

**COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 04202815**

**BAYEUX LIMITED**

**FILLETED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED**

**30 April 2019**

**BAYEUX LIMITED**  
**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019**

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**BAYEUX LIMITED**  
**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**

**30 April 2019**

		2019		2018	
	Note	£	£	£	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	6		47,980		59,656
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	7	320,886		500,784	
Cash at bank and in hand		116,282		60,354	
		-----		-----	
		437,168		561,138	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	8	191,844		223,013	
		-----		-----	
<b>Net current assets</b>			245,324		338,125
			-----		-----
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			293,304		397,781
			-----		-----
<b>Net assets</b>			293,304		397,781
			-----		-----
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital			8,500		8,500
Profit and loss account			284,804		389,281
			-----		-----
<b>Shareholders funds</b>			293,304		397,781
			-----		-----

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the income statement has not been delivered.

For the year ending 30 April 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- 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 ;
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements .

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 11 October 2019 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

M G Halfhide

Director

Company registration number: 04202815

## **BAYEUX LIMITED**

### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

#### **YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019**

##### **1. General information**

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Lynton House, 7 - 12 Tavistock Square, London, WC1H 9BQ.

##### **2. Statement of compliance**

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

##### **3. Accounting policies**

###### **Basis of preparation**

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

###### **Revenue recognition**

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

###### **Income tax**

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

###### **Operating leases**

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

**Amortisation**

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful life of that asset as follows:

Goodwill - Over 10 years

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in amortisation rate, useful life or residual value of an intangible asset, the amortisation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

**Tangible assets**

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

**Depreciation**

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Leasehold property	-	Over 10 years
Plant and machinery	-	20% straight line
Fixtures and fittings	-	20% straight line
Office equipment	-	20% straight line
Computer equipment and software	-	25% straight line

**Impairment of fixed assets**

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date. For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

## 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.

## Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund. When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

## 4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 18 (2018: 16 ).

## 5. Intangible assets

	Goodwill £
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 May 2018 and 30 April 2019	5,000
	-----
<b>Amortisation</b>	
At 1 May 2018 and 30 April 2019	5,000
	-----
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 30 April 2019	—
	-----
At 30 April 2018	—
	-----

## 6. Tangible assets

	Leasehold property £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Office equipment £	Computer equipment and software £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>						
At 1 May 2018	98,436	617,671	19,752	6,062	104,457	846,378
Additions	—	8,037	—	—	13,111	21,148
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
At 30 Apr 2019	98,436	625,708	19,752	6,062	117,568	867,526
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
<b>Depreciation</b>						
At 1 May 2018	95,445	574,093	15,088	5,714	96,382	786,722
Charge for the year	812	23,698	1,978	116	6,220	32,824
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At 30 Apr 2019	96,257	597,791	17,066	5,830	102,602	819,546
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
<b>Carrying amount</b>						
At 30 Apr 2019	2,179	27,917	2,686	232	14,966	47,980
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At 30 Apr 2018	2,991	43,578	4,664	348	8,075	59,656
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**7. Debtors**

	2019	2018
	£	£
Trade debtors	242,713	431,650
Other debtors	78,173	69,134
	-----	-----
	320,886	500,784
	-----	-----

**8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

	2019	2018
	£	£
Trade creditors	96,756	118,630
Corporation tax	39,837	42,106
Social security and other taxes	47,588	46,362
Other creditors	7,663	15,915
	-----	-----
	191,844	223,013
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**9. Directors' advances, credits and guarantees**

At the balance sheet date the amount due to the directors was £913 (2018: £9,769).

**10. Controlling party**

There is no ultimate controlling party.



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.