GRANGE COURT FLATS LIMITED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2021

		2021		2020	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Current assets	_				
Debtors	3	5,289		4,747	
Cash at bank and in hand		166,855		134,669	
		172,144		139,416	
Creditors: amounts falling due within				·	
one year	4	(4,273)		(2,724)	
Net current assets			167 971		126 602
Net current assets			167,871		136,692
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	5		35		35
Profit and loss reserves			167,836		136,657
Total equity			167,871		136,692
• • •					

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 2021 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 21 May 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:

F W Jackson

Director

Company Registration No. 02333678

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Grange Court Flats Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Intercity Accommodation, 21 Moor Road, Far Headingley, Leeds, West Yorkshire, LS6 4BG.

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.

1.2 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

The directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and for a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements. The directors have assessed the impact of Covid-19 and based on their estimates, they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents the total sum of monthly service charges and annual levies receivable during the year covered by these financial statements.

1.4 Cash at bank and in hand

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 MARCH 2021

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.

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.

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 and bank loans 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 receipts 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.

1.6 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors, none of whom received any remuneration) employed by the company during the year was 12 (2020 - 12).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

3	Debtors		
		2021	2020
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Trade debtors	-	175
	Other debtors	5,289	4,572
		5,289	4,747
			===
4	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2004	0000
		2021 £	2020 £
		L	L
	Trade creditors	2,371	1,470
	Other creditors	1,902	1,254
		4,273	2,724
			 -
5	Called up share capital		
		2021	2020
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid		
	35 Ordinary shares of £1 each	35	35
			

6 Freehold land and buildings

The company owns the freehold interest in the land and buildings at numbers 1 to 36 Grange Court, Leeds which are subject to leases with the members of the company, expiring at various times beween September 2075 and September 2165. The reversionary freehold interest, for which there is no cost to the company, is considered by the directors to a have negligible market value.