Company No: 08970430 (England and Wales)

BONDSTONES (1990) LTD

Unaudited Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 30 April 2026

Pages for filing with the registrar

BONDSTONES (1990) LTD
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 30 April 2026

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BONDSTONES (1990) LTD
BALANCE SHEET
As at 30 April 2026

	Note	2026	2025
		£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	3	17,428	5,497
		17,428	**5,497**
Current assets			
Stocks		5,500	14,893
Debtors	4	31,731	19,707
Cash at bank and in hand		1,111	11,728
		38,342	**46,328**
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(118,580)	(84,898)
Net current liabilities		**(80,238)**	**(38,570)**
Total assets less current liabilities		**(62,810)**	**(33,073)**
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6	0	(796)
Provision for liabilities		9,391	7,256
Net liabilities		**(53,419)**	**(26,613)**
Capital and reserves			
Called-up share capital		798	798
Capital redemption reserve		201	201
Profit and loss account		(54,418)	(27,612)
Total shareholder's deficit		**(53,419)**	**(26,613)**

For the financial year ending 30 April 2026 the Company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's responsibilities:

- The member has not required the Company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the financial year in accordance with section 476;
- The director acknowledges their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements; and
- These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and a copy of the Profit and Loss Account has not been delivered.

The financial statements of Bondstones (1990) Ltd (registered number: 08970430) were approved and authorised for issue by the Director on 21 October 2026. They were signed on its behalf by:

Ian Michael Firth
Director

1. Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have all been applied consistently throughout the financial year and to the preceding financial year, unless otherwise stated.

General information and basis of accounting

Bondstones (1990) Ltd (the Company) is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act 2006 and is registered in England and Wales. The address of the Company's registered office is Hestercombe House Hestercombe, Cheddon Fitzpaine, Taunton, TA2 8LG, United Kingdom.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include certain items at fair value, and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' issued by the Financial Reporting Council and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements are presented in pounds sterling which is the functional currency of the Company and rounded to the nearest £.

Going concern

The director acknowledges that the Company is in a net liabilities position of £53,419 at the balance sheet date. The director confirms their continued financial support for the Company and will not seek repayment of, or draw down on, their loan account where doing so would be detrimental to the Company's financial position or ability to continue trading. The director has taken, and will continue to take, steps to control costs and improve profitability. Based on these factors, together with the director's ongoing support, the director believes that the Company will have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and that it is therefore appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

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.

Turnover is recognised when the significant risks and rewards are considered to have been transferred to the customer.

Taxation

Current tax
Current tax is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recoverable) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the Balance Sheet date.

Deferred tax
Deferred tax arises as a result of including items of income and expenditure in taxation computations in periods different from those in which they are included in the Company's financial statements. Deferred tax is provided in full on timing differences which result in an obligation to pay more or less tax at a future date, at the average tax rates that are expected to apply when the timing differences reverse, based on current tax rates and laws. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and a valuation allowance is set up against deferred tax assets so that the net carrying amount equals the highest amount that is more likely than not to be recovered based on current or future taxable profit.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any provision for impairment. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than investment property and freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation, less estimated residual value, of each asset on a straight-line or reducing balance basis over its expected useful life, as follows:

Plant and machinery	25 % reducing balance
Office equipment	4 years straight line

Residual value represents the estimated amount which would currently be obtained from disposal of an asset, after deducting estimated costs of disposal, if the asset were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life.

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 assets

Assets, other than those measured at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each Balance Sheet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account as described below.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to sell, which is equivalent to the net realisable value. Cost includes materials, direct labour and an attributable proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal levels of activity. Cost is calculated using the FIFO (first-in, first-out) method. Provision is made for obsolete, slow-moving or defective items where appropriate.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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.

Financial assets and liabilities are only offset in the Balance Sheet when, and only when there exists a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the Company intends either 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.

Financial assets are derecognised when and only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or are settled, or the Company transfers to another party substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, or the Company, despite having retained some, but not all, significant risks and rewards of ownership, has transferred control of the asset to another party.

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.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the Company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

Equity instruments
Equity instruments issued by the Company are recorded at the fair value of cash or other resources received or receivable, net of direct issue costs. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the Company.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the Balance Sheet date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

2. Employees

	2026 Number	2025 Number
Monthly average number of persons employed by the Company during the year, including the director	6	7

3. Tangible assets

	Plant and machinery	Office equipment	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 01 May 2025	9,219	23,355	32,574
Additions	958	13,130	14,088
At 30 April 2026	**10,177**	**36,485**	**46,662**
Accumulated depreciation			
At 01 May 2025	4,466	22,611	27,077
Charge for the financial year	1,348	809	2,157
At 30 April 2026	**5,814**	**23,420**	**29,234**
Net book value			
At 30 April 2026	**4,363**	**13,065**	**17,428**
At 30 April 2025	4,753	744	5,497

4. Debtors

	2026	2025
	£	£
Trade debtors	31,083	17,797
Other debtors	648	1,910
	31,731	**19,707**

5. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2026	2025
	£	£
Bank loans	878	3,430
Trade creditors	11,484	400
Other taxation and social security	75,796	52,326
Other creditors	30,422	28,742
	118,580	**84,898**

6. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2026	2025
	£	£
Bank loans	0	796

There are no amounts included above in respect of which any security has been given by the small entity.

7. Financial commitments

Commitments

	2026	2025
	£	£
Total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases	11,684	0

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.