

**Mont Millais Limited**

**Filleted Abridged Financial Statements**

**31 March 2018**



# Mont Millais Limited

## Abridged Statement of Financial Position

31 March 2018

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	5	3,127,153	3,600,000
<b>Current assets</b>			
Debtors		–	525
Cash at bank and in hand		6,599	17,500
		<u>6,599</u>	<u>18,025</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>		<u>2,553,439</u>	<u>126,904</u>
<b>Net current liabilities</b>		<b>2,546,840</b>	<b>108,879</b>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<b>580,313</b>	<b>3,491,121</b>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	6	–	2,076,702
<b>Provisions</b>			
Taxation including deferred tax		(290,292)	60,066
<b>Net assets</b>		<u><b>870,605</b></u>	<u><b>1,354,353</b></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital		1	1
Profit and loss account		<u>870,604</u>	<u>1,354,352</u>
<b>Shareholder funds</b>		<u><b>870,605</b></u>	<u><b>1,354,353</b></u>

These abridged 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.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of abridged financial statements.

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

The abridged statement of financial position  
continues on the following page.

The notes on pages 3 to 8 form part of these abridged financial statements.

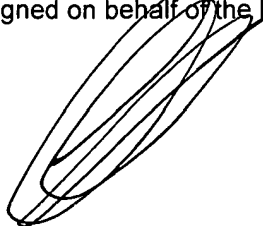
# **Mont Millais Limited**

## **Abridged Statement of Financial Position** *(continued)*

**31 March 2018**

These abridged financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 17 October 2018, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr. G M Hartland FCCA  
Director



Company registration number: 06565747

The notes on pages 3 to 8 form part of these abridged financial statements.

# **Mont Millais Limited**

## **Notes to the Abridged Financial Statements**

**Year ended 31 March 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 Lichfield Street, Stone, Staffordshire ST15 8NA. The company runs its business from Bridge House, 57 High Street, Wednesfield, Wolverhampton WV11 1ST.

### **2. Statement of compliance**

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

### **3. Accounting policies**

#### **Basis of preparation**

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

#### **Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

#### **Trade creditors**

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the normal course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the Company does not have an unconditional right, at the year end, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the year end. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the year end, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

# Mont Millais Limited

## Notes to the Abridged Financial Statements *(continued)*

### Year ended 31 March 2018

#### **Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty**

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. The items in the financial statements where these judgements and estimates have been noted below:

The directors have considered the repayment terms of the amounts owed by it to other group companies and believe that it should be treated in the accounts as due for repayment within 12 months. This is based on the terms of the loan, which are that the sums are repayable on demand. As the loans are interest free, the directors have calculated the net present value of future cash flows of the loan based on the loan being repayable within 12 months. They do not consider the difference in valuation to to amortised cost to be material in the accounts. The carrying amount is £560,318 (2017 £Nil).

The directors make an estimate of the fair value of the investment property at the year end, based on relevant information that they have available, including independent valuation reports. At the year end the fair value reserve was £(398,437) (2017 £601,563).

These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

#### **Revenue recognition**

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.

#### **Income tax**

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, 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 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.

# Mont Millais Limited

## Notes to the Abridged Financial Statements *(continued)*

### Year ended 31 March 2018

#### 3. Accounting policies *(continued)*

##### **Tangible assets *(continued)***

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, 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 equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

##### **Investment property**

Investment property is initially recorded at cost, which includes purchase price and any directly attributable expenditure. Investment property is revalued to its fair value at each reporting date and any changes in fair value are recognised in the statement of income. If a reliable measure of fair value is no longer available without undue cost or effort for an item of investment property, it shall be transferred to tangible assets and treated as such until it is expected that fair value will be reliably measurable on an on-going basis. Fair values are determined by the directors and are based on recent independent valuations where available or the experience of the directors in dealing with similar property. The fair value of investment property at the year end was £3.18m (2017 £3.6m) and the movement in fair value during the year was £(1m) (2017 £nil).

##### **Impairment of fixed assets**

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.

For the purposes of impairment testing, 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 largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

##### **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 abridged statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense.

# Mont Millais Limited

## Notes to the Abridged Financial Statements *(continued)*

Year ended 31 March 2018

### 3. Accounting policies *(continued)*

#### Provisions *(continued)*

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 as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

#### Financial instruments

##### Classification

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 entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities. Where shares are issued, any component that creates a financial liability of the Company is presented as a liability in the balance sheet. The corresponding dividends relating to the liability component are charged as interest expense in the profit and loss account.

Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability.

##### Recognition and measurement

The company applies the recognition and measurement principles as set out by FRS102.

Except for loans with other group companies, such instruments are initially measured at transaction price, including transaction costs, and are subsequently carried at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received, after taking into account impairment adjustments.

Loans with other group companies are initially measured at transaction price, including transaction costs, and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

### 4. Tax on (loss)/profit

#### Major components of tax (income)/expense

	2018 £	2017 £
<b>Deferred tax:</b>		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(350,358)	496
<b>Tax on (loss)/profit</b>	<u>(350,358)</u>	<u>496</u>

# Mont Millais Limited

## Notes to the Abridged Financial Statements *(continued)*

### Year ended 31 March 2018

#### 4. Tax on (loss)/profit *(continued)*

##### Reconciliation of tax (income)/expense

The tax assessed on the (loss)/profit on ordinary activities for the year is lower than (2017: lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2017: 20%).

	2018 £	2017 £
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before taxation	<b>(834,106)</b>	83,042
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities by rate of tax	<b>31,520</b>	16,608
Effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes	<b>(2,850)</b>	16,547
Effect of capital allowances and depreciation	<b>(413)</b>	(495)
Group losses surrendered	<b>(28,257)</b>	(32,660)
Deferred Tax movement in the year	<b>(350,358)</b>	496
Tax on (loss)/profit	<b>(350,358)</b>	496

##### Factors that may affect future tax income

There are no factors affecting future tax charges.

#### 5. Tangible assets

	£
<b>Cost or valuation</b>	
At 1 April 2017	3,600,000
Additions	527,153
Revaluations	(1,000,000)
<b>At 31 March 2018</b>	<b>3,127,153</b>
<b>Depreciation</b>	
At 1 April 2017 and 31 March 2018	—
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 31 March 2018	<b>3,127,153</b>
At 31 March 2017	3,600,000

Investment Properties are stated at their fair value as at 31 March 2018. Two of the properties were valued by an independent valuer in June 2018 at £2.6m, this valuation has been taken as the fair value as at the year end. The directors have valued the remaining property based upon their experience in the industry and other group companies having similar properties revalued recently.

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

Included within creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year is an amount of £Nil (2017: £1,624,974) in respect of liabilities payable or repayable by instalments which fall due for payment after more than five years from the reporting date.

The bank loan was repaid in June 2018. The interest rate is variable and linked to the bank base rate. The finance provider, Santander UK Plc, holds a legal charge over the company's properties and fixed and floating charges over other assets.



# **Mont Millais Limited**

## **Notes to the Abridged Financial Statements** *(continued)*

### **Year ended 31 March 2018**

#### **7. Events after the end of the reporting period**

There were no material events up to 17 October 2018, the date of approval of the financial statements by the Board.

#### **8. Summary audit opinion**

The auditor's report for the year dated 17 October 2018 was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Peter Plant BA FCA, for and on behalf of Plant & Co Limited.

#### **9. Related party transactions**

During the year, the company was under the ultimate control of the director in the respect of the operating and financial policies of the company.

The company is associated with other companies through the common directorship and control of Mr. G M Hartland FCCA.

The company has used the exemption granted under FRS 102 section 33.1A, being that related party disclosures do not need to be given of transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member.

#### **10. Controlling party**

At the year end, the company was a wholly subsidiary of Bilbrook Limited, a company registered in Jersey, Channel Islands.

Bilbrook Limited is wholly owned by The Bilbrook Trust, a trust based in Jersey, Channel Islands.