

Company registration number 07656903 (England and Wales)

**BINGLEY MEADOW LIMITED**  
**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

# **BINGLEY MEADOW LIMITED**

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# BINGLEY MEADOW LIMITED

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 JANUARY 2023

		2023		2022	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Investment property	4		61,038		61,038
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	5	41,130		39,167	
Cash at bank and in hand		2,473		739	
		<u>43,603</u>		<u>39,906</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	6	<u>(1,381)</u>		<u>-</u>	
<b>Net current assets</b>			42,222		39,906
<b>Net assets</b>			<u>103,260</u>		<u>100,944</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	7		15		15
Share premium account			67,485		67,485
Profit and loss reserves	8		<u>35,760</u>		<u>33,444</u>
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>103,260</u>		<u>100,944</u>

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

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 by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 27 July 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

L J Osband  
Director

Company Registration No. 07656903

# BINGLEY MEADOW LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023**

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### **1 Accounting policies**

#### **Company information**

Bingley Meadow Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is The Courtenay Group, 1 Kensington Gore, London, SW7 2AT.

#### **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 £.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

#### **1.2 Going concern**

These financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis. The directors have a reasonable expectation that the company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. However, the directors are aware of certain material uncertainties which may cause doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

#### **1.3 Turnover**

Rent receivable represents amounts receivable from third parties, arising from the principal activity carried out in the United Kingdom.

#### **1.4 Investment property**

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

#### **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.

# BINGLEY MEADOW LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### **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.

### 1.7 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.

# BINGLEY MEADOW LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### *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.

### 2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

#### **Key sources of estimation uncertainty**

The estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are as follows.

#### *Investment property valuation*

A valuation is carried out for investment properties at the year-end date. Judgements and estimation techniques have been employed as part of the valuation process in order to determine the current market value of the property.

### 3 Employees

There were no employees other than the directors of the company.

### 4 Investment property

2023

£

#### **Fair value**

At 1 February 2022 and 31 January 2023

61,038

The fair value of the investment property has been arrived at on the basis of a valuation carried out at 31 January 2023 by the directors with reference to informal advice taken from a firm of Chartered Surveyors, who are not connected with the company. The valuation was made on an open market value basis by reference to market evidence of transaction prices for similar properties.

# BINGLEY MEADOW LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023

### 4 Investment property

(Continued)

If investment properties were stated on an historical cost basis rather than a fair value basis, the amounts would have been included as follows:

	2023 £	2022 £
Cost	61,038	61,038
Accumulated depreciation	-	-
Carrying amount	61,038	61,038

### 5 Debtors

	2023 £	2022 £
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Trade debtors	14,971	20,270
Other debtors	2,531	2,025
	17,502	22,295

	2023 £	2022 £
<b>Amounts falling due after more than one year:</b>		
Amounts owed by group undertakings	23,628	16,872
<b>Total debtors</b>	41,130	39,167

### 6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023 £	2022 £
Corporation tax	1,381	-

### 7 Called up share capital

	2023 £	2022 £
<b>Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid</b>		
15 Ordinary shares of £1 each	15	15

### 8 Profit and loss reserves

## **BINGLEY MEADOW LIMITED**

### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023**

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**8 Profit and loss reserves**

**(Continued)**

Included within profit and loss account reserves are distributable reserves amounting to £35,760 (2022: £33,444).

**9 Audit report information**

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

Senior Statutory Auditor:  
Statutory Auditor:

Hiten Patel FCCA  
Gerald Edelman LLP

**10 Related party transactions**

**Transactions with related parties**

The disclosure requirement of Section 1A of FRS102 allows a company not to disclose transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is a party to the transactions is wholly owned by such a member.

**11 Parent company**

The ultimate parent company is Banbury Estates Limited, a company registered in England and Wales whose registered address is The Courtenay Group, 1 Kensington Gore, London, England, SW7 2AT.



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.