

Company Registration No. 07376134 (England and Wales)

**BAYLISS COMMERCIAL HOLDINGS LIMITED**  
**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

# **BAYLISS COMMERCIAL HOLDINGS LIMITED**

## **COMPANY INFORMATION**

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<b>Directors</b>	Mr K L Bayliss Mr J K Bayliss Mrs S L Maslauskas
<b>Company number</b>	07376134
<b>Registered office</b>	Lysander Works Blenheim Road Airfield Industrial Estate Ashbourne DE6 1HA
<b>Accountants</b>	Smith Cooper Limited St John's House 54 St John Street Ashbourne Derbyshire DE6 1GH

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# **BAYLISS COMMERCIAL HOLDINGS LIMITED**

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# BAYLISS COMMERCIAL HOLDINGS LIMITED

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

	Notes	2017 £	£	2016 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	2	1,471,586		1,460,712	
Investments	3	100		100	
		<u>1,471,686</u>		<u>1,460,812</u>	
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	4	562,397		199,140	
Cash at bank and in hand		5,209		4,358	
		<u>567,606</u>		<u>203,498</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	5	<u>(40,874)</u>		<u>(39,148)</u>	
<b>Net current assets</b>			526,732		164,350
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>1,998,418</u>		<u>1,625,162</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	6		(455,879)		(332,287)
<b>Net assets</b>			<u>1,542,539</u>		<u>1,292,875</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	7		100		100
Revaluation reserve	8		564,764		564,764
Profit and loss reserves			977,675		728,011
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>1,542,539</u>		<u>1,292,875</u>

The directors 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 March 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The directors acknowledge their 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.

## **BAYLISS COMMERCIAL HOLDINGS LIMITED**

### **BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**

***AS AT 31 MARCH 2017***

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The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 29 November 2017 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr K L Bayliss  
**Director**

Mr J K Bayliss  
**Director**

Mrs S L Maslauskas  
**Director**

**Company Registration No. 07376134**

# BAYLISS COMMERCIAL HOLDINGS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017**

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### **1 Accounting policies**

#### **Company information**

Bayliss Commercial Holdings Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Lysander Works, Blenheim Road, Airfield Industrial Estate, Ashbourne, DE6 1HA.

#### **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, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017 are the first financial statements of Bayliss Commercial Holdings 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 April 2015. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

#### **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:

Land and buildings Freehold	No Depreciation
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Freehold land and assets in the course of construction are not depreciated.

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 Fixed asset investments**

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

Entities in which the company has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

# **BAYLISS COMMERCIAL HOLDINGS LIMITED**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017**

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### **1 Accounting policies**

**(Continued)**

#### **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.

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 at bank and in hand**

Cash at bank and in hand 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 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.

##### **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.

# BAYLISS COMMERCIAL HOLDINGS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### **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.

#### **1.7 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.

#### **1.8 Derivatives**

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to fair value at each reporting end date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset, whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability.

#### **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.

##### **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.



# BAYLISS COMMERCIAL HOLDINGS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

### 1 Accounting policies (Continued)

#### 1.10 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.

### 2 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings £
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 April 2016	1,460,712
Additions	10,874
	<hr/>
At 31 March 2017	1,471,586
	<hr/>
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>	
At 1 April 2016 and 31 March 2017	-
	<hr/>
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 31 March 2017	1,471,586
	<hr/>
At 31 March 2016	1,460,712
	<hr/>

### 3 Fixed asset investments

	2017 £	2016 £
Investments	100	100
	<hr/>	<hr/>

### 4 Debtors

	2017 £	2016 £
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Other debtors	562,397	199,140
	<hr/>	<hr/>

# **BAYLISS COMMERCIAL HOLDINGS LIMITED**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017**

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

	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Bank loans and overdrafts	27,654	26,286
Trade creditors	90	90
Corporation tax	9,916	9,751
Other taxation and social security	544	476
Other creditors	2,670	2,545
	<u>40,874</u>	<u>39,148</u>
	<u><u>40,874</u></u>	<u><u>39,148</u></u>

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

	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Other creditors	455,879	332,287
	<u>455,879</u>	<u>332,287</u>
	<u><u>455,879</u></u>	<u><u>332,287</u></u>

### **7 Called up share capital**

	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Ordinary share capital</b>		
<b>Issued and fully paid</b>		
100 Ordinary of £1 each	100	100
	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>
	<u><u>100</u></u>	<u><u>100</u></u>

### **8 Revaluation reserve**

	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
At beginning and end of year	564,764	564,764
	<u>564,764</u>	<u>564,764</u>
	<u><u>564,764</u></u>	<u><u>564,764</u></u>

### **9 Related party transactions**

Bayliss Commercial Holdings Limited (BCH) owns 100% of the share capital in Bayliss Precision Components Limited (BPC).  
During the year BCH has charged rent of £40,000 (2016:£40,000) to BPC and received a dividend of £250,000 (2016: £250,000) from BPC. At the year end BCH was owed £562,397 (2016: £199,140) from BPC by means of an intercompany loan.

### **10 Directors' transactions**

Dividends totalling £40,000 (2016 - £60,000) were paid in the year in respect of shares held by the company's directors.

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.