

Company registration number 07579491 (England and Wales)

**BELLS ENTERPRISES LTD**  
**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

# BELLS ENTERPRISES LTD

## CONTENTS

---

	Page
Balance sheet	1 - 2
Notes to the financial statements	3 - 7

---

# BELLS ENTERPRISES LTD

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

		2022	2021
	Notes	£	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Intangible assets	3	360,003	603,702
Tangible assets	4	502,072	468,643
		<u>862,075</u>	<u>1,072,345</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks		209,824	184,624
Debtors	5	276,069	376,741
Cash at bank and in hand		37,896	41,397
		<u>523,789</u>	<u>602,762</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	6	<u>(230,292)</u>	<u>(452,820)</u>
<b>Net current assets</b>		<u>293,497</u>	<u>149,942</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>1,155,572</u>	<u>1,222,287</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	7	<u>(1,060,624)</u>	<u>(1,124,240)</u>
<b>Net assets</b>		<u><u>94,948</u></u>	<u><u>98,047</u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital		100	100
Revaluation reserve	8	(154,982)	(149,640)
Profit and loss reserves		249,830	247,587
<b>Total equity</b>		<u><u>94,948</u></u>	<u><u>98,047</u></u>

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 year ended 31 March 2022 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges her 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.

**BELLS ENTERPRISES LTD**

**BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**

***AS AT 31 MARCH 2022***

---

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 8 July 2022

Ms J M Bell

**Director**

**Company Registration No. 07579491**

# BELLS ENTERPRISES LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

---

### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Bells Enterprises Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 10A High Street, Chislehurst, United Kingdom, BR7 5AN.

#### 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 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

#### 1.3 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of unincorporated businesses over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is considered to have a finite useful life and is amortised on a systematic basis over its expected life, which is 20 years.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating units expected to benefit from the acquisition. Cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment at least annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

#### 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:

Freehold land and buildings	2% on cost
Plant and equipment	25% on cost

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.

# BELLS ENTERPRISES LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

---

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible 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.

#### 1.6 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of cost and replacement cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

#### 1.7 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.

#### 1.8 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.

##### **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.

#### 1.9 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.

#### 1.10 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

# BELLS ENTERPRISES LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### **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.

#### **1.11 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.

#### **1.12 Retirement benefits**

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

#### **1.13 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 profit or loss 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:

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Total	25	25
	==	==

# BELLS ENTERPRISES LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

### 3 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill £
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 April 2021	640,067
Disposals	(234,274)
	<hr/>
At 31 March 2022	405,793
	<hr/>
<b>Amortisation and impairment</b>	
At 1 April 2021	36,365
Amortisation charged for the year	11,790
Disposals	(2,365)
	<hr/>
At 31 March 2022	45,790
	<hr/>
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 31 March 2022	360,003
	<hr/> <hr/>
At 31 March 2021	603,702
	<hr/> <hr/>

### 4 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 April 2021	402,382	273,363	675,745
Additions	-	89,524	89,524
Disposals	-	(10,232)	(10,232)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 March 2022	402,382	352,655	755,037
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>			
At 1 April 2021	33,147	173,955	207,102
Depreciation charged in the year	7,877	37,986	45,863
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 March 2022	41,024	211,941	252,965
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Carrying amount</b>			
At 31 March 2022	361,358	140,714	502,072
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
At 31 March 2021	369,235	99,408	468,643
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>



# BELLS ENTERPRISES LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

**5 Debtors**

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Trade debtors	67,287	67,651
Other debtors	208,782	309,090
	<u>276,069</u>	<u>376,741</u>

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

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Bank loans and overdrafts	10,000	-
Trade creditors	93,641	74,013
Corporation tax	39,049	56,979
Other taxation and social security	78,691	178,883
Other creditors	8,911	142,945
	<u>230,292</u>	<u>452,820</u>

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

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Trade creditors	-	1,124,240
Other creditors	1,060,624	-
	<u>1,060,624</u>	<u>1,124,240</u>

**8 Revaluation reserve**

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
At the beginning of the year	(149,640)	90,000
Revaluation surplus arising in the year	(5,342)	-
Other movements	-	(239,610)
	<u>(154,982)</u>	<u>(149,640)</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.