

Company Registration No. 02057963 (England and Wales)

BOW GREEN DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

BOW GREEN DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

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BOW GREEN DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 MARCH 2018

	Notes	2018 £	£	2017 £	£
Fixed assets					
Investment properties	4		675,000		675,000
Current assets					
Debtors	5	1,138		796	
Cash at bank and in hand		3,365		4,906	
		4,503		5,702	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(78,356)		(63,335)	
Net current liabilities			(73,853)		(57,633)
Total assets less current liabilities			601,147		617,367
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			100		100
Other reserves			14,544		14,544
Profit and loss reserves			586,503		602,723
Total equity			601,147		617,367

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 March 2018 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.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 19 December 2018 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr M R M Rubin
Director

Company Registration No. 02057963

BOW GREEN DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Bow Green Developments Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 4 Southport Road, Chorley, Lancashire, PR7 1LD.

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.

As a result of the difficulties with the economy in general following the recession in the late 2000's, the group of companies has previously experienced problems with its properties in earlier years, resulting from vacancies and the need to grant concessions to tenants. This led to an impact on both the group's cash flow and trading position and the group therefore needed the injection of private funds into the company by the directors to help finance its ongoing activities.

The group of companies has also been reliant on bank finance on an ongoing basis for the funding of its activities. Following the withdrawal from the property sector of its previous bankers, the group negotiated the replacement of the funding with a new lender Handelsbanken in 2014, to ensure that the group had adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The directors feel that this is proving to be a successful move for the group going forward and the financial statements have therefore been prepared accordingly on the going concern basis.

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, modified to include investment properties at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the rent receivable for the year.

1.3 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. The surplus or deficit on revaluation is recognised in profit or loss.

Where fair value cannot be achieved without undue cost or effort, investment property is accounted for as tangible fixed assets.

1.4 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand 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.

BOW GREEN DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 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 statement of financial position 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.

1.6 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.

1.7 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 income statement 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.

BOW GREEN DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 income statement, 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 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are as follows.

Fair value of investment properties

The investment properties owned by the company are stated in the accounts at their fair value as required by FRS102. The values have been estimated by the company's directors based on knowledge of the current market conditions at the year end and are amended each year to reflect any known fluctuations during the year, possible changes in the company's circumstances and market trends. The carrying values of the investment properties are disclosed in the notes to the accounts.

3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 5 (2017 - 5).

4 Investment property

Fair value

At 1 April 2017 and 31 March 2018

2018

£

675,000

BOW GREEN DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

4 Investment property

(Continued)

The fair value of the investment property has been arrived at on the basis of a valuation carried out by the directors on an open market value basis by reference to market evidence of transaction prices for similar properties. The leasehold property is situated in Worsley, which is a much sought after area favoured by investors and has therefore been able to retain its value because of the ability to return above average rental yields.

If investment properties were stated on an historical cost basis rather than a fair value basis, the amounts would have been included as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
Cost	307,483	307,483
Accumulated depreciation	-	-
Carrying amount	<u>307,483</u>	<u>307,483</u>

5 Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	1,138	641
Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	155
	<u>1,138</u>	<u>796</u>

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade creditors	4,166	4,166
Amounts owed to group undertakings	42,736	30,456
Corporation tax	28,447	25,829
Other creditors	3,007	2,884
	<u>78,356</u>	<u>63,335</u>

7 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

The company has continued to provide a guarantee during the year in respect of the bank borrowings of the other group companies, for which the company has also provided security by way of a charge on its leasehold investment property. The outstanding bank borrowings of the group companies were £1,308,906 (2017 £1,342,031) at the year end.

BOW GREEN DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

8 Parent company

This company is the subsidiary company of Booth Estates Limited, a company registered in England, whose registered office is 4 Southport Road, Chorley, Lancashire. PR7 1LD

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.