### Company Registration No. 10961067 (England and Wales)

# Statutory

GENERATOR GROUP LTD

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MAY 2019

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## CONTENTS

	Page
Balance sheet	1
Notes to the financial statements	2 - 7

## BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MAY 2019

		2019		2018	
•	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets	,				
Tangible assets	3		56,660		693
Current assets					
Debtors	4	231,927		427,576	
Cash at bank and in hand		90,082		52,948	
		322,009		480,524	
Creditors: amounts falling due within					
one year	5	(1,954,244)		(712,492)	
Net current liabilities			(1,632,235)		(231,968)
Total assets less current liabilities			(1,575,575)		(231,275)
			=====		
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	6		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			(1,575,675)		(231,375)
Total equity			(1,575,575)		(231,275)

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

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 28 February 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

P S Isaacs Director

Company Registration No. 10961067

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MAY 2019

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Generator Group Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Townfield House, 27-29 Townfield Street, Chelmsford, Essex, CM1 1QL.

#### 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

At the time of approving the financial statements, 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 Reporting period

The company was incorporated on 13 September 2017 and the prior period financial statements were prepared for the period from the date of incorporation to 31 March 2018. The company's accounting reference date has been extended from 31 March to 31 May and the current period financial statements have been prepared for the 14 months ended 31 May 2019.

#### 1.4 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

#### 1.5 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.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MAY 2019

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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

Computer equipment

25% straight line

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.

#### 1.6 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.

#### 1.7 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.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MAY 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.

#### 1.8 Equity instruments

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

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.

#### 1.9 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.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

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.

#### 1.10 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

#### 1.11 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MAY 2019

#### 2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the period was 18 (2018 - 13).

#### 3 Tangible fixed assets

		Fixtures and fittings	Computer equipment	Total
		£	£	£
	Cost			
	At 1 April 2018	-	924	924
	Additions	36,975	32,360	69,335
	At 31 May 2019	36,975	33,284	70,259
	Depreciation and impairment			
	At 1 April 2018	•	231	231
	Depreciation charged in the period	6,292	7,076	13,368
	At 31 May 2019	6,292	7,307	13,599
	Carrying amount			
	At 31 May 2019	30,683	25,977	56,660
	At 31 March 2018	-	693	693
4	Debtors			
			2019	2018
	Amounts falling due within one year:		£	£
	Trade debtors		104,400	219,800
	Amounts owed by group undertakings		13,369	44,360
	Other debtors		61,181	22,532
	Prepayments and accrued income		52,977	140,884
			231,927	427,576

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MAY 2019

5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Trade creditors	142,009	74,972
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	235,250	-
	Taxation and social security	42,124	122,076
	Other creditors	1,471,889	9,201
	Accruals and deferred income	62,972	506,243
		1,954,244	712,492
6	Called up share capital		
		2019	2018
	•	£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and not fully paid		
	100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100
	•		

At the period end 100 (2018: 100) ordinary shares were issued but not fully paid.

#### 7 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Marc Waterman.

The auditor was UHY Hacker Young.

#### 8 Operating lease commitments

#### Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

2018	2019
£	£
-	81,199

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MAY 2019

#### 9 Related party transactions

#### Remuneration of key management personnel

The remuneration of key management personnel, who are also the directors of the company, is as follows.

	2019	2018
	£	£
Aggregate compensation	314,790	79,250
	·	

#### Transactions with related parties

During the period the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

Management fees were receivable of £140,000 (2018: £30,000) from Generator (Bromsgrove) Ltd, £140,000 (2018: £30,000) from Generator (Knockholt Road) Ltd, £210,000 (2018: £45,000) from Generator (Redcliffe Wharf) Ltd, £20,000 (2018: £Nil) from Generator (Tring) Ltd, £120,000 (2018: £Nil) from Generator (Balsall Common Holdings) Ltd and £364,000 (2018: £Nil) from Generator (Horsham) Ltd for the period. At the period end the company was owed £12,000 (2018: £36,000) by Generator (Bromsgrove) Ltd, £12,000 (2018: £36,000) by Generator (Knockholt Road) Ltd, £18,000 (2018: £108,000) by Generator (Redcliffe Wharf) Ltd, £24,000 (2018: £Nil) by Generator (Balsall Common Holdings) Ltd, £26,400 (2018: £Nil) by Generator (Horsham) Ltd and £12,000 (2018: £Nil) by Generator (Tring) Ltd. All of these companies are subsidiaries of Generator Strategic Land Limited, which is a joint venture of Generator Land Ltd, a fellow subsidiary undertaking.

Management fees of £150,000 (2018: £75,000) were receivable from Generator (Chocolate Factory) LLP for the period. At the period end the company owed £432,497 (2018: £Nil) to Generator (Huller House) LLP, £170,000 (2018: £Nil) to Generator (Mansfield BC) Ltd and £33.501 (2018: £Nil) to Generator Management Services LLP. At the period end the company owed £100,000 to (2018: £Nil) to Generator (Wherry Road) by) Generator (Chocolate Factory) LLP and was owed £25,500 (2018: £Nil) by Generator (Wherry Road) LLP, all of which are subsidiaries of Generator Real Estate LLP. During the period the company acquired fixed assets from Generator Real Estate LLP for £6,316 (2018: £Nil). At the period end the company owed £719,668 (2018: £Nil) to Generator Real Estate LLP. The director P S Isaacs is a member of Generator Real Estate LLP.

Management fees of £280,000 (2018: £60,000) were receivable from Generator Optima (Ferry Road) Ltd for the period. The director P S Isaacs is also a director of Generator Optima (Ferry Road) Ltd.

#### 10 Parent company

The parent company is Generator Group Holdings Ltd, which is registered in England and Wales.