 2017		4
3	Investment property		
•			2018
			£
	Fair value		
	At 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018		200,000
	Investment property comprises residential property at 22 High Street, Ecki investment property has been arrived at on the basis of a valuation carried Allsop (director). The valuation was made on an open market value basis transaction prices for similar properties.	out at 31 December 2018 by	/ Mr C D
4	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2018	2017
		£	£
	Corporation tax	9,678	7,523
	Other creditors	100,696	97,525
	Accruals and deferred income	850	14,500
		111,224	119,548
5	Called up share capital		
•	wallow up office suprem	2018	2017
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		
		1	1

1 Ordinary Shares of £1 each

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

6	Related	party	transac	tions

Included in other creditors is £79,972 due to The Van Yard Ltd, registered in England, in which Mr C D Allsop is director and shareholder.

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.