Company Registration No. 08740204 (England and Wales)	
GRAHAME ROBB ASSOCIATES SGP LIMITED	
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017	
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR	
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COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors Mr B Collyer

Mr G G Robb

Ms Lori Taylor (Appointed 1 May 2016)

Company number 08740204

Registered office Dolphin House

Abbas Business Centre Main Road, Itchen Abbas

Nr Winchester Hampshire SO21 1BQ

Accountants HJS Chartered Accountants

12-14 Carlton Place Southampton Hampshire

England SO15 2EA

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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 APRIL 2017

		201	7	2016	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		227,275		233,860
Current assets					
Debtors	4	17,571		24,889	
Cash at bank and in hand		6,998		10,507	
		24,569		35,396	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(20,061)		(33,021)	
Net current assets			4,508		2,375
Total assets less current liabilities			231,783		236,235
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		(474,453)		(442,453)
Provisions for liabilities			(32,191)		(29,350)
Net liabilities			(274,861)		(235,568)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			(274,961)		(235,668)
Total equity			(274,861)		(235,568)

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 30 April 2017 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 Act 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.

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 APRIL 2017

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 3 November 2017 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr G G Robb **Director**

Company Registration No. 08740204

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Grahame Robb Associates SGP Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Dolphin House, Abbas Business Centre, Main Road, Itchen Abbas, Nr Winchester, Hampshire, SO21 1BQ.

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 a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest \pounds .

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.

These financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2017 are the first financial statements of Grahame Robb Associates SGP Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 May 2015. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

1.2 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.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

1.3 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:

Land and buildings Leasehold 5% Reducing balance
Plant and machinery 5% Reducing balance
Fixtures, fittings & equipment 5% Reducing balance
Motor vehicles 25% Reducing balance

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.4 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets. A provision is made for any impairment loss and taken to the profit and loss account.

1.5 Cash and cash equivalents

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.

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.

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 receipts 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.

1.7 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.8 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tay

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.

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.

1.9 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 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 are included in the profit and loss account for the period.

1.12 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis dependant upon the continued support of the parent company and directors. The directors are not aware of any circumstances that will result in the support being withdrawn.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 2 (2016 - 2).

3 Tangible fixed assets

		Land and buildings Leasehold	Plant andFixtures, fittings machinery & equipment		Motor vehicles	Total
		£	£	£	£	£
	Cost					
	At 1 May 2016	77,353	11,876	169,709	164	259,102
	Additions		4,441	950		5,391
	At 30 April 2017	77,353	16,317	170,659	164	264,493
	Depreciation and impairment				<u> </u>	
	At 1 May 2016	7,542	1,113	16,515	72	25,242
	Depreciation charged in the year	3,491	782	7,680	23	11,976
	At 30 April 2017	11,033	1,895	24,195	95	37,218
	Carrying amount					
	At 30 April 2017	66,320	14,422	146,464	69	227,275
	At 30 April 2016	69,811	10,763	153,194	92	233,860
4	Debtors					
	Amounts falling due within one year:				2017 £	2016 £
	Trade debtors				12,324	20,771
	Other debtors				500	-
	Prepayments and accrued income				4,747	4,118
					17,571	24,889
5	Creditors: amounts falling due within o	ne year			2017	2016
					2017 £	2016 £
	Trade creditors				10,567	10,048
	Other taxation and social security				546	2,850
	Other creditors				5,324	18,098
	Accruals and deferred income				3,624	2,025
					20,061	33,021

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

6	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
	·	2017	2016
		£	£
	Amounts due to group undertakings	474,453	442,453
7	Called up share capital		
		2017	2016
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		
	100 Ordinary of £1 each	100	100

8 Related party transactions

No guarantees have been given or received.

Brian Collyer Associates

Separate business of the director, Brian Collyer.

At the balance sheet date, the company owed Brian Collyer Associates £1,872 (2016: £Nil)

Grahame Robb Associates Limited

Parent Company

At the balance sheet date, the company owed Grahame Robb Associates Limited £474,453 (2016: £442,453). Interest is accruing on the loan from the parent company at 8% per annum.

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.