PROTECTAHOME LIMITED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 31 AUGUST 2019

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COMPANIES HOUSE

BALANCE SHEET

31 August 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
FIXED ASSETS Tangible assets	5	125,091	110,789
CURRENT ASSETS Stocks Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	7	4,250 898,736 150,440 1,053,426	4,250 874,544 135,450 1,014,244
CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year	8	(651,664)	(620,351)
NET CURRENT ASSETS		401,762	393,893
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		526,853	504,682
CREDITORS: amounts falling due after more than one year	9	(56,555)	(40,649)
PROVISIONS		(13,251)	(13,274)
NET ASSETS		457,047	450,759
CAPITAL AND RESERVES Called up share capital Profit and loss account		30,000 427,047	30,000 420,759
SHAREHOLDERS FUNDS		457,047	450,759

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the profit and loss account has not been delivered.

For the year ending 31 August 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- 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;
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on $0.03 \log 12.600$, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr G J Briscoe

Director

Company registration number: 01476443

The notes on pages 2 to 6 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 August 2019

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Usk House, Langstone Business Park, Langstone, Newport, NP18 2LH.

2. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Consolidation

The company has taken advantage of the option not to prepare consolidated financial statements contained in Section 398 of the Companies Act 2006 on the basis that the company and its subsidiary undertakings comprise a small group.

Turnover

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account is derived from ordinary activities and represents invoiced sales exclusive of Value Added Tax.

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Operating leases

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Year ended 31 August 2019

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Leasehold Property Plant & Machinery Fixtures & Fittings Motor Vehicles - Over the life of the lease

25% straight line 25% straight line 20% straight line

Investments

Fixed asset investments are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Listed investments are measured at fair value with changes in fair value being recognised in profit or loss.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are recognised in the balance sheet as assets and liabilities at the lower of the fair value of the assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments, which is determined at the inception of the lease term. Any initial direct costs of the lease are added to the amount recognised as an asset.

Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method. Finance charges are allocated to each period so as to produce a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Year ended 31 August 2019

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the balance sheet and the amount of the provision as an expense.

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. EMPLOYEE NUMBERS

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 29 (2018: 30).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Year ended 31 August 2019

5. TANGIBLE ASSETS

	Land and buildings £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost					
At 1 September 2018	30,466	56,527	59,008	222,051	368,052
Additions	_	389	1,275	72,640	74,304
Disposals	_	_	_	(26,250)	(26,250)
At 31 August 2019	30,466	56,916	60,283	268,441	416,106
Depreciation					
At 1 September 2018	28,543	53,680	52,349	122,691	257,263
Charge for the year	1,923	1,341	3,218	39,082	45,564
Disposals		_	_	(11,812)	(11,812)
At 31 August 2019	30,466	55,021	55,567	149,961	291,015
Carrying amount					
At 31 August 2019	_	1,895	4,716	118,480	125,091
At 31 August 2018	1,923	2,847	6,659	99,360	110,789

6. INVESTMENTS

	Shares in group undertaking s £
Cost At 1 September 2018 and 21 August 2010	1,040
At 1 September 2018 and 31 August 2019	
Impairment At 1 September 2018 and 31 August 2019	1,040
Carrying amount At 31 August 2019	
At 31 August 2018	-

The company owns 100% of the issued ordinary share capital of Protection Treatments Limited and Protectahome Pest Control Limited. Both companies are dormant.

7. DEBTORS

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade debtors	228,750	216,227
Amounts owed by group undertakings and undertakings in which the		
company has a participating interest	666,963	654,136
Other debtors	3,023	4,181
	898,736	874,544

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Year ended 31 August 2019

8. CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	43,627	34,840
Trade creditors	169,111	142,761
Amounts owed to group undertakings and undertakings in which the		
company has a participating interest	340	40
Corporation tax	43,176	18,049
Social security and other taxes	59,500	60, 44 2
Other creditors	335,910	364,219
	651,664	620,351

The overdraft is secured by a fixed and floating charge over the assets of the company.

Included within other creditors is an amount of £33,835 (2018 - £37,009) relating to assets which are held under hire purchase agreements. This amount is therefore secured on the assets to which the hire purchase agreements relate.

9. CREDITORS: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2019	2018
	£	£
Other creditors	56,555	40,649

Included within other creditors is an amount of £56,555 (2018 - £40,649) relating to assets which are held under hire purchase agreements. This amount is therefore secured on the assets to which the hire purchase agreements relate.

10. OPERATING LEASES

The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Not later than 1 year	37,588	50,132
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	139,204	160,915
	176,792	211,047

11. CONTROLLING PARTY

During the year the shares of Protectahome Limited were transferred from Betterstyle Limited to Protectahome Group Limited, making it a wholly owned subsidiary of Protectahome Group Limited. It regards Protectahome Group Limited as its ultimate parent undertaking.