BELLENGERS LTD UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR
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CONTENTS

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

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 JULY 2019

		2019		2018	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		-		330
Current assets					
Stocks		1,155,946		1,155,946	
Debtors	4	10,669		3,744	
Cash at bank and in hand		8,291		23,713	
		1,174,906		1,183,403	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(870,728)		(832,477)	
Net current assets			304,178		350,926
Total assets less current liabilities			304,178		351,256
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		(305,259)		(317,343)
Net (liabilities)/assets			(1,081)		33,913
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7		72		72
Profit and loss reserves			(1,153)		33,841
Total equity			(1,081)		33,913

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 July 2019 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.

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 JULY 2019

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 13 April 2020

Mr C Burton

Director

Company Registration No. 04257439

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Bellengers Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Mount Manor House, 16 The Mount, Guildford, Surrey, GU2 4 HN.

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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 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 equipment 33% on cost Fixtures and fittings 25% on cost Computers 33% 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.3 Impairment of fixed assets

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019

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

1.4 Stocks

Stock represents the cost incurred to date in respect of land and property purchases, development expenditure and all associated costs where the units are either incomplete or unsold as at the year end.

1.5 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.

1.6 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 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.8 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.

1.9 Employee benefits

Short term employee benefits, including holiday entitlement and other non-monetary benefits are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.10 Retirement benefits

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

1.11 Other income

Other income represents letting and property management fees, which are recognised in the financial statements in the period to which they relate.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 2 (2018 - 2).

3 Tangible fixed assets

	·	Plant and equipment	Fixtures and fittings	Computers	Total
		£	£	£	£
	Cost				
	At 1 August 2018 and 31 July 2019	453	2,344	1,966	4,763
	Depreciation and impairment				
	At 1 August 2018	453	2,312	1,668	4,433
	Depreciation charged in the year	-	32	298	330
	At 31 July 2019	453	2,344	1,966	4,763
	Carrying amount				
	At 31 July 2019	-	-	-	-
	At 31 July 2018		32	298	330
	P.M.				
4	Debtors			2019	2018
	Amounts falling due within one year:			£	£
	Other debtors			10,669	3,744

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019

5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
	•	2019	2018
		£	£
	Bank loans	13,540	13,540
	Trade creditors	5,693	569
	Taxation and social security	396	281
	Other creditors	848,599	815,587
	Accruals and deferred income	2,500	2,500
			832,477
•	Included within other creditors are Director and Shareholder loans total	lling £809,778 (2018 - £810,764)	
6	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	2019	2018
		£	2018 £
	Bank loans and overdrafts	305,259	317,343
	The loan of £318,799 from Lloyds Bank Plc is secured by legal charge - £330,883).	s over the properties included in	stock (2018
7	Called up share capital		
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		

The preference shares have full voting rights and the right to a preferential dividend of the capital of the company being paid on winding up or other return of capital attached to them. The holder of the preference shares has the right to repayment, in priority to any payment to the holders of any other shares in the capital of the company.

32

40

72

32

40

72

8 Related party transactions

32 Ordinary of £1 each

40 Preference of £1 each

At the date of the balance sheet £209,808 (2018 - £210,794) was owed to the director and is included in other creditors.

At the date of the balance sheet £599,970 (2018 - £599,970) was owed to the shareholders of the company. No interest is payable on the balances and they are included in other creditors.

Included in other creditors is £38,811 (2018 - £4,823) owed to a company which is controlled by the director.

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.