

Company Registration No. 00897284 (England and Wales)

JOHNSONS (BURSCOUGH) LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2019

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JOHNSONS (BURSCOUGH) LIMITED

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JOHNSONS (BURSCOUGH) LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2019

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		723,555		679,815
Current assets					
Stocks		15,110		19,626	
Debtors	4	360,095		336,913	
Cash at bank and in hand		74,281		115,133	
		<u>449,486</u>		<u>471,672</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(171,412)</u>		<u>(203,027)</u>	
Net current assets			278,074		268,645
Total assets less current liabilities			1,001,629		948,460
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		(83,956)		(29,852)
Provisions for liabilities			<u>(91,123)</u>		<u>(92,840)</u>
Net assets			<u>826,550</u>		<u>825,768</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7		3,000		3,000
Profit and loss reserves			823,550		822,768
Total equity			<u>826,550</u>		<u>825,768</u>

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 28 February 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.

JOHNSONS (BURSCOUGH) LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2019

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 24 June 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr I Johnson
Director

Company Registration No. 00897284

JOHNSONS (BURSCOUGH) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Johnsons (Burscough) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 3 Red Cat Lane, Burscough, L40 0RD.

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 represents amounts receivable for haulage work undertaken net of VAT and trade discounts.

1.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Land and buildings Freehold	no depreciation charge
Plant and machinery	15% on written down value
Motor vehicles	25% on written down value

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). 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.

JOHNSONS (BURSCOUGH) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.5 Stocks

Stocks represent tyres, wagon parts and fuel at cost.

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.

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 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.

The company has no financial assets which fall to be classified as other financial assets in these financial statements.

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.

JOHNSONS (BURSCOUGH) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans and loans from fellow group companies, 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 receipts 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.

Other financial liabilities

The company has no financial liabilities that fall to be classified as other financial liabilities in these financial statements.

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.

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. Such 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.

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.

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.

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.

JOHNSONS (BURSCOUGH) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.11 Retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution scheme for the directors. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company. The annual contributions payable are charged to the profit and loss account.

1.12 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 19 (2018 - 20).

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings Freehold	Plant and machinery	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
At 1 March 2018	64,763	50,927	1,951,876	2,067,566
Additions	-	1,800	250,423	252,223
Disposals	-	-	(225,864)	(225,864)
At 28 February 2019	64,763	52,727	1,976,435	2,093,925
Depreciation and impairment				
At 1 March 2018	-	39,471	1,348,280	1,387,751
Depreciation charged in the year	-	1,853	150,310	152,163
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	-	(169,544)	(169,544)
At 28 February 2019	-	41,324	1,329,046	1,370,370
Carrying amount				
At 28 February 2019	64,763	11,403	647,389	723,555
At 28 February 2018	64,763	11,455	603,597	679,815

JOHNSONS (BURSCOUGH) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2019

4 Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	259,489	240,896
Amounts owed by group undertakings	39,750	39,750
Other debtors	42,752	11,538
Prepayments and accrued income	18,104	44,729
	<u>360,095</u>	<u>336,913</u>

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade creditors	69,408	74,927
Taxation and social security	9,128	61,976
Other creditors	92,876	66,124
	<u>171,412</u>	<u>203,027</u>

6 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	Notes	2019 £	2018 £
Obligations under finance leases		83,919	29,815
Other borrowings		37	37
		<u>83,956</u>	<u>29,852</u>

7 Called up share capital

	2019 £	2018 £
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
3,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	3,000	3,000
	<u>3,000</u>	<u>3,000</u>

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.