

Registered number: 00764478

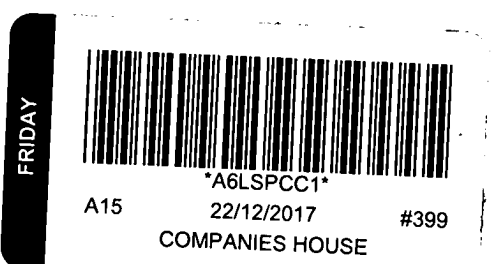
Mr Butcher The Baker Limited

Unaudited

Financial statements

Information for filing with the registrar

For the Year Ended 31 March 2017



Mr Butcher The Baker Limited
Registered number: 00764478

Balance sheet
As at 31 March 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5	278	417
Investment property	6	1,765,000	1,765,000
		<u>1,765,278</u>	<u>1,765,417</u>
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	7	13,689	15,375
Current asset investments	8	1,863	2,056
Cash at bank and in hand	9	5,997	20,480
		<u>21,549</u>	<u>37,911</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	(166,924)	(198,535)
Net current liabilities		<u>(145,375)</u>	<u>(160,624)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>1,619,903</u>	<u>1,604,793</u>
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax	11	(162,329)	(168,165)
		<u>(162,329)</u>	<u>(168,165)</u>
Net assets		<u><u>1,457,574</u></u>	<u><u>1,436,628</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Investment property reserve		972,185	966,380
Profit and loss account		485,289	470,148
		<u><u>1,457,574</u></u>	<u><u>1,436,628</u></u>

The directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of Companies Act 2006.

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 financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The Company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 14 December 2017.

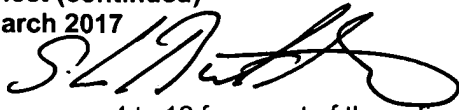
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Mrs B J Butcher

.....
Mr S J Butcher

Mr Butcher The Baker Limited
Registered number: 00764478

Balance sheet (continued)
As at 31 March 2017

Director



Director

The notes on pages 4 to 12 form part of these financial statements.

Mr Butcher The Baker Limited

**Statement of changes in equity
For the Year Ended 31 March 2017**

	Called up share capital £	Investment property revaluation reserve £	Profit and loss account £	Total equity £
At 1 April 2015	100	339,943	440,598	780,641
Comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the year	-	-	655,987	655,987
Transfer from profit and loss account	-	626,437	-	626,437
Transfer from profit and loss account	-	-	(626,437)	(626,437)
At 1 April 2016	100	966,380	470,148	1,436,628
Comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the year	-	-	20,946	20,946
Transfer from profit and loss account	-	5,805	-	5,805
Transfer from profit and loss account	-	-	(5,805)	(5,805)
At 31 March 2017	100	972,185	485,289	1,457,574

**Notes to the financial statements
For the Year Ended 31 March 2017**

1. General information

The company is limited by shares and incorporated in England. The principal activities of the company throughout the year were those of property management. The registered office address is 46 Deepdene Avenue, Dorking, Surrey, RH5 4AE.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model, other than investment properties, are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, on the following bases:

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Freehold Investment property	- Not depreciated
Fixtures & fittings	- 20% straight line

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

**Notes to the financial statements
For the Year Ended 31 March 2017**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Investment property

Investment property is carried at fair value determined annually by external valuers and derived from the current market rents and investment property yields for comparable real estate, adjusted if necessary for any difference in the nature, location or condition of the specific asset. No depreciation is provided. Changes in fair value are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

2.5 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.7 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Investments in non-convertible preference shares and in non-puttable ordinary and preference shares are measured:

- at fair value with changes recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income if the shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably;
- at cost less impairment for all other investments.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is

**Notes to the financial statements
For the Year Ended 31 March 2017**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Financial instruments (continued)

an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

2.8 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.9 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

2.10 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Statement of comprehensive income in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance sheet.

2.11 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

**Notes to the financial statements
For the Year Ended 31 March 2017**

3. Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires the directors to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that can affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities, and the results for the year. The nature of estimation is such though that actual outcomes could differ significantly from those estimates.

There are no judgments or sources of estimation uncertainty that have had a significant impact on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

4. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 2 (2016 - 2).

5. Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures & fittings £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 April 2016	695
At 31 March 2017	<u>695</u>
Depreciation	
At 1 April 2016	278
Charge for the year on owned assets	<u>139</u>
At 31 March 2017	<u>417</u>
Net book value	
At 31 March 2017	<u><u>278</u></u>
At 31 March 2016	<u><u>417</u></u>

Notes to the financial statements
For the Year Ended 31 March 2017

6. Investment property

	Freehold investment property £
Valuation	
At 1 April 2016	1,765,000
At 31 March 2017	1,765,000

The 2017 valuations were made by the Director, on an open market value for existing use basis.

If the Investment properties had been accounted for under the historic cost accounting rules, the properties would have been measured as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Historic cost	630,538	630,538
	630,538	630,538

Mr Butcher The Baker Limited

**Notes to the financial statements
For the Year Ended 31 March 2017**

7. Debtors

	2017 £	2016 £
Trade debtors	875	2,561
Other debtors	12,814	12,814
	13,689	15,375

8. Current asset investments

	2017 £	2016 £
Listed investments	1,863	2,056
	1,863	2,056

9. Cash and cash equivalents

	2017 £	2016 £
Cash at bank and in hand	5,997	20,480
	5,997	20,480

10. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Trade creditors	11,959	7,652
Corporation tax	3,778	7,415
Other taxation and social security	274	111
Other creditors	147,915	179,567
Accruals and deferred income	2,998	3,790
	166,924	198,535

**Notes to the financial statements
For the Year Ended 31 March 2017**

11. Deferred taxation

	2017 £	2016 £
At beginning of year	(168,165)	(32,303)
Charged to profit or loss	5,836	(135,862)
At end of year	(162,329)	(168,165)

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Accelerated capital allowances	(53)	(83)
Potential Capital Gains Tax on Investment Property	(162,276)	(168,082)
	(162,329)	(168,165)

12. Related party transactions

Director Mrs B Butcher was owed £93,648 (2016 - £111,296) by the company at the year end. The loan is interest free. During the year Mrs B Butcher withdrew £17,648 (2016 - £18,859).

Director Mr S Butcher was owed £35,577 (2016 - 47,529) by the company at the year end. The loan is interest free. During the year Mr S Butcher rented property from the company at an annual rent of £12,000 (2016 - £12,000). This amount was deducted from the loan account.

Mr R Butcher, son of Mrs B Butcher (director and shareholder), owed the company £12,814 (2016 - £12,814) at the year end. The balance is included in other debtors.

13. Controlling party

The director, Mrs B J Butcher, is the ultimate controlling party for this and the previous year.

Mr Butcher The Baker Limited

**Notes to the financial statements
For the Year Ended 31 March 2017**

14. First time adoption of FRS 102

The Company transitioned to FRS 102 from previously extant UK GAAP as at 1 April 2015. The impact of the transition to FRS 102 is as follows:

	As previously stated 1 April 2015 £	Effect of transition 1 April 2015 £	FRS 102 (as restated) 1 April 2015 £	As previously stated 31 March 2016 £	Effect of transition 31 March 2016 £	FRS 102 (as restated) 31 March 2016 £
Note						
Fixed assets	963,809	-	963,809	1,765,417	-	1,765,417
Current assets	34,600	-	34,600	37,911	-	37,911
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	(185,463)	-	(185,463)	(198,534)	-	(198,534)
Net current liabilities	(150,863)	-	(150,863)	(160,623)	-	(160,623)
Total assets less current liabilities	812,946	-	812,946	1,604,794	-	1,604,794
Provisions for liabilities	-	(32,305)	(32,305)	-	(168,166)	(168,166)
Net assets	812,946	(32,305)	780,641	1,604,794	(168,166)	1,436,628
Capital and reserves	812,946	(32,305)	780,641	1,604,794	(168,166)	1,436,628

Notes to the financial statements
For the Year Ended 31 March 2017

14. First time adoption of FRS 102 (continued)

	Note	As previously stated 31 March 2016 £	Effect of transition 31 March 2016 £	FRS 102 (as restated) 31 March 2016 £
Turnover		58,403	-	58,403
		58,403	-	58,403
Administrative expenses		(21,485)	-	(21,485)
Other operating income		-	762,328	762,328
Operating profit		36,918	762,328	799,246
Income from investments		10	-	10
Interest receivable and similar income		8	-	8
Taxation		(7,415)	(135,862)	(143,277)
Profit on ordinary activities after taxation and for the financial year		29,521	626,466	655,987

Explanation of changes to previously reported profit and equity:

- 1 The fair value movement in investment properties (not previously recognised in profit and loss) was £626,437 for the year ended 31 March 2016.
- 2 The deferred taxation movement arising on transition in relation to investment properties was (£135,890). The deferred taxation liabilities as at 31 March 2015 and 31 March 2016 were £32,303 and £168,165 respectively.