ROEBUCK & HOLMES LIMITED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2017

ROEBUCK & HOLMES LIMITED Unaudited Financial Statements For The Year Ended 30 November 2017

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ROEBUCK & HOLMES LIMITED Balance Sheet As at 30 November 2017

Registered number: 01578088

		2017		2016	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible Assets	3		188,794		164,987
			100 704		164 007
CURRENT ASSETS			188,794		164,987
Stocks	4	89,500		129,200	
Debtors	- 5	189,989		162,275	
Cash at bank and in hand		137,583		215,049	
		417,072		506,524	
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year	6	(269,262)		(233,017)	
NET CURRENT ASSETS (LIABILITIES)			147,810		273,507
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			336,604		438,494
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due After More Than One Year	7		(9,749)		-
NET ASSETS			326,855		438,494
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	9		100		100
Profit and Loss Account			326,755		438,394
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			326,855		438,494

ROEBUCK & HOLMES LIMITED Balance Sheet (continued) As at 30 November 2017

For the year ending 30 November 2017 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 in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.
- These accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.
- The company has taken advantage of section 444(1) of the Companies Act 2006 and opted not to deliver to the registrar a copy of the company's Profit and Loss Account.

On behalf of the board
Mr Robert Holmes
28/08/2018
The notes on pages 3 to 7 form part of these financial statements.

1. Accounting Policies

1.1. Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the FRS 102 Section 1A Small Entities - The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

1.2. Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and from the rendering of services. Turnover is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances.

Sale of goods

Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods has transferred to the buyer. This is usually at the point that the customer has signed for the delivery of the goods.

Rendering of services

Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs. Turnover is only recognised to the extent of recoverable expenses when the outcome of a contract cannot be estimated reliably.

1.3. Tangible Fixed Assets and Depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost of the fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives on the following bases:

Freehold 2% straight line
Plant & Machinery 15% reducing balance
Motor Vehicles 25% reducing balance
Fixtures & Fittings 25% straight line

1.4. Leasing and Hire Purchase Contracts

Assets obtained under hire purchase contracts and finance leases are capitalised as tangible fixed assets. Assets acquired under finance leases are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Assets acquired under hire purchase contracts are depreciated over their useful lives. Finance leases are those where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership are assumed by the company. Obligations under such agreements are included in the creditors net of the finance charge allocated to future periods. The finance element of the rental payment is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of charge on the net obligation outstanding in each period.

Rentals applicable to operating leases where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership remain with the lessor are charged to profit and loss account as incurred.

1.5. Stocks and Work in Progress

Stocks and work in progress are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value after making due allowance for obsolete and slow-moving stocks. Cost includes all direct costs and an appropriate proportion of fixed and variable overheads. Work-in-progress is reflected in the accounts on a contract by contract basis by recording turnover and related costs as contract activity progresses.

1.6. Taxation

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

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the statement of comprehensive income because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other year and 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 end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax is recognised on timing differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable timing differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible timing differences can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period 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 assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Deferred tax liabilities are presented within provisions for liabilities and deferred tax assets within debtors. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and asset reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Current or deferred tax for the year is recognised in profit or loss, except when they related to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

2. Average Number of Employees

Average number of employees, including directors, during the year was 23 (2016 : 21).

3. Tangible Assets

3. Tangible Assets				
	Land & Property			
	Freehold	Plant & Machinery	Motor Vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
As at 1 December 2016	116,680	309,230	118,803	544,713
Additions	25,142	13,535	33,908	72,585
Disposals			(47,941)	<u>(47,941)</u>
As at 30 November 2017	141,822	322,765	104,770	569,357
Depreciation				
As at 1 December 2016	52,838	273,184	53,704	379,726
Provided during the period	2,670	9,081	17,144	28,895
Disposals		-	(28,058)	(28,058)
As at 30 November 2017	55,508	282,265	42,790	380,563
Net Book Value				
As at 30 November 2017	86,314	40,500	61,980	188,794
As at 1 December 2016	63,842	36,046	65,099	164,987
4. Stocks				
			2017	2016
			£	£
Stock - finished goods			10,500	10,500
Stock - work in progress		_	79,000	118,700
		=	89,500	129,200
5. Debtors				
			2017	2016
			£	£
Due within one year				
Trade debtors			176,564	139,222
Prepayments and accrued income			13,350	21,678
Staff loan		_	75	1,375
		_	189,989	162,275

6. Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year		
	2017	2016
	£	£
Net obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	6,157	-
Trade creditors	178,399	166,948
Corporation tax	99	97
Other taxes and social security	12,780	20,162
VAT	49,000	27,869
Other creditors	8,472	6,646
Accruals and deferred income	14,162	11,254
Directors' loan accounts	193	41
	269,262	233,017
7. Creditors: Amounts Falling Due After More Than One Ye	ar	
	2017	2016
	£	£
Net obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	9,749	
8. Obligations Under Finance Leases and Hire Purchase		
	2017	2016
	£	£
The maturity of these amounts is as follows:		
Amounts Payable:		
Within one year	6,157	_
Between one and five years	9,749	_
	15,906	
	15,906 ———	
9. Share Capital		
	2017	2016
Allotted, Called up and fully paid	100	100

11. General Information

ROEBUCK & HOLMES LIMITED is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in England & Wales, registered number 01578088. The registered office is Farnley Mill Farnley Road, Farnley Tyas, Huddersfield, West Yorkshire, HD4 6UN.

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.