UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

31ST MAY 2020

FOR

BAXENDENTAL LTD

Chris Duckett Limited Network House Thorn Office Centre Rotherwas Hereford HR2 6JT

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BAXENDENTAL LTD

COMPANY INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MAY 2020

Directors:	J Baxendale R Baxendale
Secretary:	R Baxendale
Registered office:	17 Valletort Road Plymouth Devon PL1 5PH
Registered number:	05767980 (England and Wales)

BALANCE SHEET 31ST MAY 2020

Notes 4 5	£	£	£	£
		4.500		_
		4.500		_
5		4.500		
		4,580		6,155
		4,580		6,155
6	2,350		1,900	
7	5,582		9,981	
	26,722		5,255	
	34,654		17,136	
8	16,757		13,219	
				3,917
		22,477		10,072
9		(21,449)		(3,622)
11		_		(1,100)
		1,028		5,350
	7 8 9	7 5,582 26,722 34,654 8 16,757	7 5,582 26,722 34,654 8 16,757 17,897 22,477 9 (21,449) 11	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

BALANCE SHEET - continued 31ST MAY 2020

		31.5.20			31.5.19
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	12		600		600
Retained earnings	13		428		4,750
Shareholders' funds			1,028		5,350

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 31st May 2020.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 31st May 2020 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for:

- (a) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and
- (b) preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

The financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Income statement has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 26th June 2020 and were signed on its behalf by:

J Baxendale - Director

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MAY 2020

1. Statutory information

Baxendental Ltd is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

2. Accounting policies

Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" including the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Turnover

The turnover, all of which arises in the U.K, represents invoiced sales.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially measured at cost. After initial recognition, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated in the Balance Sheet at cost less depreciation.

Depreciation is provided at the following rates on the straight line method in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life;

Fixtures & fittings 20% Equipment 25%

Stock and work in progress

Stock is valued by the director at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Work done but not invoiced at the year end is included in the profit & loss account at the full sale value. The related debit balance is included in other debtors in the balance sheet.

Taxation

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MAY 2020

2. Accounting policies - continued

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Operating leases

The cost of operating leases is charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to profit or loss in the period to which they relate.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MAY 2020

2. Accounting policies - continued

Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's statement of financial position when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and 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 trade and other receivables and cash and bank balances, are measured at transaction price less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at the cost less impairment.

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 date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after 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 assets 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 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 deducing all of its liabilities.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MAY 2020

2. Accounting policies - continued

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans and preference shares that are classified as debt, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Other financial liabilities

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

3. Employees (including officers)

The average number of employees during the year was 4 (2019 - 2).

4. Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1st June 2019	
and 31st May 2020	_ 8,840
Amortisation	
At 1st June 2019	
and 31st May 2020	8,840
Net book value	
At 31st May 2020	_
At 31st May 2019	
•	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MAY 2020

5.	Tangible fixed assets			
	J		Fixtures and	
		Equipment	fittings	Totals
		£	£	£
	Cost			
	At 1st June 2019	23,332	18,877	42,209
	Additions	350	326	676
	At 31st May 2020	23,682	19,203	42,885
	Depreciation			
	At 1st June 2019	17,243	18,811	36,054
	Charge for year	2,134	11 <u>7</u>	2,251
	At 31st May 2020	19,377	18,928	38,305
	Net book value			
	At 31st May 2020	4,305	<u> 275</u>	4,580
	At 31st May 2019	6,089	66	6,155

The net book value of tangible fixed assets includes £ 3,598 (2019 - £ 5,162) in respect of assets held under hire purchase contracts.

6.	Stocks		
		31.5.20	31.5.19
		£	£
	Stocks	<u>2,350</u>	1,900
7.	Debtors: amounts falling due within one year		
		31.5.20	31.5.19
		£	£
	Trade debtors	485	720
	Other debtors & prepayments	250	250
	Directors' loan accounts	-	4,253
	Prepayments & accrued income	_4,847	4,758
		5,582	9,981

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MAY 2020

8.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
	·	31.5.20	31.5.19
		£	£
	Hire purchase contracts (see note 10)	2,173	2,173
	Trade creditors	110	233
	Corporation tax	1,300	4,200
	Social security & other tax	1,654	161
	Other creditors	3,281	692
	Directors' loan accounts	2,479	_
	Accruals & deferred income	5,760	5,760
		<u> 16,757</u>	13,219
9.	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
		31.5.20	31.5.19
		£	£
	Bank loans - 1-2 years	4,260	-
	Bank loans - 2-5 years	15,740	-
	Hire purchase contracts (see note 10)	1,449	3,622
		<u>21,449</u>	3,622
10.	Leasing agreements		
	Minimum lease payments under hire purchase fall due as follows:		
		31.5.20	31.5.19
		£	£
	Net obligations repayable:		
	Within one year	2,173	2,173
	Between one and five years	1,449	3,622
	•	3,622	5,795
11.	Provisions for liabilities		
		31.5.20	31.5.19
		£	£
	Deferred tax		_1,100

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MAY 2020

11. Provisions for liabilities - continued

	Deferred tax
	£
Balance at 1st June 2019	1,100
Utilised during year	(1,100)
Accelerated capital allowances	<u></u> ,
Balance at 31st May 2020	

12. Called up share capital

Allotted, issued and fully paid:

Number:	Class:	Nominal	31.5.20	31.5.19
		value:	£	£
600	Ordinary Shares	£1	<u>600</u>	600

13. Reserves

	Retained earnings £
At 1st June 2019	4,750
Profit for the year	5,178
Dividends	(9,500)
At 31st May 2020	428

14. Contingent liabilities

There were no contingent liabilities at 31st May 2020.

15. Directors' advances, credits and guarantees

During the year, the directors used a current account with the company to record amounts due to them and amounts drawn by them. Advances totalling £10,928 (2019: £15,863) were made. Repayments of £15,181 (2019: £18,149) were made during the year. The maximum balance outstanding during the year was £7,586 (2019: £12,605). The balance at the year end was £2,479 owed by the company (2019: £4,253 owed to the company).

16. Ultimate controlling party

The controlling party is J Baxendale.

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.