Blue Skies Property Services Ltd Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements For the year ended 31 July 2020



DEBERE LIMITED

Chartered Accountants
Swallow House
Parsons Road
Washington
Tyne and Wear
NE37 1EZ

Financial Statements

Year ended 31 July 2020

Contents	Page
Officers and professional advisers	1
Chartered accountants report to the director on the preparation of the unaudited statutory financial statements	. 2
Statement of financial position	3
Notes to the financial statements	5

Officers and Professional Advisers

Director Mr M J Robson

Registered office 4 Dove Lane

Norton

Stockton On Tees

TS20 1NY

Accountants Debere Limited

Chartered Accountants

Swallow House Parsons Road Washington Tyne and Wear NE37 1EZ

Bankers Handelsbanken

Ground Floor Winder House Kingfisher Way Stockton on Tees

TS18 3EX

Chartered Accountants Report to the Director on the Preparation of the Unaudited Statutory Financial Statements of Blue Skies Property Services Ltd

Year ended 31 July 2020

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of Blue Skies Property Services Ltd for the year ended 31 July 2020, which comprise the statement of financial position and the related notes from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

As a practising member firm of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW), we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at www.icaew.com/en/membership/regulations-standards-and-guidance.

This report is made solely to the director of Blue Skies Property Services Ltd in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter dated 24 March 2020. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of Blue Skies Property Services Ltd and state those matters that we have agreed to state to you in this report in accordance with ICAEW Technical Release 07/16 AAF as detailed at www.icaew.com/compilation. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than Blue Skies Property Services Ltd and its director for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that Blue Skies Property Services Ltd has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of Blue Skies Property Services Ltd. You consider that Blue Skies Property Services Ltd is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of Blue Skies Property Services Ltd. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.

DEBERE LIMITED
Chartered Accountants

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Swallow House Parsons Road Washington Tyne and Wear NE37 1EZ

14 January 2021

Statement of Financial Position

31 July 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Fixed assets		4.000	
Intangible assets Tangible assets	4 5	1,333 1,756	2,333 423
langible assets	3		
		3,089	2,756
Current assets			
Debtors	6	7,535	1,280
Cash at bank and in hand		11,881	1,006
		19,416	2,286
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	8,875	2,188
Net current assets		10,541	98
Total assets less current liabilities		13,630	2,854
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8	13,160	5,000
Provisions		334	(211)
Net assets/(liabilities)		136	(1,935)
,			-
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		36	(2,035)
Shareholders funds/(deficit)		136	(1,935)

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

For the year ending 31 July 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's responsibilities:

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

The statement of financial position continues on the following page.

The notes on pages 5 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position (continued)

31 July 2020

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 14 January 2021, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr M J Robson

Director

Company registration number: 10267158

The notes on pages 5 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 July 2020

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 4 Dove Lane, Norton, Stockton On Tees, TS20 1NY.

2. Statement of compliance

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.

General Information

Blue Skies Property Limited provides property management services.

The company is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated and domiciled in England.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Going concern

The company meets its day-today working capital requirements through its bank facilities. The company's forecasts and projections, taking account of reasonably possible changes in trading performance, show that the company should be able to operate within the level of its current facilities. After making enquiries, the director has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

Debtors

Trade and other debtors are recognised at the settlement amount due after any trade discount offered. Prepayments are valued at the amount prepaid net of any trade discounts due.

Cash at bank in hand

Cash at bank and cash in hand includes cash and short term highly liquid investments with a short maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition or opening of the deposit or similar account.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 July 2020

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Creditors

Creditors are recognised where the company has a present obligation resulting from a past event that will probably result in the transfer of funds to a third party and the amount due to settle the obligation can be measured or estimated reliably. Creditors are normally recognised at their settlement after following for any trade discounts due.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for services rendered, stated net of discounts.

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Any intangible assets carried at revalued amounts, are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation, as determined by reference to an active market, less any subsequent accumulated amortisation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired as part of a business combination are only recognised separately from goodwill when they arise from contractual or other legal rights, are separable, the expected future economic benefits are probable and the cost or value can be measured reliably.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 July 2020

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful life of that asset as follows:

Website development

33% straight line

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in amortisation rate, useful life or residual value of an intangible asset, the amortisation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Fixtures and fittings

20% reducing balance

Equipment

33% straight line

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 July 2020

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense.

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

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Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

4. Intangible assets

Website Development £
2.000
3,000
667 1,000
1,667
1,333
2,333

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 July 2020

5.	Tangible assets			
•		Fixtures and fittings £	Equipment £	Total £
	Cost At 1 August 2019 Additions	347 254	224 1,263	571 1,517
	At 31 July 2020	601	1,487	2,088
	Depreciation At 1 August 2019 Charge for the year	90 74	58 110	148 184
	At 31 July 2020	164	168	332
	Carrying amount At 31 July 2020	437	1,319	1,756
	At 31 July 2019	257	166	423
6.	Debtors			
			2020 £	2019 £
•	Other debtors		7,535	1,280
	Short term debtors are measured at the transaction p	orice.		
7.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			
	Accruals and deferred income Corporation tax Director loan accounts Other creditors		2020 £ 576 209 634 7,456 8,875	2019 £ 540 559 1,089 2,188
	Short term creditors are measured at the transaction	price.		
8.	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than or	ne year		
	Bank loans and overdrafts Director loan accounts		2020 £ 8,660 4,500 13,160	2019 £ 5,000 5,000
	Long term creditors are measured at the transaction	price.		

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 July 2020

9. Director's advances, credits and guarantees

During the year the director entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

	2020			
	Balance brought forward £	Advances/ (credits) to the director £	Amounts repaid	Balance outstanding £
Mr M J Robson	(5,559)	(4,395) 	4,820	(5,134) ———
	2019			
	Balance	Advances/		
	brought	(credits) to	Amounts	Balance
	forward	the director	repaid	outstanding
	£	£	£	£
Mr M J Robson	(7,018)	(6,897)	8,356	(5,559)