

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 01476443

PROTECTAHOME LIMITED

FILLETED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 August 2020

PROTECTAHOME LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 August 2020

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PROTECTAHOME LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

31 August 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
FIXED ASSETS			
Tangible assets	5	132,977	125,091
CURRENT ASSETS			
Stocks		4,250	4,250
Debtors	7	1,164,321	898,736
Cash at bank and in hand		100,301	150,440
		1,268,872	1,053,426
CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year	8	(718,124)	(651,664)
NET CURRENT ASSETS		550,748	401,762
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		683,725	526,853
CREDITORS: amounts falling due after more than one year	9	(249,369)	(56,555)
PROVISIONS		(14,791)	(13,251)
NET ASSETS		419,565	457,047
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital		30,000	30,000
Profit and loss account		389,565	427,047
SHAREHOLDERS FUNDS		419,565	457,047

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 Section 1A of 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 2020 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 .

PROTECTAHOME LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (continued)

31 August 2020

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 26 May 2021 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr G J Briscoe

Director

Company registration number: 01476443

PROTECTAHOME LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 August 2020

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.

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.

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	-	Over the life of the lease
Plant & Machinery	-	25% straight line
Fixtures & Fittings	-	25% straight line
Motor Vehicles	-	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.

Investments in associates

Investments in associates accounted for in accordance with the cost model are recorded at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Investments in associates accounted for in accordance with the fair value model are initially recorded at the transaction price. At each reporting date, the investments are measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income/profit or loss. Where it is impracticable to measure fair value reliably without undue cost or effort, the cost model will be adopted. Dividends and other distributions received from the investment are recognised as income without regard to whether the distributions are from accumulated profits of the associate arising before or after the date of acquisition.

Investments in joint ventures

Investments in jointly controlled entities accounted for in accordance with the cost model are recorded at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Investments in jointly controlled entities accounted for in accordance with the fair value model are initially recorded at the transaction price. At each reporting date, the investments are measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income/profit or loss. Where it is impracticable to measure fair value reliably without undue cost or effort, the cost model will be adopted. Dividends and other distributions received from the investment are recognised as income without regard to whether the distributions are from accumulated profits of the joint venture arising before or after the date of acquisition.

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date. For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

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.

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 (2019: 29).

5. TANGIBLE ASSETS

	Long leasehold property £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost					
At 1 September 2019	30,466	56,916	60,283	268,441	416,106
Additions	—	1,927	9,850	39,709	51,486
Disposals	—	—	—	(24,640)	(24,640)
At 31 August 2020	30,466	58,843	70,133	283,510	442,952
Depreciation					
At 1 September 2019	30,466	55,021	55,567	149,961	291,015
Charge for the year	—	1,101	3,762	38,737	43,600
Disposals	—	—	—	(24,640)	(24,640)
At 31 August 2020	30,466	56,122	59,329	164,058	309,975
Carrying amount					
At 31 August 2020	—	2,721	10,804	119,452	132,977
At 31 August 2019	—	1,895	4,716	118,480	125,091

6. INVESTMENTS

	Shares in group undertakings £
Cost	
At 1 September 2019 and 31 August 2020	1,040

Impairment	
At 1 September 2019 and 31 August 2020	1,040

Carrying amount	
At 31 August 2020	—

At 31 August 2019	—

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

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade debtors	211,365	228,750
Amounts owed by group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest	946,917	666,963
Other debtors	6,039	3,023
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	1,164,321	898,736
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8. CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	10,311	43,627
Trade creditors	148,432	169,111
Amounts owed to group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest	40	340
Corporation tax	30,870	43,176
Social security and other taxes	74,496	59,500
Other creditors	453,975	335,910
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	718,124	651,664
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The overdraft is secured by a fixed and floating charge over the assets of the company.

Included within other creditors is an amount of £36,477 (2019 - £33,835) 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.

Included within other creditors is an amount of £10,200 (2019 - £nil) secured on the assets of the company.

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

	2020 £	2019 £
Other creditors	249,369	56,555
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Included within other creditors is an amount of £58,199 (2019 - £56,555) 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.

Included within other creditors is an amount of £191,170 (2019 - £nil) secured on the assets of the company.

Included within creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year is an amount of £28,441 (2019: £Nil) in respect of liabilities payable or repayable by instalments which fall due for payment after more than five years from the reporting date.

10. OPERATING LEASES

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

	2020	2019
	£	£
Not later than 1 year	37,225	37,588
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	55,151	139,204
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	92,376	176,792
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11. CONTROLLING PARTY

Protectahome Group Limited, is the company's ultimate parent undertaking. The company is incorporated in England & Wales and its registered office is Usk House, Langstone Business Park, Priory Drive, Newport, Gwent, NP18 2LH.

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.