

Company Registration No. 09420378 (England and Wales)

**Bishopdyke Enterprises Limited**  
**Unaudited Financial Statements**  
**For The Period Ended 31 March 2019**

# **BISHOPDYKE ENTERPRISES LIMITED**

## **COMPANY INFORMATION**

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<b>Directors</b>	Mr P R Nolan Mr J J Nolan Mrs A M Nolan Mrs S L Canelle
<b>Secretary</b>	Mrs K Pannu
<b>Company number</b>	09420378
<b>Registered office</b>	8 Wells Promenade Ilkley LS29 9LF
<b>Accountants</b>	Garbutt & Elliott LLP 33 Park Place Leeds LS1 2RY

# **BISHOPDYKE ENTERPRISES LIMITED**

## **CONTENTS**

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	<b>Page</b>
Balance sheet	1 - 2
Notes to the financial statements	3 - 9

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# BISHOPDYKE ENTERPRISES LIMITED

## BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Goodwill	3		-		1
Investments	4		100		1,000
			<u>100</u>		<u>1,001</u>
<b>Current assets</b>					
Stocks	5	32,672,268		33,207,129	
Debtors falling due after one year	6	853,209		665,445	
Debtors falling due within one year	6	1,132,981		5,521	
Cash at bank and in hand		869,309		594,443	
		<u>35,577,767</u>		<u>34,472,538</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	7	<u>(4,175,611)</u>		<u>(8,729,663)</u>	
<b>Net current assets</b>			31,402,156		25,742,875
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>31,402,256</u>		<u>25,743,876</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	8		(34,923,276)		(29,064,476)
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			<u>(326,988)</u>		<u>-</u>
<b>Net liabilities</b>			<u><u>(3,848,008)</u></u>		<u><u>(3,320,600)</u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital			1,000		1,000
Profit and loss reserves			<u>(3,849,008)</u>		<u>(3,321,600)</u>
<b>Total equity</b>			<u><u>(3,848,008)</u></u>		<u><u>(3,320,600)</u></u>

## **BISHOPDYKE ENTERPRISES LIMITED**

### **BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 MARCH 2019**

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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 period ended 31 March 2019 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 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 period 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.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 19 August 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr P R Nolan  
**Director**

**Company Registration No. 09420378**

# **BISHOPDYKE ENTERPRISES LIMITED**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2019**

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### **1 Accounting policies**

#### **Company information**

Bishopdyke Enterprises Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 8 Wells Promenade, Ilkley, LS29 9LF.

#### **1.1 Accounting convention**

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with 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 £1.

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.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 399 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts, on the basis that the group of which this is the parent qualifies as a small group. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

#### **1.2 Going concern**

The financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis as the company is planning to undertake developments on its work in progress in the near future, and as it retains the support of its ultimate parent company, Glentool Land and Estates Limited.

#### **1.3 Turnover**

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for 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.

Rental income is recognised on a straight line basis across the period of the rental contract, with revenues accrued or deferred as appropriate to match revenues to this straight line accruals basis.

In the case of long term contracts, turnover reflects the contract activity during the year and represents a proportion of total contract value consistent with the actual stage of completion of the work. Where losses are anticipated on a contract, this loss is provided for in full from the point at which the loss is first anticipated, and unwound as the loss is recognised.

#### **1.4 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.

#### **1.5 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.

# **BISHOPDYKE ENTERPRISES LIMITED**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2019**

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### **1 Accounting policies**

**(Continued)**

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

#### **1.6 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.

Where a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, assets are allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

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 is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset 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 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 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.

#### **1.7 Stocks**

Stocks, representing commercial property developments, are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct expenditure on property, legal fees required in obtaining development status, and third party financing costs.

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.

#### **1.8 Cash and cash equivalents**

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.

# BISHOPDYKE ENTERPRISES LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.9 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments' 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.

##### **Impairment of financial assets**

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

##### **Derecognition of financial assets**

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

##### **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.



# BISHOPDYKE ENTERPRISES LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### **Basic financial liabilities**

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans and loans from fellow group companies 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.

#### **Derecognition of financial liabilities**

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

### 1.10 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.

### 1.11 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.

# BISHOPDYKE ENTERPRISES LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.12 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a legal or constructive present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that the company will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting end date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation is recognised at present value. When a provision is measured at present value, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

### 2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the period was 4 (2018 - 4).

### 3 Intangible fixed assets

Goodwill  
£

#### Cost

At 1 March 2018 and 31 March 2019

3

#### Amortisation and impairment

At 1 March 2018

2

Amortisation charged for the period

1

At 31 March 2019

3

#### Carrying amount

At 31 March 2019

-

At 28 February 2018

1

### 4 Fixed asset investments

2019  
£

2018  
£

Investments

100

1,000

# BISHOPDYKE ENTERPRISES LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

### 4 Fixed asset investments (Continued)

#### Movements in fixed asset investments

#### Shares in group undertakings

	£
<b>Cost or valuation</b>	
At 1 March 2018	1,000
Additions	100
Disposals	(1,000)
	<hr/>
At 31 March 2019	100
	<hr/>
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 31 March 2019	100
	<hr/>
At 28 February 2018	1,000
	<hr/>

### 5 Stocks

	2019 £	2018 £
Stocks	32,672,268	33,207,129
	<hr/>	<hr/>

### 6 Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Trade debtors	95,469	3,417
Other debtors	1,087,512	2,104
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,182,981	5,521
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Amounts falling due after more than one year:</b>		
Deferred tax asset	853,209	665,445
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Total debtors</b>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2,036,190	670,966
	<hr/>	<hr/>

# BISHOPDYKE ENTERPRISES LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

### 7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade creditors	762,540	9,670
Amounts owed to group undertakings	2,751,607	8,604,125
Other creditors	661,464	115,868
	<u>4,175,611</u>	<u>8,729,663</u>

### 8 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Amounts owed to group undertakings	33,223,878	27,311,666
Other creditors	1,699,398	1,752,810
	<u>34,923,276</u>	<u>29,064,476</u>

### 9 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions of Section 33.1A of FRS 102 which permit it to not present details of its transactions with members of the group headed by Glentool Land And Estates Limited where relevant group companies are all wholly owned.

### 10 Subsidiaries

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 31 March 2019 are as follows:

Name of undertaking	Registered office	Nature of business	Class of shares held	% Held	
				Direct	Indirect
Bishopdyke Development (No.2) Limited	England and Wales	Property development	Shares	100.00	

The registered office of the above company is the same as that of this company.

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.