

Company Registration No. 00274385 (England and Wales)

SNAPE & SON (BILSTON) LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

SNAPE & SON (BILSTON) LIMITED

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SNAPE & SON (BILSTON) LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

	Notes	2020 £	£	2019 £	£
Fixed assets					
Investment properties	3		950,000		950,000
Current assets					
Debtors		-		1,126	
Cash at bank and in hand		5,112		3,822	
		<u>5,112</u>		<u>4,948</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(39,400)</u>		<u>(37,121)</u>	
Net current liabilities			<u>(34,288)</u>		<u>(32,173)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			915,712		917,827
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		<u>(547,024)</u>		<u>(597,161)</u>
Provisions for liabilities			<u>(60,623)</u>		<u>(54,244)</u>
Net assets			<u>308,065</u>		<u>266,422</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			5,000		5,000
Profit and loss reserves			<u>303,065</u>		<u>261,422</u>
Total equity			<u>308,065</u>		<u>266,422</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 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.

SNAPE & SON (BILSTON) LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 22 January 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr E G C Snape
Director

Company Registration No. 00274385

SNAPE & SON (BILSTON) LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

	Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	£	£	£
Balance at 1 April 2018	5,000	298,378	303,378
Year ended 31 March 2019:			
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year	-	(36,956)	(36,956)
Balance at 31 March 2019	5,000	261,422	266,422
Year ended 31 March 2020:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	41,643	41,643
Balance at 31 March 2020	5,000	303,065	308,065

SNAPE & SON (BILSTON) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Snape & Son (Bilston) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 60-66 Wardour Street, London, W1F 0TA.

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 rent receivable from investment property 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.

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 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.

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.

SNAPE & SON (BILSTON) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.6 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.

SNAPE & SON (BILSTON) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.8 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.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

2 Employees

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

2019 2018

Average number of employees 3 3

3 Investment property

2020
£

Fair value

At 1 April 2019 and 31 March 2020

950,000

The investment property was assessed on behalf of the directors by the surveyor Andrew Oliver MRICS on 2 June 2014. More recently, the director, Mr E B Farrar, qualified MRICS chartered surveyor has valued the property at fair value as at the balance sheet date. The valuation was made on an open market value basis by reference to market evidence of transaction prices for similar properties.

SNAPE & SON (BILSTON) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

4 Operating lease commitments

The company owns an investment property for rental purposes. Rental income earned during the year was £82,194 (2019: £82,107) (subject to review in accordance with the terms of the lease) and direct operating expenses arising on the properties in the period was £7,190 (2019: £7,258). All of the properties have committed tenants for the next 5 years. All operating lease contracts contain market review clauses in the event that the lessee exercises its option to renew. The lessee does not have an option to purchase the property at the expiry of the lease period.

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Taxation and social security	3,300	-
Other creditors	36,100	37,121
	<u>39,400</u>	<u>37,121</u>

There are fixed and floating charges over the company's property held by a bank lender in respect of a balance of £32,899 (2019: £31,831) included within other creditors.

6 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Other creditors	547,024	597,161
	<u>547,024</u>	<u>597,161</u>

There are fixed and floating charges over the company's property held by a bank lender in respect of a balance of £187,294 (2019: £216,059) included within other creditors.

SNAPE & SON (BILSTON) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

7 Related party transactions

J W G Snape

A shareholder and relative of E G C Snape.

During the year, J W G Snape was repaid £10,000 (2019: £7,000), and charged the company loan interest of £1,007 (2019: £1,466). At the balance sheet date, the company owed J W G Snape £20,243 (2019: £29,227).

E G C Snape

A director of the company.

During the year, E G C Snape charged the company loan interest of £8,531 (2019: £8,179). At the balance sheet date, the company owed E G C Snape £206,927 (2019: £198,396).

During the year, the company incurred costs of £500 (2019: £nil) from E Snape, in relation to director's fees.

E B Farrar

A director of the company.

During the year, E B Farrar was repaid £25,000 (2019: £Nil) and charged the company loan interest of £4,688 (2019: £4,996). At the balance sheet date, the company owed E B Farrar £100,873 (2019: £121,185).

R Milner

A director of the company

During the year, the company incurred costs of £500 (2019: £nil) from R Milner, in relation to director's fees.

J M Snape

A relative of the director.

During the year, J M Snape was repaid £2,000 (2019: £3,000), and charged the company loan interest of £1,402 (2019: £1,482). At the balance sheet date, the company owed J M Snape £32,645 (2019: £33,243).

Beacon Property Consultancy Ltd

Shares a common director with the company

During the period, the company incurred costs of £500 (2019: £500) from Beacon Property Consultancy Ltd in relation to director's fees.

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