

Unaudited Financial Statements

For The Year Ended

31 March 2022

for

STATION HOUSE LTD

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For The Year Ended 31 March 2022

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STATION HOUSE LTD

Company Information
For The Year Ended 31 March 2022

DIRECTOR: D N Longdon

REGISTERED OFFICE: Tree Tops
Crown Lane
Lower Peover
Knutsford
Cheshire
WA16 9QA

REGISTERED NUMBER: 02245807 (England and Wales)

ACCOUNTANTS: Leavitt Walmsley Associates Limited
Chartered Certified Accountants
8 Eastway
Sale
Cheshire
M33 4DX

BANKERS: National Westminster Bank
11 Spring Gardens
Manchester
M60 2DB

Abridged Balance Sheet
31 March 2022

	Notes	31.3.22 £	£	31.3.21 £	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible assets	4		383,195		342,316
Investment property	5		<u>780,000</u>		<u>1,160,000</u>
			1,163,195		1,502,316
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors		22,699		392	
Cash at bank		<u>543,464</u>		<u>43,392</u>	
		566,163		43,784	
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year		<u>69,296</u>		<u>116,503</u>	
NET CURRENT ASSETS/(LIABILITIES)			<u>496,867</u>		<u>(72,719)</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			1,660,062		1,429,597
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due after more than one year	6		-		(27,650)
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES			<u>(118,400)</u>		<u>(147,017)</u>
NET ASSETS			<u>1,541,662</u>		<u>1,254,930</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital			2		2
Non-distributable reserve			513,734		659,518
Retained earnings			<u>1,027,926</u>		<u>595,410</u>
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			<u>1,541,662</u>		<u>1,254,930</u>

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 31 March 2022.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for:

- (a) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and
- (b) preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

Abridged Balance Sheet - continued
31 March 2022

The financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

All the members have consented to the preparation of an abridged Balance Sheet for the year ended 31 March 2022 in accordance with Section 444(2A) of the Companies Act 2006.

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Profit and loss account has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the director and authorised for issue on 24 October 2022 and were signed by:

D N Longdon - Director

Notes to the Financial Statements
For The Year Ended 31 March 2022

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Station House Ltd is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

The presentation currency of the financial statements is the Pound Sterling (£).

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" including Section 1A "Small Entities" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales.

Rental income is recognised on a receivables basis in accordance with the tenants contractual terms specified within the leasing contract. Unpaid amounts of rents are recognised as debtors at the balance sheet date. Rentals received in advance are treated as creditors and are presented as deferred income within creditors: amounts falling due within or after one year.

Tangible fixed assets including assets under construction

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life.

Plant and machinery	- 20% on cost
Fixtures and fittings	- 10% on cost
Motor vehicles	- 25% on reducing balance
Computer equipment	- 33% on cost

The company measures tangible fixed assets in the balance sheet under the cost model. Carrying amounts of fixed assets in the company's balance sheet are shown net of depreciation charges and, where applicable, provisions for impairment. Residual value represents the estimated amount which would currently be obtained from disposal of an asset, after deducting estimated costs of disposal, if the asset were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life.

Assets under construction are measured at cost. Depreciation is not charged against such assets as they are not in use at the balance sheet date.

Investment property

Investment property is shown at most recent valuation. Any aggregate surplus or deficit arising from changes in fair value is recognised in profit or loss.

Deferred tax is recognised on all gains and losses on the revaluation of investment property and is recorded in the profit and loss.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
For The Year Ended 31 March 2022

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Financial instruments

A financial asset or 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 transaction price and measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Where investments in non-derivative financial instruments are publicly traded, or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. All other investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

Debtors and creditors which fall due within one year are recorded in the financial statements at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost. If the effects of the time value of money are immaterial, they are measured at cost (less impairment for trade debtors). Debtors are reviewed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairments are recorded in profit or loss and shown within administrative expenses when there is objective evidence that a debtor is impaired. Objective evidence that a debtor is impaired arises when the customer is unable to settle amounts owing to the company or the customer becomes bankrupt.

Debtors do not carry interest and are stated at their nominal value.

Trade creditors are not interest-bearing and are stated at their nominal value.

Financial assets which are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at each balance sheet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately. All equity instruments, regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset which exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment loss not previously been recognised.

Taxation

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Profit and loss account, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is calculated using timing difference plus approach.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to profit or loss in the period to which they relate.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
For The Year Ended 31 March 2022

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount expected to be paid in exchange for the employee's services to the company. Where employees have accrued short-term benefits which the entity has not paid by the balance sheet date, an accrual is recognised within creditors: amounts falling due within one year with an associated expense in profit or loss.

3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The average number of employees during the year was 1 (2021 - 1) .

4. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Totals £
COST	
At 1 April 2021	424,445
Additions	48,170
Transfer to ownership	362,619
Reclassification/transfer	(362,619)
At 31 March 2022	<u>472,615</u>
DEPRECIATION	
At 1 April 2021	82,129
Charge for year	8,423
Eliminated on disposal	(1,132)
At 31 March 2022	<u>89,420</u>
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 March 2022	<u>383,195</u>
At 31 March 2021	<u>342,316</u>

5. INVESTMENT PROPERTY

	Total £
FAIR VALUE	
At 1 April 2021	1,160,000
Disposals	(770,000)
Revaluations	390,000
At 31 March 2022	<u>780,000</u>
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 March 2022	<u>780,000</u>
At 31 March 2021	<u>1,160,000</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
For The Year Ended 31 March 2022

5. INVESTMENT PROPERTY - continued

Fair value at 31 March 2022 is represented by:

	£
Valuation in 2010	208,355
Valuation in 2018	30,000
Valuation in 2022	390,000
Cost	<u>151,645</u>
	<u>780,000</u>

If investment property had not been revalued it would have been included at the following historical cost:

	31.3.22	31.3.21
	£	£
Cost	<u>151,645</u>	<u>356,244</u>

Investment property was valued on a fair value basis on 31 March 2019 by Longdon & Longdon Chartered Surveyors .

The directors have not carried out a valuation of some of the investment property at the balance sheet date as required by FRS 102, Section 16 'Investment Property'. In the absence of a fair value for these properties at the balance sheet date, it is not possible for the balance sheet to reflect the fair value of the investment property. Any consequential adjustment to the carrying amount of investment property would be recorded in profit and loss for the year, together with the relevant deferred tax consequences.

6. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN FIVE YEARS

	31.3.22	31.3.21
	£	£
Repayable by instalments		
Bank loans more 5 yr by instal	<u>-</u>	<u>5,530</u>

7. DIRECTOR'S ADVANCES, CREDITS AND GUARANTEES

During the year the company made advances to the director of £32,290 and received credits of £15,199 from the director. The rate of interest charged on these advances was 0% and there were no terms attached to the advances.

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.