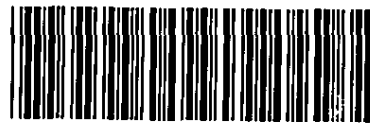


Bournston (Trent Bridge) Limited
Abbreviated accounts
For the year ended 30 September 2007

Grant Thornton 

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COMPANIES HOUSE

Company No. 03864993

Company information

Registered office

Mill Farm
Mill Lane
Long Clawson
MELTON MOWBRAY
Leicestershire
LE14 4NU

Directors

P M Kilmister
T J Thomas
A B Thomas

Secretary

T J Thomas

Bankers

HSBC Bank Plc
22 Central Avenue
West Bridgford
NOTTINGHAM
NG2 5GR

Solicitors

freethcartwright
Express Buildings
Upper Parliament Street
NOTTINGHAM
NG2 2AQ

Auditor

Grant Thornton UK LLP
Chartered Accountants
Registered Auditors
30 Hounds Gate
NOTTINGHAM
NG1 7DH

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Independent auditor's report to Bournston (Trent Bridge) Limited under Section 247B of the Companies Act 1985

We have examined the abbreviated accounts which comprise the principal accounting policies, balance sheet and the related notes, together with the financial statements of Bournston (Trent Bridge) Limited for the year ended 30 September 2007 prepared under Section 226 of the Companies Act 1985

This report is made solely to the company, in accordance with Section 247B of the Companies Act 1985. Our work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company those matters we are required to state to them in a special auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

The directors are responsible for preparing the abbreviated accounts in accordance with Section 246 of the Companies Act 1985. It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion as to whether the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts prepared in accordance with Sections 246(5) and (6) of the Act to the Registrar of Companies and whether the abbreviated accounts have been properly prepared in accordance with those provisions and to report our opinion to you.

Basis of opinion

We conducted our work in accordance with Bulletin 2006/3 "The special auditor's report on abbreviated accounts in the United Kingdom" issued by the Auditing Practices Board. In accordance with that Bulletin we have carried out the procedures we consider necessary to confirm, by reference to the financial statements, that the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts and that the abbreviated accounts to be delivered are properly prepared.

Opinion

In our opinion the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts prepared in accordance with Sections 246(5) and (6) of the Companies Act 1985, and the abbreviated accounts have been properly prepared in accordance with those provisions.



GRANT THORNTON UK LLP
REGISTERED AUDITORS
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
NOTTINGHAM

8 February 2008

Principal accounting policies

Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective January 2005)

The principal accounting policies of the company have remain unchanged from the previous year and are set out below

Turnover

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents the value of rents receivable, net of Value Added Tax, for tenancy occupation during the year. Amounts received in advance or in arrears are deferred or accrued as necessary. Turnover also includes the value of the proceeds receivable on the sale of properties previously included in stock.

Stocks

Stock and work in progress, which includes the cost of property together with all other directly attributable costs, are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost of property purchased for development and resale includes the following:

- cost of acquisition
- legal fees on acquisition
- planning fees and related costs
- costs of development
- professional fees relating to acquisition and development
- interest incurred during development and ending on the date of the practical completion

Deferred taxation

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more, or a right to pay less or to receive more tax, with the following exceptions:

Provision is made for tax on gains arising from the revaluation (and similar fair value adjustments) of fixed assets, and gains on disposal of fixed assets that have been rolled over into replacement assets, only to the extent that, at the balance sheet date, there is a binding agreement to dispose of the assets concerned. However, no provision is made where, on the basis of all available evidence at the balance sheet date, it is more likely than not that the taxable gain will be rolled over into replacement assets and charged to tax only where the replacement assets are sold.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Financial instruments

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 entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities.

Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability.

Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity.


Abbreviated balance sheet

	Note	2007 £	2006 £
Current assets			
Stocks		2,834,755	2,900,348
Debtors		15,233	16,609
Cash at bank and in hand		3,306	29,802
		<u>2,853,294</u>	<u>2,946,759</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		<u>(2,834,041)</u>	<u>(2,838,097)</u>
Net current assets		<u>19,253</u>	<u>108,662</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>19,253</u>	<u>108,662</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called-up equity share capital	2	2	2
Profit and loss account		<u>19,251</u>	<u>108,660</u>
Shareholders' funds		<u>19,253</u>	<u>108,662</u>

These abbreviated accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions for small companies under Part VII of the Companies Act 1985

These abbreviated accounts were approved by the directors on 28.12.2008 and are signed on their behalf by


P M Kilmister


A B Thomas

Notes to the abbreviated accounts

1 Related party transactions

During the year the company made sales to B & K Thomas (Holdings) Limited, its parent undertaking, totalling £234,840 (2006 - £Nil)

At the year end £149,002 (2006 - £95,510) was due to Bournston Developments Limited a company where P Kilmister is a director

2 Share capital

Authorised share capital

	2007 £	2006 £
1,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>

Allotted, called up and fully paid

	2007 No	£	2006 No	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

3 Ultimate parent company

The directors consider that the ultimate parent undertaking of this company is B & K Thomas (Holdings) Limited which is registered in England and Wales

The company's controlling related parties are A B Thomas and T J Thomas by virtue of their combined shareholdings in the ultimate parent undertaking being greater than 50% and their family relationship