

Company Registration No. 09944067 (England and Wales)

**BROOMHAUGH DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED**  
**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

# **BROOMHAUGH DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED**

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# BROOMHAUGH DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2021

	Notes	2021 £	£	2020 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	4		362		662
Investment properties	5		230,000		203,999
			<u>230,362</u>		<u>204,661</u>
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	6	3,497		5,526	
Cash at bank and in hand		11,679		6,446	
		<u>15,176</u>		<u>11,972</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	7	(138,080)		(137,931)	
<b>Net current liabilities</b>			(122,904)		(125,959)
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			107,458		78,702
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	8	(95,657)		(100,728)	
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			(5,009)		(126)
<b>Net assets/(liabilities)</b>			<u>6,792</u>		<u>(22,152)</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital			100		100
Revaluation reserve			21,061		-
Profit and loss reserves			(14,369)		(22,252)
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>6,792</u>		<u>(22,152)</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 2021 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.

## **BROOMHAUGH DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED**

### **BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**

***AS AT 31 MARCH 2021***

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The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 24 December 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr M L Trinder  
**Director**

**Company Registration No. 09944067**

# **BROOMHAUGH DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021**

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### **1 Accounting policies**

#### **Company information**

Broomhaugh Developments Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Fernwood House, Fernwood Road, Jesmond, Newcastle Upon Tyne, Tyne and Wear, England, NE2 1TJ.

#### **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 is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

#### **1.3 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:

Fixtures and fittings	Straight line - 20%
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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.

#### **1.4 Investment properties**

Investment property is shown at most recent valuation. Any aggregate surplus or deficit arising from changes in fair value is recognised in profit or loss.

The methods and significant assumptions used to ascertain the fair value of £230,000 and fair value movement of £26,001 included in the profit/loss for the year are as follows;

The investment properties have been valued at their fair value, based on directors' estimates.

# BROOMHAUGH DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

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.

#### 1.6 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.

#### 1.7 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.

##### **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.

#### 1.8 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.

# **BROOMHAUGH DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED**

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

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021**

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### **1 Accounting policies**

**(Continued)**

#### **1.9 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.

#### **1.10 Foreign exchange**

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

### **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.

# BROOMHAUGH DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

### 3 Employees

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

	2021 Number	2020 Number
Total	-	-

### 4 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures and fittings £
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 April 2020 and 31 March 2021	1,499
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>	
At 1 April 2020	837
Depreciation charged in the year	300
At 31 March 2021	1,137
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 31 March 2021	362
At 31 March 2020	662

### 5 Investment property

	2021 £
<b>Fair value</b>	
At 1 April 2020	203,999
Revaluations	26,001
At 31 March 2021	230,000

The fair value of the investment property has been arrived at on the basis of a valuation carried out as at 31st March 2021 by the Director's of the company. The valuation was made on an open market value basis.



# BROOMHAUGH DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

<b>6 Debtors</b>		<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
		<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>			
Other debtors		2,403	2,403
Deferred tax asset (note 9)		1,094	3,123
		<u>3,497</u>	<u>5,526</u>
		<u><u>3,497</u></u>	<u><u>5,526</u></u>
<b>7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>		<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
		<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Bank loans		4,734	4,735
Other creditors		132,896	132,646
Accruals and deferred income		450	550
		<u>138,080</u>	<u>137,931</u>
		<u><u>138,080</u></u>	<u><u>137,931</u></u>
<b>8 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>		<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
	<b>Notes</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Bank loans and overdrafts		95,657	100,728
		<u>95,657</u>	<u>100,728</u>
		<u><u>95,657</u></u>	<u><u>100,728</u></u>

### 9 Deferred taxation

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the company and movements thereon:

	<b>Liabilities</b>	<b>Liabilities</b>	<b>Assets</b>	<b>Assets</b>
	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
<b>Balances:</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Accelerated capital allowances	69	126	-	-
Tax losses	-	-	1,094	3,123
Revaluations	4,940	-	-	-
	<u>5,009</u>	<u>126</u>	<u>1,094</u>	<u>3,123</u>
	<u><u>5,009</u></u>	<u><u>126</u></u>	<u><u>1,094</u></u>	<u><u>3,123</u></u>

# BROOMHAUGH DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

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<b>9</b>	<b>Deferred taxation</b>	<b>(Continued)</b>
		<b>2021</b>
	<b>Movements in the year:</b>	<b>£</b>
	Asset at 1 April 2020	(2,997)
	Charge to profit or loss	6,912
		<hr/>
	Liability at 31 March 2021	3,915
		<hr/> <hr/>

The deferred tax asset set out above is expected to reverse within 12 months and relates to the utilisation of tax losses against future expected profits of the same period. The deferred tax liability set out above is expected to reverse within 12 months and relates to accelerated capital allowances that are expected to mature within the same period.

### 10 Related party transactions

#### Transactions with related parties

During the year the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Amounts due to related parties</b>		
Key management personnel	101,662	101,412
Other related parties	31,234	31,234
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Amounts due from related parties</b>		
Other related parties	2,403	2,403
	<hr/>	<hr/>

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