# UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

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# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 APRIL 2017

		2017		2016	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		3,843,133		3,842,348
Current assets				•	
Debtors	5	24,578		23,165	
Cash at bank and in hand		<del></del>		248,765	
0 - 14		305,172		271,930	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(95,341)		(111,698)	
Net current assets			209,831		160,232
Total assets less current liabilities			4,052,964		4,002,580
Provisions for liabilities			(29,948)		(31,461)
Net assets			4,023,016		3,971,119
					====
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		6,500		6,500
Profit and loss reserves			4,016,516		3,964,619
Total equity			4,023,016		3,971,119

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 30 April 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 23.12.2017 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr M N Edwards

Director

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Ramsdell Brick Company Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Highfield Court, Tollgate, Chandlers Ford, Eastleigh, Hampshire, England, SO53 3TY.

#### **Accounting convention**

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements are the first financial statements of Ramsdell Brick Company Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102. The financial statements of Ramsdell Brick Company Limited for the year ended 30 April 2016 were prepared in accordance with previous UK GAAP.

Some of the FRS 102 recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure requirements and accounting policy choices differ from previous UK GAAP. Consequently, the directors have amended certain accounting policies to comply with FRS 102. The directors have also taken advantage of certain exemptions from the requirements of FRS 102 permitted by FRS 102 Chapter 35 'Transition to this FRS'.

The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

#### Turnover

Rental income on assets leased under operating leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

#### Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Land and buildings Freehold Land and buildings Leasehold Fixtures, fittings and equipment

Not depreciated Not depreciated

25% straight line

The director considers that the residual value of the residential properties included within land and buildings freehold is at least equal to the cost or valuation. As a result, no depreciation has been charged in respect of these properties.

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

#### 1 Accounting policies (Continued)

#### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial instruments and include cash in hand and deposits held at call with banks.

#### Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

#### Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the financial asset is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

#### Classification of financial liabilities

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 company after deducting all of its liabilities.

#### Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

#### **Equity instruments**

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the fair value of proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

#### **Taxation**

The tax expense represents the sum of the current tax expense and deferred tax expense. Current tax assets are recognised when tax paid exceeds the tax payable.

Current and deferred tax is charged or credited to profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited to other comprehensive income or equity, when the tax follows the transaction or event it relates to and is also charged or credited to other comprehensive income, or equity.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the entity intends either to settle on the net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting period.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

#### 1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised in respect of all timing differences that exist at the reporting date. Timing differences are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income that arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in different periods from their recognition in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered by the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

#### **Employee benefits**

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

#### Retirement benefits

For defined contribution schemes the amount charged to profit or loss is the contributions payable in the year. Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments.

#### 2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 2 (2016 - 1).

#### 3 Directors' remuneration

	2017 £	2016 £
Remuneration paid to directors	72,917	35,000

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

4	Tangible fixed assets			
		Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Totai
		£	£	£
	Cost			
	At 1 May 2016	3,841,874	495	3,842,369
	Additions	•	1,038	1,038
	At 30 April 2017	3,841,874	1,533	3,843,407
	Depreciation and impairment			
	At 1 May 2016		21	21
	Depreciation charged in the year	-	253	253
	At 30 April 2017	-	274	274
	Carrying amount			
	At 30 April 2017	3,841,874	1,259	3,843,133
	At 30 April 2016	<del></del>	<del>=====</del> 474	3,842,348
	i			

The directors have reviewed the valuations and consider that the value stated above is equal to the open market value of these properties as at 30 April 2016.

Both the freehold and leasehold properties are held as investments properties.

#### 5 Debtors

	•	2017	2016
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Trade debtors	1,362	1,162
	Other debtors	23,216	22,003
		24,578	23,165
6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2017	2016
		£	£
	Trade creditors	20	93
	Corporation tax	15,555	28,764
	Other taxation and social security	10,241	13,497
	Other creditors	69,525	69,344
		95,341	111,698

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

7	Provisions for liabilities		
		2017 £	2016 £
	Deferred tax liabilities	29,948	31,461
		29,948	31,461
•	Oallad a aban and total	<del></del>	
8	Called up share capital	2017	2016
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and not fully paid		
	6,500 Ordinary shares of £1 each	6,500 ————	6,500 ———

The ordinary shares have attached to them full voting rights.

At the year end 65 of the issued shares were called up and fully paid and 6,435 were issued and unpaid.

#### 9 Operating lease commitments

#### Lessor

At the reporting end date the company had contracted with tenants for the following minimum lease payments:

	2017	2016
	£	£
Within one year	334,980	334,980
Between one and five years	698,031	983,157
In over five years	78,936	128,790
•	1,111,947	1,446,927
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