

Company Registration No. 09913423 (England and Wales)

Bainesbury Developments Limited

**Unaudited financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2017**

Pages for filing with the Registrar



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Bainesbury Developments Limited

Balance sheet

As at 31 December 2017

	Notes	£	2017 £	£	2016 £
Current assets					
Stocks		4,680		-	
Debtors	2	-		36,100	
Cash at bank and in hand		220		220	
		<u>4,900</u>		<u>36,320</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	3	<u>(14,980)</u>		<u>(40,000)</u>	
Net current liabilities			<u>(10,080)</u>		<u>(3,680)</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	4		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			<u>(10,180)</u>		<u>(3,780)</u>
Total equity			<u>(10,080)</u>		<u>(3,680)</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 December 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 Companies Act 2006 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.

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 29/05/18

Clive Allen

Director

Company Registration No. 09913423

Bainesbury Developments Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Bainesbury Developments Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Bainesbury House, Green Lane, Stratton-On-The-Fosse, Radstock, England, BA3 4RD.

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 £1.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

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 Reporting period

The previous period was 13 months long due to the fact that the company was incorporated on 11 December 2015. The company remained dormant until 1 December 2016, when it commenced trading.

1.4 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.

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.

1.5 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 Accounting policies (continued)

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, 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.

1.7 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.

Bainesbury Developments Limited**Notes to the financial statements (continued)****For the year ended 31 December 2017****2 Debtors**

	2017	2016
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Other debtors	-	36,100
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

3 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Other creditors	14,980	40,000
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

4 Called up share capital

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

5 Related party transactions**Transactions with related parties**

At 31 December 2017 the company owed £12,580 to Bainesbury Holdings Limited, its parent company (2016: Balance owed from Bainesbury Holdings Limited of £36,100).