

Company Registration No. 06002014 (England and Wales)

BITE EVENTS LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

BITE EVENTS LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Director	Mr G Ingram
Secretary	Mrs S M Ingram
Company number	06002014
Registered office	The Foundry Lottage Road Aldbourn Wiltshire SN8 2EB
Accountants	David Owen & Co 126 High Street Marlborough Wiltshire SN8 1LZ
Business address	The Foundry Lottage Road Aldbourn Wiltshire SN8 2EB

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BITE EVENTS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 JANUARY 2017

	Notes	2017 £	£	2016 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		135,057		133,791
Current assets					
Debtors	4	3,107		8,055	
Cash at bank and in hand		4		1,004	
		<u>3,111</u>		<u>9,059</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(42,586)</u>		<u>(43,143)</u>	
Net current liabilities			<u>(39,475)</u>		<u>(34,084)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			95,582		99,707
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		(16,584)		(9,350)
Provisions for liabilities			<u>(15,975)</u>		<u>(16,080)</u>
Net assets			<u>63,023</u>		<u>74,277</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7		200		200
Share premium account			24,966		24,966
Revaluation reserve	8		45,652		48,694
Profit and loss reserves			<u>(7,795)</u>		<u>417</u>
Total equity			<u>63,023</u>		<u>74,277</u>

BITE EVENTS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 JANUARY 2017

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

For the financial year ended 31 January 2017 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 Act 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 and with FRS 102 Section 1A.

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 24 October 2017

Mr G Ingram

Director

Company Registration No. 06002014

BITE EVENTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Bite Events Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is The Foundry, Lottage Road, Aldbourne, Wiltshire, SN8 2EB.

1.1 Accounting convention

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention modified to include the revaluation of tableware.

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 principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 January 2017 are the first financial statements of Bite Events Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 February 2015. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the director has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the director continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for goods and services net of VAT and trade discounts. Turnover from the hire of tableware and event management is recognised at the time the service is rendered to the customer.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

1.4 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	10 - 15% reducing balance
Tableware	15% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	20% reducing balance

BITE EVENTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

The company has adopted a policy of revaluing tableware at replacement cost as this was felt to provide a fairer view of the value of the tableware available for hire by enabling breakages and replacements to be accounted for.

1.5 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.

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.

1.6 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.

1.7 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.

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.

BITE EVENTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.8 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.9 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 profit and loss account 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.

BITE EVENTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

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 profit and loss account, 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.

1.10 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.11 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 5 (2016 - 3).

BITE EVENTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures and fittings	Tableware	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
At 1 February 2016	39,500	129,864	9,995	179,359
Additions	1,499	6,793	12,695	20,987
Revaluation	-	(14,466)	-	(14,466)
At 31 January 2017	40,999	122,191	22,690	185,880
Depreciation and impairment				
At 1 February 2016	18,712	19,481	7,375	45,568
Depreciation charged in the year	3,343	18,329	3,063	24,735
Revaluation	-	(19,480)	-	(19,480)
At 31 January 2017	22,055	18,330	10,438	50,823
Carrying amount				
At 31 January 2017	18,944	103,861	12,252	135,057
At 31 January 2016	20,788	110,383	2,620	133,791

4 Debtors

	2017	2016
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	3,107	8,055

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	3,133	1,223
Trade creditors	5,875	7,082
Corporation tax	2,638	2,945
Other taxation and social security	5,556	4,710
Other creditors	25,384	27,183
	42,586	43,143

Included in other creditors both due within one year and after one year is a total amount due of £10,234 in relation to a hire purchase contract which is secured over the asset to which it relates.

BITE EVENTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

6 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Other creditors	16,584	9,350
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

7 Called up share capital

	2017	2016
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
200 Ordinary shares of £1 each	200	200
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

8 Revaluation reserve

	2017	2016
	£	£
At beginning of year	48,694	68,552
Revaluation surplus arising in the year	5,014	(11,265)
Transfer to retained earnings	(8,056)	(8,593)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
At end of year	<u>45,652</u>	<u>48,694</u>

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.