

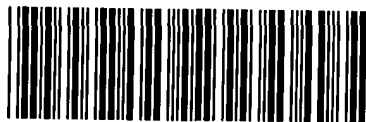
Company Registration No. 00226797 (England and Wales)

K Laundry Limited

**Unaudited financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2017**

Pages for filing with the Registrar

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05/09/2018
COMPANIES HOUSE

Saffery Champness
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

K Laundry Limited

Company information

Directors	Robert McK Swan Clive Jones
Secretary	Clive Jones
Company number	00226797
Registered office	Northwood Road Ramsgate Kent CT12 6RR
Accountants	Saffery Champness LLP Midland House 2 Poole Road Bournemouth Dorset BH2 5QY
Bankers	National Westminster Bank plc 53 High Street Ramsgate Kent CT16 6RR

K Laundry Limited

Contents

	Page
Balance sheet	2 - 3
Notes to the financial statements	4 - 8

K Laundry Limited

Chartered Accountants' report to the Board of Directors on the preparation of the unaudited statutory financial statements of K Laundry Limited for the year ended 31 December 2017

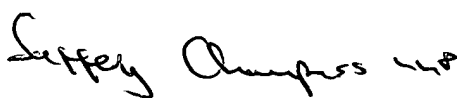
In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of K Laundry Limited for the year ended 31 December 2017 set out on pages to 8 from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

As a practising member firm of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW), we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at <http://www.icaew.com/en/members/regulations-standards-and-guidance>.

This report is made solely to the Board of Directors of K Laundry Limited, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter dated 30 March 2017. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of K Laundry Limited and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the Board of Directors of K Laundry Limited, as a body, in this report in accordance with ICAEW Technical Release 07/16 AAF. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than K Laundry Limited and its Board of Directors as a body, for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that K Laundry Limited has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of K Laundry Limited. You consider that K Laundry Limited is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of K Laundry Limited. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.



Saffery Champness LLP

16 August 2018

Chartered Accountants

Midland House
2 Poole Road
Bournemouth
Dorset
BH2 5QY

K Laundry Limited

Balance sheet

As at 31 December 2017

	Notes	£	2017 £	£	2016 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		431,539		406,579
Current assets					
Stocks		11,780		15,620	
Debtors		245,805		256,182	
Cash at bank and in hand		543,708		495,896	
		801,293		767,698	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year					
		(206,180)		(231,357)	
Net current assets			595,113		536,341
Total assets less current liabilities			1,026,652		942,920
Provisions for liabilities			(33,860)		(26,520)
Net assets			992,792		916,400
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	4		24,222		24,222
Capital redemption reserve			9,528		9,528
Profit and loss reserves			959,042		882,650
Total equity			992,792		916,400

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006 all of the members of the company have consented to the preparation of abridged financial statements pursuant to paragraph 1A of Schedule 1 to the Small Companies and Groups (Accounts and Directors' Report) Regulations (S.I. 2008/409)(b).

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 December 2017 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 Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

K Laundry Limited

Balance sheet (continued)
As at 31 December 2017

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 16 August 2018 and are signed on its behalf by:

Clive Jones
Director

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Clive Jones', is written over the printed name and title.

Company Registration No. 00226797

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

K Laundry Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Northwood Road, Ramsgate, Kent, CT12 6RR.

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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

1.3 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	over 50 years
Plant and machinery	over 5 years
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	over 3 to 5 years
Motor vehicles	over 3 to 5 years

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 31 December 2017

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.4 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible 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.

1.5 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.6 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand 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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2017

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.7 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 balance sheet 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 debtors, 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 creditors, 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 creditors 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 creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.8 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the 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.

1.9 Taxation

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

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2017

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 profit and loss account 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. Where items recognised in other comprehensive income or equity are chargeable to or deductible for tax purposes, the resulting current or deferred tax expense or income is presented in the same component of comprehensive income or equity as the transaction or other event that resulted in the tax expense or income. 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.

1.10 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.

1.11 Retirement benefits

The pension costs charged in the financial statements represent the contributions payable by the company relating to the year.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 53 (2016 - 56).

K Laundry Limited**Notes to the financial statements (continued)**
For the year ended 31 December 2017**3 Tangible fixed assets**

	Total £
Cost	
At 1 January 2017	1,144,117
Additions	121,846
Disposals	(11,000)
At 31 December 2017	1,254,963
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 January 2017	737,538
Depreciation charged in the year	96,886
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(11,000)
At 31 December 2017	823,424
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2017	431,539
At 31 December 2016	406,579

4 Called up share capital

	2017 £	2016 £
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
24,222 Ordinary shares of £1 each	24,222	24,222
	24,222	24,222