

Company Registration No. 00603450 (England and Wales)

GRAYSON PROPERTIES LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

GRAYSON PROPERTIES LIMITED

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GRAYSON PROPERTIES LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		27,327		19,726
Investment properties	4		298,182		297,141
Investments	5		-		563
			<u>325,509</u>		<u>317,430</u>
Current assets					
Debtors	6	8,491		54,736	
Cash at bank and in hand		11,770		7,283	
		<u>20,261</u>		<u>62,019</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(212,970)		(68,888)	
Net current liabilities			<u>(192,709)</u>		<u>(6,869)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			132,800		310,561
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8		-		(171,745)
Provisions for liabilities			<u>(5,000)</u>		<u>(3,400)</u>
Net assets			<u>127,800</u>		<u>135,416</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	9		563		563
Share premium account			2,877		2,877
Profit and loss reserves			<u>124,360</u>		<u>131,976</u>
Total equity			<u>127,800</u>		<u>135,416</u>

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 31 December 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.

GRAYSON PROPERTIES LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 31 March 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr N M Gray
Director

Company Registration No. 00603450

GRAYSON PROPERTIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Grayson Properties Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Grayson House, Lynn Lane, Shenstone, Lichfield, Staffordshire, WS14 0DU.

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.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 399 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts, on the basis that the group of which this is the parent qualifies as a small group. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

1.2 Going concern

These financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis. The directors have a reasonable expectation that the company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

1.3 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.

1.4 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, fittings & equipment	10% reducing balance
Computer equipment	20% straight line method
Motor vehicles	25% reducing balance method

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.

1.5 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. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

GRAYSON PROPERTIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.6 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

1.7 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.

1.8 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 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.

GRAYSON PROPERTIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.9 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.

1.10 Taxation

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

Current tax

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.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 2 (2018 - 2).

GRAYSON PROPERTIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc
	£
Cost	
At 1 January 2019	63,781
Additions	9,552
	<hr/>
At 31 December 2019	73,333
	<hr/>
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 January 2019	44,055
Depreciation charged in the year	1,951
	<hr/>
At 31 December 2019	46,006
	<hr/>
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2019	27,327
	<hr/>
At 31 December 2018	19,726
	<hr/>

4 Investment property

	2019 £
Fair value	
At 1 January 2019	297,141
Additions	1,041
	<hr/>
At 31 December 2019	298,182
	<hr/>

5 Fixed asset investments

	2019 £	2018 £
Investments	-	563
	<hr/>	<hr/>

GRAYSON PROPERTIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

5	Fixed asset investments	(Continued)	
	Movements in fixed asset investments		Shares in group undertakings
			£
	Cost or valuation		
	At 1 January 2019		563
	Disposals		(563)
			<hr/>
	At 31 December 2019		-
			<hr/>
	Carrying amount		
	At 31 December 2019		-
			<hr/>
	At 31 December 2018		563
			<hr/>
6	Debtors	2019	2018
		£	£
	Amounts falling due within one year:		
	Trade debtors	1,190	681
	Other debtors	100	-
	Prepayments and accrued income	7,201	701
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		8,491	1,382
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Amounts falling due after more than one year:		
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	53,354
		<hr/>	<hr/>
	Total debtors	8,491	54,736
		<hr/>	<hr/>
7	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2019	2018
		£	£
	Bank loans	-	16,681
	Trade creditors	613	841
	Taxation and social security	332	5,035
	Other creditors	212,025	46,331
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		212,970	68,888
		<hr/>	<hr/>

GRAYSON PROPERTIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

8 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	-	171,745
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Bank loans and overdrafts are secured by way of fixed and floating charges of the company together with a cross guarantee between Grays of Shenstone Limited and Grayson Properties Limited.

Creditors which fall due after five years are as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Payable by instalments	-	96,192
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

9 Called up share capital

	2019 £	2018 £
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
563 Ordinary shares of £1 each	563	563
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

10 Directors' transactions

At 31 December 2019 the company owed the directors £209,525 (2018 - £28,431). No interest has been charged to the company in respect of these loans which are repayable on demand and classified in creditors due within one year.

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.