Company Registration No. 00758754 (England	l and Wales)
MAURICE EAMES DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED	
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 AUGUST 2019	
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR	

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# BALANCE SHEET

### AS AT 29 AUGUST 2019

		2019		2018	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		274		366
Current assets					
Debtors	4	365,161		386,535	
Cash at bank and in hand		3,079		4,072	
		368,240		390,607	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one	_	(244.050)		(220 574)	
year	5	(314,958)		(339,571)	
Net current assets			53,282		51,036
Total assets less current liabilities			53,556		51,402
Provisions for liabilities			(60)		(60)
Net assets			53,496		51,342
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss reserves			53,396		51,242
Total equity			53,496		51,342

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 29 August 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.

# BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 29 AUGUST 2019

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 1 September 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

Ms J Gay

Director

Company Registration No. 00758754

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 AUGUST 2019

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Maurice Eames Developments Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 29 Avenue Road, Bexleyheath, DA7 4EP.

#### 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 a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest  $\pounds$ .

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

#### 1.2 Turnover

Turnover comprises revenue recognised by the company from the provision of building maintenance services during the period, exclusive of Value Added Tax and trade discounts.

#### 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:

Plant and equipment

25 % reducing balance

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.

#### 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).

### 1.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

### 1.6 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.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 AUGUST 2019

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors 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 . 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 and loans from fellow group companies, are initially recognised at transaction price. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

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

#### 1.7 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.

### 1.8 Taxation

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

#### 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. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, 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.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 AUGUST 2019

1	Accounting policies	(Continued)

### 1.9 Employee benefits

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.

# 2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

		2019	2018
		Number	Number
	Total	5	5
3	Tangible fixed assets		
			Plant and
			machinery etc
	Cost		£
	At 30 August 2018 and 29 August 2019		8,864
	Depreciation and impairment		
	At 30 August 2018		8,498
	Depreciation charged in the year		92
	At 29 August 2019		8,590
	Carrying amount		
	At 29 August 2019		274
	At 29 August 2018		366
	At 29 August 2016		
4	Debtors		
-		2019	2018
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Trade debtors	54,479	35,143
	Corporation tax recoverable	6,530	6,530
	Other debtors	304,152	344,862
		365,161	386,535

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 AUGUST 2019

5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2019	2018
		£	£
	Trade creditors	272,835	295,160
	Corporation tax	57	57
	Other taxation and social security	-	2,379
	Other creditors	42,066	41,975
		314,958	339,571

## 6 Related party transactions

### Transactions with related parties

During the year the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

At the balance sheet date a director, Mr N Hill was owed £23,500 (2018 £23,500). This loan is interest free and repayable on demand.

At the balance sheet date a director, Mr RAK Bacon was owed £2,037 (2018 £2,037). Interest of £Nil (2018 £298) was charged to the director on this loan during the period.

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.