

**Missionbuild Limited**

**Unaudited financial statements**

**31 January 2017**

**Company registration number: 02887902**



# **Missionbuild Limited**

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**Missionbuild Limited**

**Balance sheet  
31 January 2017**

	<b>Note</b>	<b>2017</b>		<b>2016</b>	
		<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	<b>6</b>	56,228		71,783	
Investment properties	<b>7</b>	1,406,627		1,406,627	
			1,462,855		1,478,410
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	<b>8</b>	1,746		703	
Cash at bank and in hand		188,455		222,698	
			190,201		223,401
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	<b>9</b>	(12,929)		(11,508)	
<b>Net current assets</b>			177,272		211,893
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			1,640,127		1,690,303
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	<b>10</b>	(650,070)		(660,492)	
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			(6,357)		-
<b>Net assets</b>			983,700		1,029,811
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital			70		70
Profit and loss account			983,630		1,029,741
<b>Shareholders funds</b>			983,700		1,029,811

For the year ending 31 January 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's responsibilities:

- The shareholders have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476;
- The director acknowledges 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'.

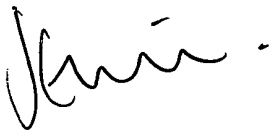
**The notes on pages 3 to 7 form part of these financial statements.**

**Missionbuild Limited**

**Balance sheet (continued)**  
**31 January 2017**

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Profit and loss account has not been delivered.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 17 October 2017, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Jane Elviss', with a small horizontal line at the end.

Jane Elviss  
Director

Company registration number: 02887902

**The notes on pages 3 to 7 form part of these financial statements.**

## **Missionbuild Limited**

### **Notes to the financial statements Year ended 31 January 2017**

#### **1. General information**

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 37/38 West Sunnyside, Sunderland, Tyne & Wear, SR1 1BU.

#### **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.

##### **Transition to FRS 102**

The entity transitioned from previous UK GAAP to FRS 102 as at 1 February 2015. Details of how FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 12.

##### **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.

## **Missionbuild Limited**

### **Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 January 2017**

#### **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:

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.

#### **Investment property**

Investment property is measured initially 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 profit or loss.

If a reliable measure of fair value is not available without undue cost or effort it shall be transferred to tangible assets and accounted for under the cost model until it is expected that fair value will be reliably measurable on an on-going basis.

#### **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 Balance sheet 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.

## Missionbuild Limited

### Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 January 2017

#### 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 are 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. Staff costs

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

#### 5. Profit/loss before taxation

Profit/loss before taxation is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2017	2016
	£	£
Depreciation of tangible assets	15,555	5,735

**Missionbuild Limited**

**Notes to the financial statements (continued)**  
**Year ended 31 January 2017**

**6. Tangible assets**

	Fixtures, fittings and equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>			
<b>At 1 February 2016 and 31 January 2017</b>	43,121	36,349	79,470
<b>Depreciation</b>			
At 1 February 2016	7,687	-	7,687
Charge for the year	6,468	9,087	15,555
<b>At 31 January 2017</b>	14,155	9,087	23,242
<b>Carrying amount</b>			
<b>At 31 January 2017</b>	28,966	27,262	56,228
At 31 January 2016	35,434	36,349	71,783

**7. Investment properties**

	Other investments other than loans £	Total £
<b>Valuation</b>		
<b>At 1 February 2016 and 31 January 2017</b>	1,406,627	1,406,627
<b>Impairment</b>		
<b>At 1 February 2016 and 31 January 2017</b>	-	-
<b>Carrying amount</b>		
<b>At 31 January 2017</b>	1,406,627	1,406,627
At 31 January 2016	1,406,627	1,406,627

In the opinion of the Director there has been no change to the valuation of the investment properties since their original purchase and as such they remain as per the original cost.

**8. Debtors**

	2017 £	2016 £
Other debtors	1,746	703



**Missionbuild Limited**

**Notes to the financial statements (continued)**  
**Year ended 31 January 2017**

**9. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

	<b>2017</b>	2016
	<b>£</b>	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	9,609	8,796
Trade creditors	-	1,343
Other creditors	3,320	1,369
	<u>12,929</u>	<u>11,508</u>

**10. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year**

	<b>2017</b>	2016
	<b>£</b>	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	<u>650,070</u>	<u>660,492</u>

The bank loans represent mortgages that are secured against the investment property portfolio.

**11. Directors advances, credits and guarantees**

During the year there were no advances, credits and guarantees made to the Director.

**12. Transition to FRS 102**

These are the first financial statements that comply with FRS 102. The company transitioned to FRS 102 on 1 February 2015.

**Reconciliation of equity**

No transitional adjustments were required.

**Reconciliation of profit or loss for the year**

No transitional adjustments were required.