
HUGGINS & SQUIRE LTD

UNAUDITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2018

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2018

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies for the Company's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

HUGGINS & SQUIRE LTD
REGISTERED NUMBER: 01195904

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 JANUARY 2018

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	16,656	20,969
		<u>16,656</u>	<u>20,969</u>
Current assets			
Stocks	5	107,342	74,959
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	100,446	50,111
Cash at bank and in hand	7	100	100
		<u>207,888</u>	<u>125,170</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	196,710	153,824
Net current assets/(liabilities)		<u>11,178</u>	<u>(28,654)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>27,834</u>	<u>(7,685)</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9	-	(5,401)
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax	12	(2,317)	(3,479)
		<u>(2,317)</u>	<u>(3,479)</u>
Net assets/(liabilities)		<u><u>25,517</u></u>	<u><u>(16,565)</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		25,188	25,188
Profit and loss account		329	(41,753)
		<u><u>25,517</u></u>	<u><u>(16,565)</u></u>

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 JANUARY 2018

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.

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 statement of comprehensive income 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 on 31 October 2018.

.....
M. Collis
Director

The notes on pages 4 to 11 form part of these financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2018**

1. General information

The legal form of the entity is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales and the registered address is situated at Pilgrim House, Packhorse Road, Gerrads Cross SL9 7QE.

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.

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2.3 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income using the effective interest method.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income 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.

2.5 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year in which they are incurred.

2.6 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 Statement of Comprehensive Income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Statement of Financial Position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.7 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, 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 reporting 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 Statement of Financial Position 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 reporting date.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2018**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model 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.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, on a reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Motor vehicles	-	25%
Fixtures and fittings	-	10%

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 Statement of Comprehensive Income.

2.9 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 reporting 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.

2.10 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.

2.11 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.

2.12 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.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2018**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.13 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 Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Statement of Financial Position 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 Statement of Financial Position.

2.14 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument 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.

2.15 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.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 6 (2017 - 4).

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2018**

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Motor vehicles £	Fixtures and fittings £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 February 2017	30,080	35,124	65,204
At 31 January 2018	30,080	35,124	65,204
Depreciation			
At 1 February 2017	15,304	28,931	44,235
Charge for the year on owned assets	-	619	619
Charge for the year on financed assets	3,694	-	3,694
At 31 January 2018	18,998	29,550	48,548
Net book value			
At 31 January 2018	<u>11,082</u>	<u>5,574</u>	<u>16,656</u>
At 31 January 2017	<u>14,776</u>	<u>6,193</u>	<u>20,969</u>

The net book value of assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts, included above, are as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
Motor vehicles	11,082	14,776
	<u>11,082</u>	<u>14,776</u>

5. Stocks

	2018 £	2017 £
Work in progress (goods to be sold)	75,000	39,959
Finished goods and goods for resale	32,342	35,000
	<u>107,342</u>	<u>74,959</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2018

6. Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade debtors	32,100	13,292
Other debtors	68,346	36,819
	<u>100,446</u>	<u>50,111</u>

7. Cash and cash equivalents

	2018 £	2017 £
Cash at bank and in hand	100	100
Less: bank overdrafts	(67,703)	(40,907)
	<u>(67,603)</u>	<u>(40,807)</u>

8. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Bank overdrafts	67,703	40,907
Trade creditors	54,475	54,883
Corporation tax	18,721	-
Other taxation and social security	44,378	41,480
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	5,042	8,102
Other creditors	4,461	6,632
Accruals and deferred income	1,930	1,820
	<u>196,710</u>	<u>153,824</u>

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

	2018 £	2017 £
Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	-	5,401
	<u>-</u>	<u>5,401</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2018

10. Hire purchase and finance leases

Minimum lease payments under hire purchase fall due as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
Within one year	5,042	8,102
Between 1-5 years	-	5,401
	<u>5,042</u>	<u>13,503</u>

11. Financial instruments

	2018 £	2017 £
Financial assets		
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

12. Deferred taxation

	2018 £
At beginning of year	(3,480)
Charged to profit or loss	1,163
At end of year	<u>(2,317)</u>

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
Accelerated capital allowances	(2,316)	(3,480)
	<u>(2,316)</u>	<u>(3,480)</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2018**

13. 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 £3,248 (2017 - £2,575). Contributions totalling £1,613 (2017 - £1693) were payable to the fund at the reporting date and are included in creditors.

14. Transactions with directors

Included in creditors amounts falling due within one year is an amount of £22 (2017 - 2,055) due to the directors. The outstanding amounts are free of interest and repayable on demand.

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.