Company registration number: 02778062

Shuttleworth Property Management Co. Limited

Unaudited filleted abridged financial statements

31 December 2018

Statement of consent to prepare abridged financial statements

All of the members of Shuttleworth Property Management Co. Limited have consented to the preparation of the abridged statement of comprehensive income and the abridged statement of financial position for the current year ending 31 December 2018 in accordance with Section 444(2A) of the Companies Act 2006.

Shuttleworth Property Management Co. Limited

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Shuttleworth Property Management Co. Limited

Abridged statement of financial position

31 December 2018

	Note	2018 £	£	2017 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	5	8,554		1,273	
Investments	6	2,565,870		2,583,044	
			2,574,424		2,584,317
Current assets					
Debtors		22,686		49,718	
Cash at bank and in hand		72,675		57,075	
		95,361		106,793	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		(8,410)		(12,432)	
Net current assets			86,951		94,361
Total assets less current liabilities			2,661,375		2,678,678
Provisions for liabilities			(166,282)		(166,282)
Net assets			2,495,093		2,512,396
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			154,476		154,476
Share premium account			914,856		914,856
Fair value reserve			887,528		887,528
Profit and loss account			538,233		555,536
Shareholders funds			2,495,093		2,512,396

For the year ending 31 December 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors responsibilities:

- 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 directors acknowledge their 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 and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the abridged statement of comprehensive income has not been delivered.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 23 July 2019 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mrs L Parker

Director

Company registration number: 02778062

Shuttleworth Property Management Co. Limited

Notes to the financial statements

Year ended 31 December 2018

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 17 Elizabeth Drive, Necton, Swaffham, Norfolk, PE37 8ND.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the provisions of FRS 102, Section 1A, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer, usually on despatch of the goods; the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Tangible assets

tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in capital and reserves, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Fittings fixtures and equipment	-	25 % reducing balance

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Fixed asset investments

Fixed asset investments are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Listed investments are measured at fair value with changes in fair value being recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event; it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense. Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment. Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately. For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets or either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics. Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 2 (2017: 2).

5. Tangible assets

	£
Cost	
At 1 January 2018	7,295
Additions	10,883
Disposals	(1,000)
At 31 December 2018	17,178
Depreciation	
At 1 January 2018	6,022
Charge for the year	2,852
Disposals	(250)
At 31 December 2018	8,624
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2018	8,554
At 31 December 2017	1,273

6. Investments

	£
Cost	
At 1 January 2018	2,583,044
Disposals	(17,174)
At 31 December 2018	2,565,870
Impairment	
At 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018	-
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2018	2,565,870
At 31 December 2017	2,583,044

The current year valuations are based on valuations by Messrs Pennycuick Collins Chartered Surveyors in June 2017 and subsequent updates on an open market value for existing use basis. The directors are satisfied that the valuations remain appropriate.

7. Directors advances, credits and guarantees

During the year the directors entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

	Balance brought forward	Advances /(credits) to the directors	Balance o/standing
	£	£	£
Director	2,316	2,192	4,508

8. Transition to FRS 102

These are the first financial statements that comply with FRS 102. The company transitioned to FRS 102 on 1 January 2017.

FRS 102 requires investment properties to be measured at fair value, with gains and losses recognised in profit or loss. Under its previous financial reporting framework, the Company was not required to measure investment property at fair value on the balance sheet. Instead, investment property was measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. At 1 January 2017, the carrying amount of the investment property was £1,587,742 and its fair value was measured at £2,565,870 resulting in a fair value gain of £978,128 on transition. Deferred tax of £166,282 has been recognised in relation to the fair value gain.