

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 08038760

Baker Reynolds & Baker Limited
Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements
30 June 2020

Baker Reynolds & Baker Limited

Statement of Financial Position

30 June 2020

		2020	2019
	Note	£	£
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	5	–	383,600
Tangible assets	6	725,816	714,480
Investments	7	175	175
		<u>725,991</u>	<u>1,098,255</u>
Current assets			
Debtors	8	10,000	10,000
Investments	9	657,489	617,464
Cash at bank and in hand		273,677	33,410
		<u>941,166</u>	<u>660,874</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	129,524	159,113
		<u>811,642</u>	<u>501,761</u>
Net current assets			
		<u>1,537,633</u>	<u>1,600,016</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	11	366,992	441,823
		<u>1,170,641</u>	<u>1,158,193</u>
Net assets			
		<u>1,170,641</u>	<u>1,158,193</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		3	3
Profit and loss account		1,170,638	1,158,190
		<u>1,170,641</u>	<u>1,158,193</u>
Shareholders funds			
		<u>1,170,641</u>	<u>1,158,193</u>

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 Section 1A of 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 statement of income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

For the year ending 30 June 2020 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 .

Baker Reynolds & Baker Limited

Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

30 June 2020

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 29 March 2021 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr S Baker

Director

Company registration number: 08038760

Baker Reynolds & Baker Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 30 June 2020

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 3 Birch House, Harris Business Park, Hanbury Road, Bromsgrove, B60 4DJ.

2. Statement of compliance

These 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 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.

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.

Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful life of that asset as follows:

- 10 years

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

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. 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.

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:

Plant and machinery	-	10% straight line
Fixtures and fittings	-	10% straight line

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.

Investments in associates

Investments in associates accounted for in accordance with the cost model are recorded at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Investments in associates accounted for in accordance with the fair value model are initially recorded at the transaction price. At each reporting date, the investments are measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income/profit or loss. Where it is impracticable to measure fair value reliably without undue cost or effort, the cost model will be adopted. Dividends and other distributions received from the investment are recognised as income without regard to whether the distributions are from accumulated profits of the associate arising before or after the date of acquisition.

Investments in joint ventures

Investments in jointly controlled entities accounted for in accordance with the cost model are recorded at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Investments in jointly controlled entities accounted for in accordance with the fair value model are initially recorded at the transaction price. At each reporting date, the investments are measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income/profit or loss. Where it is impracticable to measure fair value reliably without undue cost or effort, the cost model will be adopted. Dividends and other distributions received from the investment are recognised as income without regard to whether the distributions are from accumulated profits of the joint venture arising before or after the date of acquisition.

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.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received. Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model. Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable. Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset. Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

Financial instruments

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 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. Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 2 (2019: 2).

5. Intangible assets

	Goodwill
	£
Cost	
At 1 July 2019	548,000
Additions	—
Disposals	(548,000)

At 30 June 2020	—

Amortisation	
At 1 July 2019	164,400
Charge for the year	—
Disposals	(164,400)

At 30 June 2020	—

Carrying amount	
At 30 June 2020	—

At 30 June 2019	383,600

6. Tangible assets

	Land and buildings £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 July 2019	699,772	1,837	19,551	721,160
Additions	13,475	—	—	13,475
At 30 June 2020	713,247	1,837	19,551	734,635
Depreciation				
At 1 July 2019	—	1,288	5,392	6,680
Charge for the year	—	184	1,955	2,139
At 30 June 2020	—	1,472	7,347	8,819
Carrying amount				
At 30 June 2020	713,247	365	12,204	725,816
At 30 June 2019	699,772	549	14,159	714,480

7. Investments

	Other investments other than loans £
Cost	
At 1 July 2019 and 30 June 2020	175
Impairment	
At 1 July 2019 and 30 June 2020	—
Carrying amount	
At 30 June 2020	175
At 30 June 2019	175

8. Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Other debtors	10,000	10,000

9. Investments

	2020 £	2019 £
Other investments	617,464	557,464
Investments - additions	40,025	60,000
	657,489	617,464

10. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	21,336	24,599
Trade creditors	—	2,921

Corporation tax	66,022	97,760
Other creditors	42,166	33,833
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	129,524	159,113
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11. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	50,000	—
Other creditors	316,992	441,823
	<u>366,992</u>	<u>441,823</u>

12. Directors' advances, credits and guarantees

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

	Balance brought forward and outstanding	
	2020	2019
	£	£
Mr S Baker	10,000	10,000
Mrs J Baker	10,000	10,000
	<u>20,000</u>	<u>20,000</u>

13. Related party transactions

During the year the company received £389,067 (2019 - £590,780) in Management Charges from Baker Reynolds & Baker Management Ltd, a Company that Baker Reynolds Baker Limited has an investment in. No further transactions with related parties were undertaken such as are required to be disclosed under the FRSSE.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.