Mr Butcher The Baker Limited
Unaudited
Financial statements
Information for filing with the registrar
For the Year Ended 31 March 2020

Registered number: 00764478

Mr Butcher The Baker Limited Registered number: 00764478

Balance sheet As at 31 March 2020

			2020		2019
Fixed assets	Note		£		£
Tangible assets	4		11,951		1,050
Investment property	5		1,782,500		1,685,000
		_	1,794,451	=	
Current assets			1,734,431		1,686,050
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	12,929		100,858	
Current asset investments	7	1,585		1,881	
Cash at bank and in hand	8	62,076		91,744	
	_	76,590		194,483	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(79,447)		(104,050)	
Net current (liabilities)/assets			(2,857)		90,433
Total assets less current liabilities		-	1,791,594	_	1,776,483
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax	10	(139,142)		(137,076)	
			(139,142)		(137,076)
Net assets		-	1,652,452	-	1,639,407
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			100		100
Investment property reserve			925,760		925,752
Profit and loss account		_	726,592		713,555
		-	1,652,452	-	1,639,407

Mr Butcher The Baker Limited Registered number: 00764478

Balance sheet (continued) As at 31 March 2020

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 the 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 by:

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Mr S L Butcher

Director

Date: 5 November 2020

The notes on pages 4 to 9 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of changes in equity For the Year Ended 31 March 2020

	Called up	Investment property revaluation	Profit and loss	
	share capital	reserve	account	Total equity
	£	£	£	£
At 1 April 2018	100	918,586	686,946	1,605,632
Profit for the year	-	-	33,775	33,775
Net movement on deferred tax and property revaluation	-	7,166	(7,166)	-
At 1 April 2019	100	925,752	713,555	1,639,407
Profit for the year	-	-	13,045	13,045
Net movement on deferred tax and property revaluation	<u> </u>	8	(8)	-
At 31 March 2020	100	925,760	726,592	1,652,452

The notes on pages 4 to 9 form part of these financial statements.

1. General information

Mr Butcher the Baker Limited is a private company, limited by shares and incorporated in England and Wales, registration number 00764478. The registered office address is 46 Deepdene Avenue, Dorking, Surrey, RH5 4AE.

The financial statements are presented in sterling and rounded to the nearest £1.

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 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss 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.

2.5 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model 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

No depreciation charged

Motor vehicles

25% reducing balance

Fixtures & fittings

20% straight line

Computer equipment

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 profit or loss.

2.6 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 profit or loss.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 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.

2.8 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.

2.9 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.

2.10 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 profit or loss 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 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument 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 ordinary shares.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 2 (2019 - 2).

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Motor vehicles	Fixtures & fittings	Computer equipment	Total £
Cost or valuation				
At 1 April 2019	-	695	1,310	2,005
Additions	11,650	-	•	11,650
At 31 March 2020	11,650	695	1,310	13,655
Depreciation				
At 1 April 2019	-	695	260	955
Charge for the year on owned assets	485	-	264	749
At 31 March 2020	485	695	524	1,704
Net book value				
At 31 March 2020	11,165	<u> </u>	786	11,951
At 31 March 2019		<u> </u>	1,050	1,050

5. Investment property

	Freehold investment
	property
	£
Valuation	
At 1 April 2019	1,685,000
Additions at cost	97,500
At 31 March 2020	1,782,500

The 2020 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:

	2020	2019
	£	£
Historic cost	719,869	622,369
	719,869	622,369

Mr Butcher The Baker Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 31 March 2020

2020 £	2019 £
Other debtors 12,929	100,858
12,929	100,858
7. Current asset investments	
2020	2019
£	£
Listed investments 1,585	1,88 1
	1,881
8. Cash and cash equivalents	
2020	2019
£	£
Cash at bank and in hand 62,076	91,744
62,076	91,744
9. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	
2020	2019
£	£
Trade creditors 1,364	1,649
Corporation tax 1,913	6,065
Other taxation and social security -	196
Other creditors 73,141	92,673
Accruals and deferred income 3,029	3,467

79,447

104,050

10. Deferred taxation

	2020 £	2019 £
At beginning of year	(137,076)	(144,109)
Charged to profit or loss	(2,066)	7,033
At end of year	(139,142)	(137,076)
The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:		
	2020	2019
	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	(2,271)	(197)
Potential Capital Gains Tax on Investment Property	(136,871)	(136,879)
	(139,142)	(137,076)

11. Related party transactions

The Director, Mrs B Butcher was owed £42,542 (2019 - £57,002) by the company at the year end. The loan is interest free. During the year Mrs B Butcher withdrew £14,460 (2018 - £17,723).

The Director, Mr S Butcher was owed £10,809 (2019 - 15,881) 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 (2019 - £12,000). This amount was deducted from the loan account.

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