

Company Registration No. 02057963 (England and Wales)

BOW GREEN DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

BOW GREEN DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

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BOW GREEN DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

	Notes	2020 £	£	2019 £	£
Current assets					
Debtors	3	300,000		300,000	
Cash at bank and in hand		38,921		263,987	
		<u>338,921</u>		<u>563,987</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	4	(29,554)		(51,174)	
Net current assets			309,367		512,813
			<u><u>309,367</u></u>		<u><u>512,813</u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			100		100
Other reserves			14,544		14,544
Profit and loss reserves			294,723		498,169
Total equity			<u><u>309,367</u></u>		<u><u>512,813</u></u>

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020 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 10 December 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr M R M Rubin
Director

Company Registration No. 02057963

BOW GREEN DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Bow Green Developments Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is .

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 group of companies is reliant on bank finance on an ongoing basis for the funding of its activities. The facility with its current lender Handelsbanken has been in place since 2014 and was successfully renewed at the start of this year which has provided the group with the resources needed to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The group has inevitably suffered the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic but is working with the tenants of its properties to help them with the issues arising from the current unprecedented situation. By adopting this approach and with the help of assistance provided by the bank, the directors feel that the group can meet the current challenges going forward and the financial statements have therefore been prepared accordingly on the going concern basis.

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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the rent receivable for the year.

1.3 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.

1.4 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 statement of financial position 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.

BOW GREEN DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

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.

1.5 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.

1.6 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 income statement 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 income statement, 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.

BOW GREEN DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2020	2019
	Number	Number
Total	5	5
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

3 Debtors

	2020	2019
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Amounts owed by group undertakings	300,000	300,000
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

4 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Trade creditors	-	962
Amounts owed to group undertakings	17,946	24,645
Corporation tax	9,913	23,293
Other creditors	1,695	2,274
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	29,554	51,174
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

5 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

The company has continued to provide a guarantee during the year in respect of the bank borrowings of the other group companies. The outstanding bank borrowings of the group companies were £948,798(2019 £975,781) at the year end.

6 Parent company

This company is the subsidiary company of Booth Estates Limited, a company registered in England, whose registered office is 4 Southport Road, Chorley, Lancashire. PR7 1LD

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.