Registered number: 01301308

GORDON MYTTON DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

UNAUDITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017



COMPANIES HOUSE

GORDON MYTTON DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 01301308

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 APRIL 2017

		-		
Note		2017		2016 £
14016		~		2
4		162,214		162,791
5		342,308		342,308
6		4,432,678		5,863,578
•	•	4,937,200		6,368,677
7	885,216		1,691,746	
8	577,498		594,787	
9	60,833		8,025	
	1,523,547		2,294,558	
10	(3,025,313)		(5,353,631)	
		(1,501,766)	· · · · · ·	(3,059,073,
		3,435,434		3,309,604
11	·	(11,136)		(2,412)
12	(163,417)		(196,827)	
		(163,417)		(196,827)
	,	3,260,881		3,110,365
		-	·	
13		57		57
•		43		43
	•	1,752,319		1,906,810
		1,508,462		1,203,455
	•	3,260,881		3,110,365
	5 6 7 8 9	4 5 6 7 885,216 8 577,498 9 60,833 1,523,547 10 (3,025,313)	Note 4 162,214 5 342,308 6 4,432,678 4,937,200 7 885,216 8 577,498 9 60,833 1,523,547 10 (3,025,313) (1,501,766) 3,435,434 11 (11,136) 12 (163,417) 3,260,881 13 57 43 1,752,319	Note 4

The directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of Companies Act 2006.

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.

GORDON MYTTON DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 01301308

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) AS AT 30 APRIL 2017

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The Company has opted not to file the profit and loss account in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

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

J L Mytton

Director

Date:

The notes on pages 5 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

	Called up share capital	Capital redemption reserve £	Investment property revaluation reserve	Profit and loss account	Total equity
At 1 May 2016	57	43	1,906,810	1,203,455	3,110,365
Comprehensive income for the year					
Profit for the year	-	-	-	150,516	150,516
Surplus on revaluation of freehold					
property	-	-	· -	187,901	187,901
Transfer between other reserves	-	-	(187,901)	-	(187,901)
Transfer between other reserves	-	-	33,410	-	33,410
Other comprehensive income for the year			(154,491)	187,901	33,410
Total comprehensive income for the year			(154,491)	338,417	183,926
Transfer to/from profit and loss account	-		-	(33,410)	(33,410)
Total transactions with owners	-	-	-	(33,410)	(33,410)
At 30 April 2017	57	43	1,752,319	1,508,462	3,260,881

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016

	Called up share capital	Capital redemption reserve		Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£	3	£
At 1 May 2015	57	43	1,898,220	1,330,830	3,229,150
Comprehensive income for the year					
Loss for the year				(35,660)	(35,660)
Surplus on revaluation of freehold			į		
property	-	-	-	2,840	2,840
Transfer between other reserves	-		(2,840)	-	(2,840)
Transfer between reserves	-	-	11,430	-	11,430
Other comprehensive income for	·		·		
the year	-	-	8,590	2,840	11,430
Total comprehensive income for					
the year	-	-	8,590	(32,820)	(24,230)
Dividends: Equity capital	-		-	(83,125)	(83,125)
Transfer to/from profit and loss	-				
account	•	•	-	(11,430)	(11,430)
Total transactions with owners	-	•	-	(94,555)	(94,555)
At 30 April 2016	57	43	1,906,810	1,203,455	3,110,365

The notes on pages 5 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

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

1. General information

Gordon Mytton Development Limited is a private limited company, limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales, with its registered office and principal place of business at 15 Dee Court, Bangor on Dee, Wrexham LL13 0AQ.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

2.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model, other than investment properties, are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Freehold property - 2% on cost
Plant & machinery - 20% on cost
Motor vehicles - 25% on cost
Fixtures & fittings - 20% on cost

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Profit and loss account.

2.4 Investment property

Investment property is carried at fair value determined annually by external valuers and derived from the current market rents and investment property yields for comparable real estate, adjusted if necessary for any difference in the nature, location or condition of the specific asset. No depreciation is provided. Changes in fair value are recognised in the Profit and loss account.

2.5 Valuation of investments

Investments in unlisted Company shares, whose market value can be reliably determined, are remeasured to market value at each balance sheet date. Gains and losses on remeasurement are recognised in the Profit and loss account for the period. Where market value cannot be reliably determined, such investments are stated at historic cost less impairment.

2.6 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.7 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.9 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Profit and loss account.

2.10 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.11 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Profit and loss account over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.12 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting. Dividends on shares recognised as liabilities are recognised as expenses and classified within interest payable.

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Profit and loss account when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.14 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Profit and loss account using the effective interest method.

2.15 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in the Profit and loss account in the year in which they are incurred.

2.16 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Profit and loss account in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance sheet.

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.17 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Profit and loss account, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

3. Employees

Staff costs, including directors' remuneration, were as follows:

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 7 (2016 - 7).

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

4. Tangible fixed assets

Freehold property £	Plant & machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Fixtures & fittings	Total £
200,000	208,348	67,125	45,452	520,925
-	-	20,074	-	20,074
-	(208,348)	(26,690)	-	(235,038)
200,000	-	60,509	45,452	305,961
49,400	207,381	57,016	44,337	358,134
4,200	-	15,127	357	19,684
-	(207,381)	(26,690)	-	(234,071)
53,600		45,453	44,694	143,747
146,400	<u> </u>	15,056	758	162,214
150,600	967	10,109	1,115	162,791
	200,000 - - 200,000 49,400 4,200 - 53,600	property £ 200,000 208,348 (208,348) 200,000 (207,381) 53,600 - 146,400 (207,381)	property £ machinery £ 200,000 208,348 67,125 20,074 - (208,348) (26,690) 200,000 - 60,509 49,400 207,381 57,016 4,200 - 15,127 - (207,381) (26,690) 53,600 - 45,453	property E

Freehold land and buildings above include investment properties. The investment properties were valued in February 2010 on the basis of open market values, by GVA Grimley Ltd, and the directors revalued the assets in 2013. The directors have revalued the domestic investment properties, on the basis of their open market values, to values they consider appropriate at 30th April 2017.

The net book value of land and buildings may be further analysed as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Freehold	146,400	150,600
	146,400	150,600

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

5. Fixed asset investments

	•
•	Unlisted investments £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 May 2016	342,308
At 30 April 2017	342,308
	,
Net book value	
At 30 April 2017	342,308
At 30 April 2016	342,308

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

_		
6	Investment proper	h,
U.	MIAESHIIEHT DIODEL	LV

		Freehold investment property £
Valuation		
At 1 May 2016		5,863,578
Additions at cost		32,000
Disposals		(1,462,900)
At 30 April 2017	-	4,432,678
The 2017 valuations were made by the company's directors, on an open made basis.	rket value fo	r existing use
•	2017 £	2016 £
Revaluation reserves		
At 1 May 2016	1,906,810	1,898,220
Net deficit in movement properties	(187,901)	(2,840)
At 30 April 2017	1,718,909	1,895,380
If the Investment properties had been accounted for under the historic or properties would have been measured as follows:	ost accounti	ing rules, the
	2017 £	2016 £
Historic cost	2,715,479	3,951,943
=	2,715,479	3,951,943
Stocks		
	•	

7.

Raw materials and consumables

1,691,746

1,691,746

885,216

885,216

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

8.	Debtors		
		2017 £	2016 £
	Due after more than one year	L	2
	Other debtors	117,064	114,959
		117,064	114,959
	Due within one year		
	Trade debtors	32,835	61,430
	Other debtors	425,370	414,909
	Prepayments and accrued income	2,229	3,489
		577,498	594,787
9.	Cash and cash equivalents		
.	outil and outil oquivalents		
	and the second s	2017 £	2016 £
	Cash at bank and in hand	60,833	8,025
	Less: bank overdrafts	(2,535,626)	(4,641,141)
		(2,474,793)	(4,633,116)

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

10. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Bank overdrafts	2,535,626	4,641,141
Trade creditors	129,089	230,224
Corporation tax	37,830	-
Other taxation and social security	38,931	37,617
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	6,066	3,202
Other creditors	224,868	313,878
Accruals and deferred income	52,903	127,569
	3,025,313	5,353,631

The bank loans and overdrafts are secured on the company's freehold property, land for development and work in progress.

Hire purchase obligations are secured on the underlying assets.

11. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	11,136	2,412
	11,136	2,412

Secured loans

Hire purchase obligations are secured on the underlying assets.

12. Deferred taxation

	2017 £
At beginning of year	196,827
Charged to profit or loss	(33,410)
At end of year	163,417

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

12. Deferred taxation (continued)

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

2017

57

Deferred tax on property revaluation

163,417

163,417

13. Share capital

2017	2016
£	£

Shares classified as equity

Allotted, called up and fully paid

57 Ordinary shares shares of £1 each

57

14. Pension commitments

The Company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Company to the fund and amounted to £6,340 (2016 - £5,919). Contributions totalling £0 (2016 - £0) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date

15. Related party transactions

The directors of the company have made loans to the company. The balances due from the company at 30th April 2017 were:

G Mytton

£142,440

J L Mytton

£60.839

Ms V J Mytton

£47,352

The loans were interest free and no terms have been agreed for their repayment.

16. Controlling party

In the opinion of the directors the company is controlled by J L Mytton.

17. First time adoption of FRS 102

The Company transitioned to FRS 102 from previously extant UK GAAP as at 1 May 2015. The impact of the transition to FRS 102 is as follows:

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

Reconciliation of equity at 1 May 2015		
	Note	£
Equity at 1 May 2015 under previous UK GAAP		3,457,936
Resstatement of deferred tax on revaluation		(208,257)
Restatement of debtor due in more than one year		(20,529)
Equity shareholders funds at 1 May 2015 under FRS 102		3,229,150
Reconciliation of equity at 30 April 2016		
Equity at 30 April 2016 under previous UK GAAP	Note	£ 3,325,703
Restatement of deferred tax on revaluation		(196,827)
Restatement of deletred tax of revalidation Restatement of debtor due in more than one year	,	(18,511)
Equity shareholders funds at 30 April 2016 under FRS 102		3,110,365
Reconciliation of profit and loss account for the year ended 30 April 2016		
Profit for the year under previous UK GAAP		£ (49,108)
Release of deferred tax on revaluation		11,430
Interest release on debtor due in more than one year		2,018
Loss for the year ended 30 April 2016 under FRS 102		(35,660)

The following were changes in accounting policies arising from the transition to FRS 102:

- 1 Provision for deferred tax on the revaluation of property.
- 2 Discounting value of debtors due in more than one year.