Company Registration No. 03892836 (England and Wales)	
BELLE GROVE ESTATES LIMITED	
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2019	
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR	

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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

			31 March 2019	30 \$	September 2017
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		296		329
Current assets					
Cash at bank and in hand		47		16	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	4	(8,345)		(7,835)	
Net current liabilities			(8,298)		(7,819)
Total assets less current liabilities			(8,002)		(7,490)
					=
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	5		2		2
Profit and loss reserves			(8,004)		(7,492) ——
Total equity			(8,002)		(7,490)
					_

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

For the financial period ended 31 March 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges his 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 period 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 and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 17 December 2019

W I Waites Director

Company Registration No. 03892836

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Belle Grove Estates Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 42 Greystoke Park, Great North Road, Gosforth, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE3 2DZ.

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 a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest \pounds .

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Reporting period

The period reported on in these financial statements is for the period 1 October 2017 to 31 March 2019 which is an 18 month period.

However the comparative amounts presented (including the related notes) are for the 12 month period ended 30 September 2017, and are therefore not entirely comparable.

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:

Plant and machinery

10% reducing balance

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).

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

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, 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.

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 Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the period was 1 (2017 - 1).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

3	Tangible fixed assets
3	Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machine		
	Cost		£
	At 1 October 2017 and 31 March 2019		1,489
	Depreciation and impairment		
	At 1 October 2017		1,160
	Depreciation charged in the period		33
	At 31 March 2019		1,193
	Carrying amount		
	At 31 March 2019		296
	At 30 September 2017		329
4	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
	,	31 March	30 September
		2019	2017
		£	£
	Other creditors	8,345	7,835
			_
5	Called up share capital		
		31 March	•
		2019	2017
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid 2 Ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2
	2 Ordinary Shares of £1 each	2	2

6 Related party transactions

Included in creditors is an amount of £4,207 (2017: £4,057) due to the director of the company. There are no set terms as to the repayment of this balance and no interest accrued thereon.

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.