

Company Registration No. 3353719 (England and Wales)

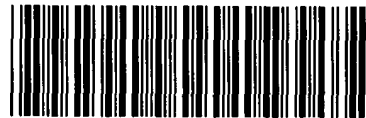
Statutory

CAMBRIDGE GATE MANAGEMENT LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 4 APRIL 2019

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CAMBRIDGE GATE MANAGEMENT LIMITED

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CAMBRIDGE GATE MANAGEMENT LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 4 APRIL 2019

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
Current assets					
Debtors	2	900		900	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	3	(900)		(900)	
		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	
Net current assets			-		-
			<u> </u>		<u> </u>
Reserves			<u> </u>		<u> </u>

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income and expenditure account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 4 April 2019 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 20 December 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

A Treon
Director

Company Registration No. 3353719

CAMBRIDGE GATE MANAGEMENT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 4 APRIL 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Cambridge Gate Management Limited is a private company limited by guarantee incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Quadrant House, 4 Thomas More Square, London, E1W 1YW.

1.1 Accounting convention

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention. They have been prepared on the basis that ground rents receivable and payable are the transactions relating to the company.

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 Income and expenditure

Income and expenses are included in the financial statements as they become receivable or due.

Expenses include VAT where applicable as the company cannot reclaim it.

1.3 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.

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.

CAMBRIDGE GATE MANAGEMENT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 4 APRIL 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 Debtors

	2019	2018
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Service charges due	900	900
	<u>900</u>	<u>900</u>

3 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019	2018
	£	£
Amounts owed to group undertakings	788	788
Other creditors	112	112
	<u>900</u>	<u>900</u>

4 Members' liability

The company is limited by guarantee, not having a share capital and consequently the liability of members is limited, subject to an undertaking by each member to contribute to the net assets or liabilities of the company on winding up such amounts as may be required not exceeding £1.