Company registration number: 08775975

Bauer Property Investments Limited Trading as Bauer Property Investments Limited

Unaudited financial statements

31 December 2019



Contents

	Page
Directors and other information	1
Directors report	2
Statement of income and retained earnings	3
Statement of financial position	4 - 5
Notes to the financial statements	6 - 10

Directors and other information

Directors

Mr Jeremy Oldroyd

Mr David Reed

Company number

08775975

Registered office

Chappell House The Green

Datchet SL3 9EH

Business address

Chappell House

The Green Datchet SL3 9EH

Directors report Year ended 31 December 2019

The directors present their report and the unaudited financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2019.

Directors

The directors who served the company during the year were as follows:

Mr Jeremy Oldroyd Mr David Reed

Small company provisions

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 30 June 2020 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr Jeremy Oldroyd

Director

Statement of income and retained earnings Year ended 31 December 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Turnover		21,000	10,200
Cost of sales		(61,358)	(7,830)
Gross (loss)/profit		(40,358)	2,370
Administrative expenses		(3,779)	95,986
Operating (loss)/profit		(44,137)	98,356
Interest payable and similar expenses		(24,000)	(24,022)
(Loss)/profit before taxation	4	(68,137)	74,334
Tax on (loss)/profit		11,583	(20,766)
(Loss)/profit for the financial year and total			
comprehensive income		(56,554) ———	53,568
Retained earnings at the start of the year		117,129	63,561
Retained earnings at the end of the year		60,575	117,129
			

All the activities of the company are from continuing operations.

Statement of financial position 31 December 2019

		20	19	201	18
	Note	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets	_	005 000		005 000	
Tangible assets	5	635,000		635,000	
			635,000		635,000
Current assets					
Stocks	•	2,362,039		-	
Debtors	6	3,643		364	
		2,365,682		364	
Creditors: amounts falling due					
within one year	7	(2,690,923)		(257,468)	
Net current liabilities			(325,241)		(257,104)
Total assets less current liabilities		•	309,759		377,896
Creditors: amounts falling due					
after more than one year	8		(240,000)		(240,000)
and more man one your	•		(210,000)		(2.0,000)
Provisions for liabilities			(9,183)		(20,766)
Net assets			60,576		117,130
				•	`
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			1		1
Profit and loss account			60,575		117,129
Shareholders funds			60,576		117,130

For the year ending 31 December 2019 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 in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

The notes on pages 6 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of financial position (continued) 31 December 2019

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 30 June 2020, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr Jeremy Oldroyd

Director

Company registration number: 08775975

Notes to the financial statements Year ended 31 December 2019

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England. The address of the registered office is Chappell House, The Green, Datchet, SL3 9EH.

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'. The Triennial review 2017 amendments to the standard have been early adopted.

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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 December 2019

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:

Freehold property

- No Depreciation

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.

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.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 December 2019

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. Loss/profit before taxation

Loss/profit before taxation is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2019	2018
	3	£
Fair value adjustments to investment property	<u>.</u> .	(98,486)
Interest payable to group undertakings	24,000	24,000

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 December 2019

_		•	
5.	Tangible assets	Freehold	Total
		property	TOTAL
	· ·	£	£
	Cost		
	At 1 January 2019 and 31 December 2019	635,000 =======	635,000
	Depreciation		
	At 1 January 2019 and 31 December 2019		
	Carrying amount	005.000	225 222
	At 31 December 2019	635,000	635,000
	At 31 December 2018	635,000	635,000
6.	Debtors		
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Other debtors	3,643	364 ======
7.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2019	2018
	Trade creditors	3	£
	Amounts owed to group undertakings and undertakings in which the	3,232	-
	company has a participating interest	2,687,691	257,468
		2,690,923	257,468
_			
8.	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	2019	2018
		2013 £	£
	Amounts owed to group undertakings and undertakings in which the	040.000	040.000
	company has a participating interest	240,000	240,000

9. Related party transactions

Advantage has been taken of the exemption in paragraph 33.1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102 for wholly owned subsidiaries not to disclose transactions with fellow members of the same group.

10. Controlling party

There is no one controlling party.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 December 2019

11. Ultimate parent undertaking

The company's ultimate parent undertaking is Montgomery Property Group Limited, a company registered in Engalnd and Wales. Copies of the consolidated accounts are available from the Registrar of Companies, Companies House, Cardiff