Company Registration No. 04154703 (England and Wales)	
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FIRST CENTRAL DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED	
T/A BLUEBERRY	
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR	
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FIRST CENTRAL DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED T/A BLUEBERRY COMPANY INFORMATION

Director Mr R Walmsley

Secretary Mrs V Walmsley

Company number 04154703

Registered office 65 Leicester Road

Ashby de la Zouch Leicestershire LE65 1DD

Accountants Baldwins (Ashby) Limited

Elsmore House 14A The Green Ashby de la Zouch Leicestershire LE65 1JU

Business address Unit 2, Ridgefield Business Park

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FIRST CENTRAL DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED T/A BLUEBERRY BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

		2016	\$	2015)15	
	Notes	£	£	£	£	
Fixed assets						
Intangible assets	4		4,905		4,905	
Tangible assets	5		51,751 ———		25,032	
			56,656		29,937	
Current assets						
Stocks		71,875		32,875		
Debtors	6	284,841		230,687		
Cash at bank and in hand		6,938		10,290		
		363,654		273,852		
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(339,194)		(219,812)		
Net current assets			24,460		54,040	
Total assets less current liabilities			81,116		83,977	
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8		(62,894)		(58,277)	
Provisions for liabilities			(10,350)		(5,006	
Net assets			7,872		20,694	
Capital and reserves						
Called up share capital	10		4		4	
Profit and loss reserves	9		7,868		20,690	
Total equity			7,872		20,694	

The director 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 December 2016 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

The director acknowledges his 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.

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 29 September 2017

FIRST CENTRAL DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED T/A BLUEBERRY BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

Mr R Walmsley Director
Company Registration No. 04154703

FIRST CENTRAL DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED T/A BLUEBERRY NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

Company information

First Central Developments Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 65 Leicester Road, Ashby de la Zouch, Leicestershire, LE65 1DD.

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 £.

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 December 2016 are the first financial statements of First Central Developments 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 January 2015. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

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.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

1.3 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. Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date if the fair value can be measured reliably.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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:

Patents

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:

Plant and machinery Fixtures, fittings & equipment Computer equipment

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.

1.5 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.

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.

1.6 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 replacement cost and cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

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.

1.9 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.

1.10 Taxation

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

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.

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.

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 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 the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the lease asset are consumed.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 4 (2015 - 4).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

3	Taxation			
	·	2016	2015	
		£	£	
	Current tax			
	UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	(7,657)	14,030	
	Deferred tax			
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	5,344	(1,307)	
	Total tax (credit)/charge	(2,313)	12,723	
	, ,	===		

The company has estimated losses of £19,040 (2015: £Nil) available to carry forward against future trading profits.

4 Intangible fixed assets

	Other £
Cost At 1 January 2016 and 31 December 2016	4,905
Amortisation and impairment At 1 January 2016 and 31 December 2016	
Carrying amount At 31 December 2016	4,905
At 31 December 2015	4,905

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

5	Tangible fixed assets			_	_
		Plant andF machinery	ixtures, fittings & equipment	Computer equipment	Total
		£	£	£	£
	Cost				
	At 1 January 2016	67,985	5,149	9,026	82,160
	Additions	29,459	1,418	10,904	41,781
	At 31 December 2016	97,444	6,567	19,930	123,941
	Depreciation and impairment				
	At 1 January 2016	46,423	4,354	6,351	57,128
	Depreciation charged in the year	10,204	332	4,526	15,062
	At 31 December 2016	56,627	4,686	10,877	72,190
	Carrying amount				
	At 31 December 2016	40,817	1,881	9,053	51,751
	At 31 December 2015	21,562	795	2,675	25,032
6	Debtors				
	Amounts falling due within one year:			2016 £	2015 £
	Trade debtors			154,989	122,254
	Other debtors			129,852	108,433
				284,841	230,687
7	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year				
	Creditors, amounts failing due within one year			2016	2015
				£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts			13,195	13,195
	Trade creditors			101,184	82,087
	Corporation tax			11,157	10,537
	Other taxation and social security			40,276	35,836
	Other creditors			173,382	78,157 ———
				339,194	219,812

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

8	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
•		2016	2015
		£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	45,082	58,277
	Other creditors	17,812	-
		62,894	58,277
9	Profit and loss reserves		
		2016 £	2015 £
		-	~
	At the beginning of the year	20,690	19,008
	Profit for the year	4,178	66,682
	Dividends	(17,000)	(65,000) ———
	At the end of the year	7,868	20,690
10	Called up share capital	<u> </u>	
		2016	2015
	Oudings, chara conital	£	£
	Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid		
	4 Ordinary Shares of £1 each	4	4
11	Operating lease commitments		
	Lessee		
	At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future min	imum lease payment	s under
	non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:	2016	2015
		£	£
	Westein and war	47.000	
	Within one year Between two and five years	47,000 188,000	-
	In over five years	223,250	-
	in over nive years		
		458,250 	
12	Control		
	There is no overall controlling party.		
13	Related party transactions		

FIRST CENTRAL DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED T/A BLUEBERRY NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

13 Related party transactions

(Continued)

Included in other debtors is an amount of £67,810 (2015: £42,785) representing amounts due from the director Mr R Walmsley. The maximum amount outstanding during the year was £78,975 and interest has been charged at the official rate.

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.