Company Registration No. 11346014 (England and Wales)	
LONDON BRIDGE DESSERTS LIMITED	
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018	
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# **BALANCE SHEET**

# AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

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	Notes	£	£
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	2		9,667
Tangible assets	3		281,681
			291,348
Current assets			
Debtors	4	1,436	
Cash at bank and in hand		11,724	
		13,160	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(205,806)	
Net current liabilities			(192,646)
Total assets less current liabilities			98,702
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		(103,734)
Net liabilities			(5,032)
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	7		100
Profit and loss reserves			(5,132)
Total equity			(5,032)

# **BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**

### AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

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 period ended 31 December 2018 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 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 and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 30 September 2019

J Kislingbury **Director** 

Company Registration No. 11346014

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

London Bridge Desserts Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Vincent's Yard, 23 Alphabet Mews, London, England, SW9 0FN.

#### 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 a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest  $\pounds$ .

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.

#### 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 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.

#### 1.4 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Amortisation 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:

Licences 10% straight-line

## 1.5 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:

Leasehold improvements10% straight-linePlant and equipment20% straight-lineFixtures and fittings20% straight-line

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.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 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.

#### 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.

#### 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.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

## FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1	Accounting policies	(Continued)
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### 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.

Other

# 2 Intangible fixed assets

	£
Cost	
At 4 May 2018	-
Additions	10,000
At 31 December 2018	10,000
Amortisation and impairment	
At 4 May 2018	-
Amortisation charged for the period	333
At 31 December 2018	333
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2018	9,667

# Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildingsma	Plant and achinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 4 May 2018	-	-	-
Additions	153,269	147,428	300,697
At 31 December 2018	153,269	147,428	300,697
Depreciation and impairment			
At 4 May 2018	-	-	-
Depreciation charged in the period	6,855	12,161	19,016
At 31 December 2018	6,855	12,161	19,016
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2018	146, <b>4</b> 14	135,267	281,681

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

# FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

4	Debtors	0040
	Amounts falling due within one year:	2018 £
	Other debtors	1,436
5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2018
		£
	Trade creditors	15,064
	Taxation and social security Other creditors	16,868 173,874
		205,806
6	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	
		2018 £
	Other creditors	103,734
7	Called up share capital	
		2018 £
	Ordinary share capital	_
	Issued and fully paid 100 Ordinary Shares of £1 each	100

During the period 100 ordinary shares of  $\pounds 1$  each were issued, allotted and fully paid at par for cash consideration.

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.