Hayes & Partners Limited

Unaudited Filleted Accounts

30 April 2018

Hayes & Partners Limited

Registered number: 01893312

Balance Sheet as at 30 April 2018

	Notes		2018	2017
		£	£	£
Fixed assets				
Tangible assets	3		19,707	27,568
Current assets				
Work in progress		13,832		5,733
Debtors	4	172,385		160,468
Cash at bank and in hand		189,554		240,232
		375,771		406,433
Creditors: amounts falling due		/= · ·		
within one year	5	(208,063)		(218,940)
Net current assets			167,708	187,493
Total assets less current		-	_	
liabilities			187,415	215,061
Creditors: amounts falling due	a			
after more than one year	s 6		(100,000)	(100,000)
	Ŭ		(100,000)	(100,000)
Provisions for liabilities			(3,176)	(4,755)
		-		
Net assets		<u>-</u>	84,239	110,306
Capital and reserves				
Called up share capital			2,000	2,000
Capital redemption reserve			3,000	3,000
Profit and loss account			79,239	105,306
Shareholders' funds		-	84,239	110,306
		=		

The director is satisfied that the company is entitled to exemption from the requirement to obtain an audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Act.

The director acknowledges her responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

The accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The profit and loss account has not been delivered to the Registrar of Companies.

Mrs E Hall Director

Approved by the board on 24 October 2018

Hayes & Partners Limited Notes to the Accounts for the year ended 30 April 2018

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (as applied to small entities by section 1A of the standard).

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 from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have transferred to the buyer. 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.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative depreciation and any accumulative impairment losses. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Property improvements Over the term of the lease

Fixtures, fittings & equipment Over 10 years
Computer software Over 4 years

Work in progress

Work in progress represents the value of work performed on behalf of clients not invoiced at the balance sheet date.

Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price), less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts. Loans and other financial assets are initially recognised at transaction price including any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price). Loans and other financial liabilities are initially recognised at transaction price net of any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method.

Taxation

A current tax liability is recognised for the tax payable on the taxable profit of the current and past periods. A current tax asset is recognised in respect of a tax loss that can be carried back to recover

tax paid in a previous period. Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between the recognition of income and expenses in the financial statements and their inclusion in tax assessments. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only 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 and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference, except for revalued land and investment property where the tax rate that applies to the sale of the asset is used. Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Provisions

Provisions (ie liabilities of uncertain timing or amount) are recognised when there is an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that economic benefit will be transferred to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Leased assets

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. All other leases are classified as operating leases. The rights of use and obligations under finance leases are initially recognised as assets and liabilities at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased assets or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction in the outstanding liability using the effective interest rate method. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Leased assets are depreciated in accordance with the company's policy for tangible fixed assets. If there is no reasonable certainty that ownership will be obtained at the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the lower of the lease term and its useful life. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight line basis over the lease term.

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Pensions

Employees

Contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed in the period to which they relate.

2	Employees			2018 Number	2017 Number
	Average number of persons employ	yed by the company		9	9
3	Tangible fixed assets				
		Property improvements	Fixtures, fittings & equipment	Computer software	Total
		£	£	£	£
	Cost				
	At 1 May 2017	38,576	110,246	8,901	157,723
	At 30 April 2018	38,576	110,246	8,901	157,723
	Depreciation				
	At 1 May 2017	36,369	87,111	6,675	130,155
	Charge for the year	402	5,233	2,226	7,861
	At 30 April 2018	36,771	92,344	8,901	138,016

	Net book value				
	At 30 April 2018	1,805	17,902	-	19,707
	At 30 April 2017	2,207	23,135	2,226	27,568
4	Debtors			2018	2017
				£	£
	Trade debtors			164,767	156,884
	Prepayments			7,618	3,584
				172,385	160,468
5	Creditors: amounts falling due within o	ne year		2018 £	2017 £
	Corporation tax			15,045	20,775
	Other taxes and social security costs			56,092	52,457
	Accruals			6,561	5,274
	Director's loan account			127,142	140,434
	Other creditors			3,223	-
				208,063	218,940
6	Creditors: amounts falling due after one	e year		2018	2017
	•	•		£	£
	Director's loan account			100,000	100,000

7 Other information

Hayes & Partners Limited is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England. Its registered office is:

Atlas House

Old Hall Street

Macclesfield

Cheshire

SK10 2DT

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