# UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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### **BALANCE SHEET**

### AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

		•			
		2020		2019	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Current assets					
Debtors	3	4,437		13,447	
Cash at bank and in hand	J	39,982		34,675	
cash of Boll and III hallo				<del></del>	
		44,419		48,122	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one				,	
year	4	(10,375)		(2,783)	
		<del></del>			
Net current assets			34,044		45,339
		•	· ====		
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			11		11
Other reserves			34,033		45,328
Total equity			34,044		45,339

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 December 2020 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 25.5.224... and are signed on its behalf by:

S P Chandler

Mr D S M Edwards

Director

Company Registration No. 01855255

### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

### 1 Accounting policies

### Company information

Riverside Court Management (Chester) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 2 Riverside Court, Dee Banks, Great Boughton, Chester, CH3 5UX.

### 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 acts as a Residential Management Company and as such is deemed an undisclosed agent. In accordance with the Landlord and Tenants Act, the company acts as trustee in relation to service charges. As a result, all service charge income, expenditure, assets and liabilities are shown within the financial statements of the company.

### 1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements and having due regard to the impact of COVID-19 as referred to in note 5, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus, the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

### 1.3 Turnover

Turnover comprises the total amount received by the company from the apartment owners of Riverside Court to cover expenditure on services provided and future maintenance costs.

### 1.4 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.

### 1.5 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.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

### 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.

### 2 Employees

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

		2020	2019
		Number	Number
	•		
	Total	-	-
		. ====	-
3	Debtors		
		2020	2019
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Trade debtors	3	-
	Other debtors	4,434	13,447
		4,437	13,447
			<del></del>

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	•	
4		vin hasa	
		2020	2019
		£	£
		<b></b>	
	Trade creditors	3,760	-
	Other creditors	6,615	2,783
		10,375	2,783

Other creditors includes 2020: £5,917 (2019: £686) of deferred service charges.

### 5 Going Concern

The directors have taken due regard to the impact of COVID-19. As there are no external sources of finance or any contractual obligations the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and to continue as a going concern.