

Company Registration No. 02506090 (England and Wales)

GRACEMOUNT DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2021
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

GRACEMOUNT DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

CONTENTS

	Page
Directors' report	1
Balance sheet	2 - 3
Notes to the financial statements	4 - 8

GRACEMOUNT DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2021

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 October 2021.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of property investment company.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

Mr P V Jillard
Mr K R Johnson
Mrs D Johnson
Mrs V Jillard

Small companies exemption

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

On behalf of the board

Mr K R Johnson
Director

18 March 2022

GRACEMOUNT DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 OCTOBER 2021

	Notes	2021 £	£	2020 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		3,850		5,135
Investment properties	5		497,000		497,000
Investments	6		257,526		631,609
			<u>758,376</u>		<u>1,133,744</u>
Current assets					
Debtors	7	13,955		26,483	
Investments	8	39,774		51,940	
Cash at bank and in hand		205,663		127,204	
		<u>259,392</u>		<u>205,627</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(309,607)		(41,969)	
Net current (liabilities)/assets			<u>(50,215)</u>		<u>163,658</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>708,161</u>		<u>1,297,402</u>
Provisions for liabilities			<u>(732)</u>		<u>(976)</u>
Net assets			<u><u>707,429</u></u>		<u><u>1,296,426</u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			105		105
Capital redemption reserve			100		100
Profit and loss reserves			707,224		1,296,221
Total equity			<u><u>707,429</u></u>		<u><u>1,296,426</u></u>

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 October 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.

GRACEMOUNT DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 OCTOBER 2021

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 18 March 2022 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr K R Johnson

Director

Company Registration No. 02506090

GRACEMOUNT DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2021

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Gracemount Developments Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 10 John Street, Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire, CV37 6UB.

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.

1.2 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:

Fixtures, fittings & equipment	33% Straight Line
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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.

1.3 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.

1.4 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

Entities in which the company has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

GRACEMOUNT DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 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.

1.6 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.

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. 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.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

1.7 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.

GRACEMOUNT DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.8 Leases

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

1.9 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

3 Employees

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

	2021 Number	2020 Number
Total	4	4

GRACEMOUNT DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2021

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc
	£
Cost	
At 1 November 2020 and 31 October 2021	39,747
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 November 2020	34,613
Depreciation charged in the year	1,284
At 31 October 2021	35,897
Carrying amount	
At 31 October 2021	3,850
At 31 October 2020	5,135
<i>Last year c/fwd depreciation</i>	34,612
<i>Differs from this year b/fwd by</i>	1

5 Investment property

	2021 £
Fair value	
At 1 November 2020 and 31 October 2021	497,000

Investment property comprises of 9 St Sepulchre Gate, Doncaster. The fair value of the investment property has been arrived by Director valuation on 13th July 2021. The valuation was made on an open market value basis by reference to market evidence of transaction prices for similar properties.

6 Fixed asset investments

	2021 £	2020 £
Other investments other than loans	257,526	631,609

GRACEMOUNT DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2021

6	Fixed asset investments	(Continued)	
	Movements in fixed asset investments		Investments £
	Cost or valuation		
	At 1 November 2020 & 31 October 2021		631,609
	Carrying amount		
	At 31 October 2021		631,609
	At 31 October 2020		631,609
	<i>Error! Does not agree to TB: Difference</i>		257,526 374,083
7	Debtors	2021	2020
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Trade debtors	5,402	17,820
	Other debtors	8,553	8,663
		13,955	26,483
8	Current asset investments	2021	2020
		£	£
	Other investments	39,774	51,940
9	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2021	2020
		£	£
	Trade creditors	6,238	6,238
	Taxation and social security	17,941	19,739
	Other creditors	285,428	15,992
		309,607	41,969

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.