

Company Registration No. 06335321 (England and Wales)

BETTERPLAN DESIGN LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 AUGUST 2017
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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BETTERPLAN DESIGN LIMITED**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION****AS AT 31 AUGUST 2017**

	Notes	2017 £	£	2016 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		1,266		1,750
Current assets					
Debtors	5	11,815		15,934	
Cash at bank and in hand		11,711		8,239	
		23,526		24,173	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(10,082)		(19,143)	
Net current assets			13,444		5,030
Total assets less current liabilities			14,710		6,780
Provisions for liabilities	7		(215)		(298)
Net assets			14,495		6,482
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		1,000		1,000
Profit and loss reserves			13,495		5,482
Total equity			14,495		6,482

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

For the financial year ended 31 August 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of 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 and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 22/05/2018.



Mr M Beech
Director

BETTERPLAN DESIGN LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Betterplan Design Limited is a private company limited by shares and is registered and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Hearle House, 5 East Terrace Business Park, off Euxton Lane, Euxton, Chorley, Lancashire, PR7 6TB.

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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements are the first financial statements of Betterplan Design Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102. The financial statements of Betterplan Design Limited for the year ended 31 August 2016 were prepared in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective January 2015).

Some of the FRS 102 recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure requirements and accounting policy choices differ from the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective January 2015). Consequently, the directors have amended certain accounting policies to comply with FRS 102. The directors have also taken advantage of certain exemptions from the requirements of FRS 102 permitted by FRS 102 Chapter 35 'Transition to this FRS'.

The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, 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.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Computer equipment	33% reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings	15% reducing balance

BETTERPLAN DESIGN LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2017

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

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.

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.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial instruments and include deposits held at call with banks.

Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised 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 trade and other 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 financial asset is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

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 other creditors, 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.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the fair value of proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

BETTERPLAN DESIGN LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2017

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the current tax expense and deferred tax expense. Current tax assets are recognised when tax paid exceeds the tax payable.

Current and deferred tax is charged or credited to profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited to other comprehensive income or equity, when the tax follows the transaction or event it relates to and is also charged or credited to other comprehensive income, or equity.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the entity intends either to settle on the net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting period.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised in respect of all timing differences that exist at the reporting date. Timing differences are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income that arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in different periods from their recognition in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered by the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Retirement benefits

For defined contribution schemes the amount charged to profit or loss is the contributions payable in the year. Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 2 (2016 - 2).

3 Director's remuneration and dividends

	2017 £	2016 £
Remuneration paid to directors	12,615	12,490
Dividends paid to directors	13,771	28,107
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BETTERPLAN DESIGN LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2017

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Computer equipment £	Fixtures and fittings £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 September 2016	5,329	1,295	6,624
Additions	35	-	35
At 31 August 2017	5,364	1,295	6,659
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 September 2016	3,995	879	4,874
Depreciation charged in the year	456	63	519
At 31 August 2017	4,451	942	5,393
Carrying amount			
At 31 August 2017	913	353	1,266
At 31 August 2016	1,334	416	1,750

5 Debtors

	2017 £	2016 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	11,815	15,934

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Corporation tax	5,744	7,006
Other taxation and social security	601	526
Other creditors	3,737	11,611
	10,082	19,143

7 Provisions for liabilities

	2017 £	2016 £
Deferred tax liabilities	215	298

BETTERPLAN DESIGN LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2017

8	Called up share capital	2017	2016
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		
	1,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each	1,000	1,000
		<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>
		<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>