

**Company registration number 05985973 (England and Wales)**

**BLM Estates Limited**

**Unaudited financial statements**

**For the year ended 30 November 2021**

**BLM Estates Limited**

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# BLM Estates Limited

## Statement of financial position as at 30 November 2021

		2021		2020	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	2		1,883		2,510
Investment properties	3		3,367,000		2,920,000
			<u>3,368,883</u>		<u>2,922,510</u>
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	4	113,277		116,178	
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>7,767</u>		<u>31,949</u>	
		121,044		148,127	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	5	<u>(1,268,917)</u>		<u>(1,725,525)</u>	
<b>Net current liabilities</b>			<u>(1,147,873)</u>		<u>(1,577,398)</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			2,221,010		1,345,112
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	6		(1,054,916)		(668,526)
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			<u>(251,000)</u>		<u>(105,000)</u>
<b>Net assets</b>			<u>915,094</u>		<u>571,586</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital			100		100
Revaluation reserve			753,010		452,010
Profit and loss reserves			<u>161,984</u>		<u>119,476</u>
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>915,094</u>		<u>571,586</u>

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

For the financial year ended 30 November 2021 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 member has 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.

## **BLM Estates Limited**

### **Statement of financial position (continued) as at 30 November 2021**

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The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 5 August 2022

Mr B Longstaff  
**Director**

**Company Registration No. 05985973**

# BLM Estates Limited

## Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 November 2021

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### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

BLM Estates Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is The Glades, Festival Way, Festival Park, Stoke on Trent, Staffordshire, United Kingdom, ST1 5SQ.

#### 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 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
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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.

#### 1.3 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. Changes in fair value are recognised in 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.

# BLM Estates Limited

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 November 2021

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### 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.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

#### 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 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.

# BLM Estates Limited

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 November 2021

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### **Basic financial liabilities**

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors and bank loans, 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 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.

##### **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.

#### **1.9 Leases**

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

# BLM Estates Limited

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 November 2021

### 2 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures and fittings £
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 December 2020 and 30 November 2021	3,137
<b>Depreciation and Impairment</b>	
At 1 December 2020	627
Depreciation charged in the year	627
At 30 November 2021	1,254
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 30 November 2021	1,883
At 30 November 2020	2,510

### 3 Investment property

	2021 £
<b>Fair value</b>	
At 1 December 2020	2,920,000
Revaluations	447,000
At 30 November 2021	3,367,000

The director is satisfied that the value of investment property at reporting date is at fair value.

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

	2021 £	2020 £
Cost	2,265,000	2,265,000
Accumulated depreciation	-	-
Carrying amount	2,265,000	2,265,000

### 4 Debtors

	2021 £	2020 £
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Other debtors	113,277	116,178



## BLM Estates Limited

### Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 November 2021

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**5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Bank loans	46,984	31,474
Corporation tax	9,898	23,945
Other creditors	1,212,035	1,670,106
	<u>1,268,917</u>	<u>1,725,525</u>

**6 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year**

	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Bank loans	1,054,916	668,526
	<u>1,054,916</u>	<u>668,526</u>

The bank loans are secured against a property that is owned by the company, as well as all plant and machinery that is owned by the company. This security also contains a fixed charge and a negative pledge.

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.