

Company Registration No. 08675543 (England and Wales)

**ROBERT IRVING BURNS LIMITED**  
**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

# ROBERT IRVING BURNS LIMITED

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# ROBERT IRVING BURNS LIMITED

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 30 APRIL 2019

		2019		2018	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Goodwill	4		3,000,000		6,042,201
Property, plant and equipment	5		121,545		163,159
Investments	6		152,144		165,140
			<u>3,273,689</u>		<u>6,370,500</u>
<b>Current assets</b>					
Trade and other receivables	7	714,553		1,101,607	
Cash at bank and in hand		949,919		668,355	
		<u>1,664,472</u>		<u>1,769,962</u>	
<b>Current liabilities</b>	8	(806,109)		(1,189,440)	
<b>Net current assets</b>			<u>858,363</u>		<u>580,522</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>4,132,052</u>		<u>6,951,022</u>
<b>Equity</b>					
Called up share capital	9		10,000		10,000
Share premium account			4,030,155		6,930,155
Retained earnings			91,897		10,867
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>4,132,052</u>		<u>6,951,022</u>

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 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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

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.

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 31 January 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

A. Antoniou  
Director

D. Field  
Director

Company Registration No. 08675543

# ROBERT IRVING BURNS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019**

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### **1 Accounting policies**

#### **Company information**

Robert Irving Burns Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 29/30 Fitzroy Square, London, W1T 6LQ.

#### **1.1 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, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

#### **1.2 Revenue**

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for services provided in the normal course of business, net of discounts (if any) and VAT. Revenue is generated from the company's operations which are wholly based in the UK.

Commission earned on sales and lettings of property is recognised on exchange of contract.

In connection with lettings, the company offers the following services:

- 1) Securing the letting for the landlord including rent collection; and
- 2) Managing the letting on behalf of the landlord

Commissions earned on the above services are recognised as follows:

- 1) Commissions earned on securing the lettings are recognised immediately.
- 2) The management fee is invoiced and recognised monthly at a fixed percentage of the monthly rental.

#### **1.3 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill**

Goodwill is amortised over 20 years.

#### **1.4 Property, plant and equipment**

Property, plant and equipment 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:

Fixtures, fittings & equipment	20% straight line
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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.

# ROBERT IRVING BURNS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.5 Non-current investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

Entities in which the company has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

#### 1.6 Impairment of non-current assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

#### 1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

# ROBERT IRVING BURNS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.8 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 in the company's statement of financial position 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 receivables 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 transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

##### **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 payables, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, 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. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

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

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

#### 1.9 Equity instruments

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

#### 1.10 Derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to fair value at each reporting end date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset, whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability.

#### 1.11 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

# ROBERT IRVING BURNS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### **Current tax**

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the income statement because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

#### **Deferred tax**

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the income statement, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

#### **1.12 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 non-current 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.

#### **1.13 Retirement benefits**

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

#### **1.14 Leases**

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

### 2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 54 (2018 - 49).

### 3 Taxation

	2019	2018
	£	£
<b>Current tax</b>		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	94,535	36,625

# ROBERT IRVING BURNS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019

### 3 Taxation (Continued)

### 4 Intangible fixed assets

Goodwill  
£

#### Cost

At 1 May 2018 and 30 April 2019

7,516,133

#### Amortisation and impairment

At 1 May 2018

1,473,931

Amortisation charged for the year

375,807

Impairment charge

2,666,395

At 30 April 2019

4,516,133

#### Carrying amount

At 30 April 2019

3,000,000

At 30 April 2018

6,042,201

More information on the impairment arising in the year is given in note .

### 5 Property, plant and equipment

Plant and  
machinery etc

£

#### Cost

At 1 May 2018

343,737

Additions

31,043

At 30 April 2019

374,780

#### Depreciation and impairment

At 1 May 2018

180,578

Depreciation charged in the year

72,657

At 30 April 2019

253,235

#### Carrying amount

At 30 April 2019

121,545

At 30 April 2018

163,159

# ROBERT IRVING BURNS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019

### 6 Fixed asset investments

	2019 £	2018 £
Investments	152,144	165,140

### Movements in non-current investments

	Shares in group undertakings £
<b>Cost or valuation</b>	
At 1 May 2018	165,140
Additions	43,502
Impairment	(56,498)
At 30 April 2019	152,144
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 30 April 2019	152,144
At 30 April 2018	165,140

### 7 Trade and other receivables

	2019 £	2018 £
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Trade receivables	411,610	658,186
Amounts owed by group undertakings	20,001	180,513
Other receivables	282,942	262,908
	714,553	1,101,607

### 8 Current liabilities

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade payables	77,805	140,864
Corporation tax	94,535	36,626
Other taxation and social security	157,679	176,489
Other payables	476,090	835,461
	806,109	1,189,440

## ROBERT IRVING BURNS LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019

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**9 Called up share capital**

	2019	2018
	£	£
<b>Ordinary share capital</b>		
<b>Issued and fully paid</b>		
10,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	10,000	10,000
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

**10 Operating lease commitments**

**Lessee**

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

2019	2018
£	£
185,641	318,753
<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

**11 Controlling party**

There is no single controlling party.

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.