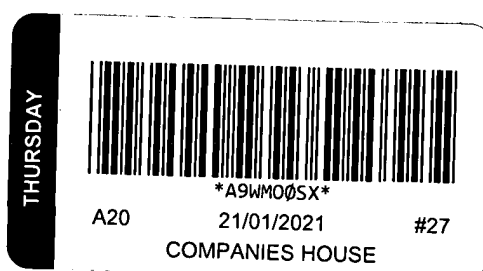


**PENHURST BUSINESS CENTRES LIMITED**

**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED  
30 APRIL 2020**

**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**



# **PENHURST BUSINESS CENTRES LIMITED**

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**PENHURST BUSINESS CENTRES LIMITED****STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION****AS AT 30 APRIL 2020**

	Notes	2020 £	£	2019 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	4	22,322		22,351	
Investment properties	5	5,501,458		5,500,000	
		<u>5,523,780</u>		<u>5,522,351</u>	
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	6	1,600,616		1,306,133	
Cash at bank and in hand		206,145		83,721	
		<u>1,806,761</u>		<u>1,389,854</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	7	<u>(434,343)</u>		<u>(393,597)</u>	
<b>Net current assets/(liabilities)</b>		<u>1,372,418</u>		<u>996,257</u>	
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>6,896,198</u>		<u>6,518,608</u>	
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>					
Deferred tax liability	8	(206,364)		(177,712)	
<b>Net assets</b>		<u>6,689,834</u>		<u>6,340,896</u>	
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	9	4,260,000		4,260,000	
Other reserves		1,091,475		1,091,475	
Profit and loss reserves		1,338,359		989,421	
<b>Total equity</b>		<u>6,689,834</u>		<u>6,340,896</u>	

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

For the financial period ended 30 April 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The member has not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the period in question in accordance with section 476.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared 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 11/01/2021

  
John C Elkington - Director

# PENHURST BUSINESS CENTRES LIMITED

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

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	Notes	Share capital £	Other reserves £	Profit and loss reserves £	Total £
Balance at 30 April 2018:		4,260,000	1,240,000	475,021	5,975,021
Period ended 30 April 2019:					
Profit and total comprehensive income for the period		-	-	365,875	365,875
Transfers		-	(148,525)	148,525	-
		<u>4,260,000</u>	<u>1,091,475</u>	<u>989,421</u>	<u>6,340,896</u>
Balance at 30 April 2019		4,260,000	1,091,475	989,421	6,340,896
Year ended 30 April 2020					
Profit and total comprehensive income for the period		-	-	348,938	348,938
Transfers		-	-	-	-
		<u>4,260,000</u>	<u>1,091,475</u>	<u>1,338,359</u>	<u>6,689,834</u>
Balance at 30 April 2020		4,260,000	1,091,475	1,338,359	6,689,834

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# PENHURST BUSINESS CENTRES LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

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#### 1 Accounting policies

##### Company information

Penhurst Business Centres Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Penhurst House, 352 - 356 Battersea Park Road, London, SW11 3BY.

##### 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.

##### Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes.

##### 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 and fittings	25% 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.

##### 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. The surplus or deficit on revaluation is recognised in profit or loss.

Although this accounting policy is in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard 102, it is a departure from the general requirement of the Companies Act 2006 for all tangible assets to be depreciated. In the opinion of the directors compliance with the standard is necessary for the financial statements to give a true and fair view. Depreciation or amortisation is only one of many factors reflected in the annual valuation and the amount of this which might otherwise have been charged cannot be separately identified or quantified.

##### 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.

##### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial instruments and include cash in hand.

# PENHURST BUSINESS CENTRES LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

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#### 1 Accounting policies (Continued)

##### **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 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 trade and other 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 financial asset is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

##### **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 trade and other 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.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

##### **Equity instruments**

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the fair value of proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

##### **Taxation**

The tax expense represents the sum of the current tax expense and deferred tax expense. Current tax assets are recognised when tax paid exceeds the tax payable.

Current and deferred tax is charged or credited to profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited to other comprehensive income or equity, when the tax follows the transaction or event it relates to and is also charged or credited to other comprehensive income, or equity.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the entity intends either to settle on the net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting period.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

# PENHURST BUSINESS CENTRES LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

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#### 1 Accounting policies (Continued)

##### Taxation

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised in respect of all timing differences that exist at the reporting date. Timing differences are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income that arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in different periods from their recognition in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered by the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Deferred tax is recognised on differences between the value of assets (other than goodwill) and liabilities recognised in a business combination and the amounts that can be deducted or assessed for tax. The deferred tax recognised is adjusted against goodwill.

For non-depreciable assets measured using the revaluation model and investment properties measured at fair value (except investment property with a limited useful life held by the company to consume substantially all of its economic benefit), deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and allowances that apply to the sale of the asset or property.

##### Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

##### Retirement benefits

For defined contribution schemes the amount charged to profit or loss is the contributions payable in the year. Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments.

#### 2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the period was 7 (2019: 7).

#### 3 Interest receivable and similar income

	2020	2019
	£	£
Interest receivable and similar income includes the following:		
Other interest received	23,202	23,155
	<u>23,202</u>	<u>23,155</u>

# PENHURST BUSINESS CENTRES LIMITED

## SCHEDULE OF ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

### 4 Tangible fixed assets

Fixtures and fittings  
£

#### Cost

At 1 May 2019	29,847
Additions	8,599
At 30 April 2020	<u>38,446</u>

#### Depreciation and impairment

At 1 May 2019	7,496
Depreciation charged in the period	8,628
At 30 April 2020	<u>16,124</u>

#### Carrying amount

At 30 April 2020	<u>22,322</u>
At 30 April 2019	<u>22,351</u>

### 5 Investment property

2020  
£

#### Fair value

At 1 May 2019	5,500,000
Additions	1,458
Revaluations	-
At 30 April 2020	<u>5,501,458</u>

All investment properties were valued by the directors at the yearend.

If investment properties were stated on an historical cost basis rather than a fair value basis, the amounts would have been included as follows:

	2020 £	2019 £
Cost	4,260,000	4,260,000
Accumulated depreciation	-	-
Carrying amount	<u>4,260,000</u>	<u>4,260,000</u>



# PENHURST BUSINESS CENTRES LIMITED

## SCHEDULE OF ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

### 6 Debtors

	2020	2019
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	-	-
Other debtors	1,600,616	1,306,133
	<u>1,600,616</u>	<u>1,306,133</u>

### 7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Trade creditors	70,337	70,979
Corporation tax	80,000	73,835
Other taxation and social security	33,746	9,104
Other creditors	250,260	239,679
	<u>434,343</u>	<u>393,597</u>

### 8 Deferred taxation

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where the company has a legally enforceable right to do so. The following is the analysis of the deferred tax balances (after offset) for financial reporting purposes:

	Liabilities 2020	Liabilities 2019
	£	£
Deferred tax liabilities	206,364	177,712
	<u>206,364</u>	<u>177,712</u>

### 9 Called up share capital

	2020	2019
	£	£
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid 4,260,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>4,260,000</u>	<u>4,260,000</u>

# PENHURST BUSINESS CENTRES LIMITED

## SCHEDULE OF ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

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### 10 Operating lease commitments

#### Lessor

At the reporting end date the company had contracted with tenants for the following minimum lease payments:

	2020 £	2019 £
Within one year	260,000	264,740
Between one and five years	-	13,165
In over five years	-	-
	<u>260,000</u>	<u>277,905</u>

### 11 Related party transactions

#### Transactions with related parties

In the period under review the company received rental income of £60,000 (2019: £60,000) from a company who is under common directorship.

In the period under review the company received interest of £23,202 (2019: £18,301) from an associated company.

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

At the balance sheet date the company owed £117,744 (2019: £125,190) to companies under common directorship, this balance is included within other creditors.

At the balance sheet date the company owed £8,245 (2019: £NIL) by companies under common directorship, this is included in other debtors.

At the balance sheet date the company was owed £1,555,542 (2019: £1,262,340) by an associated company.