

Company registration number 13009573 (England and Wales)

**GEORGE BACON MEDIA LTD**  
**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE PERIOD ENDED**  
**31 MARCH 2025**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**



One Bell Lane  
Lewes  
East Sussex  
BN7 1JU

**GEORGE BACON MEDIA LTD**

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**GEORGE BACON MEDIA LTD**

**COMPANY INFORMATION**

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<b>Directors</b>	Mr G G A Bacon Mr J F A Bacon
<b>Company number</b>	13009573
<b>Registered office</b>	Hammonds Green Cottage Hammonds Green Framfield Uckfield East Sussex TN22 5QH
<b>Accountants</b>	TC Group One Bell Lane Lewes East Sussex BN7 1JU

GEORGE BACON MEDIA LTD

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2025

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		31 March 2025		30 November 2023	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	3		9,413		4,259
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	4	171,956		111,596	
Cash at bank and in hand		135,453		28,251	
		<u>307,409</u>		<u>139,847</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	5	<u>(106,757)</u>		<u>(62,091)</u>	
<b>Net current assets</b>			200,652		77,756
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>210,065</u>		<u>82,015</u>
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			<u>(2,307)</u>		<u>(1,056)</u>
<b>Net assets</b>			<u>207,758</u>		<u>80,959</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	6		2		2
Profit and loss reserves			207,756		80,957
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>207,758</u>		<u>80,959</u>

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**GEORGE BACON MEDIA LTD**

**BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**

**AS AT 31 MARCH 2025**

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For the financial period ended 31 March 2025 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The member has not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the period in question in accordance with section 476.

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.

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

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 18 December 2025 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr G G A Bacon

**Director**

Company registration number 13009573 (England and Wales)

**GEORGE BACON MEDIA LTD**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2025**

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**1 Accounting policies**

**Company information**

George Bacon Media Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Hammonds Green Cottage, Hammonds Green, Framfield, Uckfield, East Sussex, TN22 5QH.

**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 Turnover**

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for 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.

**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:

Fixtures and fittings	20% straight line
Computer equipment	33% 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.

**1.4 Impairment of fixed assets**

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

**1 Accounting policies**

**(Continued)**

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

**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.

**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.

**1.7 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.

**1.8 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.

**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.

GEORGE BACON MEDIA LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

**1 Accounting policies** **(Continued)**

**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.

**2 Employees**

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the period was:

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2023</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Number</b>
Total	4	3
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

**3 Tangible fixed assets**

	Fixtures and fittings	Computer equipment	Total
	£	£	£
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 December 2023	-	10,929	10,929
Additions	558	12,512	13,070
Disposals	-	(3,085)	(3,085)
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
At 31 March 2025	558	20,356	20,914
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>			
At 1 December 2023	-	6,670	6,670
Depreciation charged in the period	149	7,169	7,318
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(2,487)	(2,487)
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
At 31 March 2025	149	11,352	11,501
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
<b>Carrying amount</b>			
At 31 March 2025	409	9,004	9,413
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
At 30 November 2023	-	4,259	4,259
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

GEORGE BACON MEDIA LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

4 Debtors

	2025	2023
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	151,356	86,559
Other debtors	20,600	25,037
	<u>171,956</u>	<u>111,596</u>

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2025	2023
	£	£
Corporation tax	72,214	20,384
Other taxation and social security	28,880	11,823
Other creditors	5,663	29,884
	<u>106,757</u>	<u>62,091</u>

6 Called up share capital

	2025	2023	2025	2023
	Number	Number	£	£
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2	2	2
	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

7 Operating lease commitments

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

	2025	2023
	£	£
	-	40,800
	<u>-</u>	<u>40,800</u>

8 Related party transactions

During the period the company paid £30,000 to close family members of the director G Bacon for consultancy and admin services (2023: £10,000).

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.