

Company Registration No. 09441266 (England and Wales)

**BAYMOON PROPERTIES LIMITED**  
**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019**

**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

Richard Anthony  
Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors

# **BAYMOON PROPERTIES LIMITED**

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# BAYMOON PROPERTIES LIMITED

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Investment properties	2		715,356		715,356
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	3	8,771		-	
Cash at bank and in hand		10,235		7,533	
		<u>19,006</u>		<u>7,533</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	4	<u>(856,206)</u>		<u>(836,009)</u>	
<b>Net current liabilities</b>			<u>(837,200)</u>		<u>(828,476)</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>(121,844)</u>		<u>(113,120)</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	5		2		2
Profit and loss reserves			<u>(121,846)</u>		<u>(113,122)</u>
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>(121,844)</u>		<u>(113,120)</u>

The directors 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 March 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The directors acknowledge their 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.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 11 December 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr A Davis  
**Director**

**Company Registration No. 09441266**

# **BAYMOON PROPERTIES LIMITED**

## **STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019**

	<b>Share capital</b>	<b>Profit and loss reserves</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Balance at 1 April 2017</b>	2	(115,478)	(115,476)
<b>Year ended 31 March 2018:</b>			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	2,356	2,356
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Balance at 31 March 2018</b>	2	(113,122)	(113,120)
<b>Year ended 31 March 2019:</b>			
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year	-	(8,724)	(8,724)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Balance at 31 March 2019</b>	<u>2</u>	<u>(121,846)</u>	<u>(121,844)</u>

# **BAYMOON PROPERTIES LIMITED**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

### **FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019**

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#### **1 Accounting policies**

##### **Company information**

Baymoon Properties Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 2nd Floor, Gadd House, Arcadia Avenue, Finchley, London, N3 2JU.

##### **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 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 Turnover**

Turnover represents receivable for rental income.

##### **1.3 Investment properties**

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.

Where fair value cannot be achieved without undue cost or effort, investment property is accounted for as tangible fixed assets.

##### **1.4 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.

##### **1.5 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.

# BAYMOON PROPERTIES LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

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### 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.

### 1.6 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.

### 1.7 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.

# BAYMOON PROPERTIES LIMITED

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

### 2 Investment property

	2019 £
<b>Fair value</b>	
At 1 April 2018 and 31 March 2019	715,356

The investment property relates to 9 Grade Parade, Brighton, BN2 9QB. The fair value of the investment property has been arrived at on the basis of a valuation carried out by directors. The valuation was made on an open market value basis by reference to market evidence of transaction prices for similar properties.

### 3 Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Other debtors	8,771	-

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

	2019 £	2018 £
Bank loans	652,282	664,560
Corporation tax	-	553
Other creditors	203,924	170,896
	856,206	836,009

The loan is secured by way of legal charge over the property at 9 Grade Parade, Brighton, BN2 9QB, which is held for investment purposes.

### 5 Called up share capital

	2019 £	2018 £
<b>Ordinary share capital</b>		
<b>Issued and fully paid</b>		
2 Ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2

### 6 Related party transactions

## **BAYMOON PROPERTIES LIMITED**

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

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019**

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**6 Related party transactions**

**(Continued)**

As on the balance sheet date, there was an amount of £4,099 (2018: £4,099) owed to Baycross Developments Limited, £4,733 (2018: £1,885 owed to) owed by Balefield Properties Limited, £2,400 (2018: £2,400) owed to Sherlock Road Property Limited, £142,866 (2018: £106,500) owed to Mansfield Road Developments Limited, £4,420 (2018: £4,420) owed to Meridian Road Developments Limited, £15,426 (2018: £15,426) owed to Manilla Road Properties Limited and £32,668 (2018: £32,668) owed to Baystar Developments Limited. All the companies are under common control.

As at the balance sheet date, an amount of £4,038 (2018: £1,573 owed to) was owed by the directors of the company.

**7 Controlling party**

The company is under the control of its directors by virtue of their directorship and shareholding.



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