

Company Registration No. 02109444 (England and Wales)

F. CHURCH LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

F. CHURCH LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

	Notes	£	2020 £	£	2019 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		110,902		132,134
Current assets					
Stocks		30,700		22,259	
Debtors	4	105,407		149,702	
Cash at bank and in hand		114,264		52,300	
			250,371	224,261	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(160,030)		(167,409)	
Net current assets			90,341		56,852
Total assets less current liabilities			201,243		188,986
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		(52,644)		(9,426)
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax liability		8,418	(8,418)	6,863	(6,863)
Net assets			140,181		172,697
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			25,002		25,002
Revaluation reserve	8		64,989		64,989
Profit and loss reserves			50,190		82,706
Total equity			140,181		172,697

F. CHURCH LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 30 September 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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 member has not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 28 May 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr N I Wheatley
Director

Company Registration No. 02109444

F. CHURCH LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

F. Church Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 7-8 Deanes Close, Castle Street, Steventon, Abingdon, Oxfordshire, OX13 6SZ.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

A key risk to the future continued going concern of the company are the risks and uncertainties as to the impact of the Covid-19 outbreak in the UK. As at the date of approving these accounts, the directors have assessed the impact of Covid-19 and are satisfied that these accounts continue to be prepared on a going concern basis.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Freehold land and buildings	2% straight line basis
Plant and equipment	25% reducing balance basis
Fixtures and fittings	25% reducing balance basis
Motor vehicles	25% reducing balance basis

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

F. CHURCH LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

1.6 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of replacement cost and cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand and deposits held at call with banks.

1.8 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors and bank loans, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

F. CHURCH LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.9 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.10 Taxation

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

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes 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 reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date 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 is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.11 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

1.12 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.13 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

F. CHURCH LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

1.14 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2020 Number	2019 Number
Total	15	20

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 October 2019 and 30 September 2020	87,749	231,690	319,439
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 October 2019	33,524	153,781	187,305
Depreciation charged in the year	1,755	19,477	21,232
At 30 September 2020	35,279	173,258	208,537
Carrying amount			
At 30 September 2020	52,470	58,432	110,902
At 30 September 2019	54,225	77,909	132,134

F. CHURCH LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

4 Debtors

	2020	2019
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	104,667	148,893
Corporation tax recoverable	589	589
Other debtors	151	220
	<u>105,407</u>	<u>149,702</u>

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Bank loans	2,083	-
Trade creditors	59,067	59,162
Taxation and social security	57,371	25,743
Other creditors	41,509	82,504
	<u>160,030</u>	<u>167,409</u>

Obligations under finance leases amounting to £7,344 (2019 - £20,743), which are included within other creditors due within one year, are secured on the assets concerned.

As at the year end, £2,083 (2019 - £nil) included within bank loans is the Bounce Back Loan Scheme which is secured by the UK government. The company will not incur any interest or make any repayments until July 2021.

6 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	47,917	-
Other creditors	4,727	9,426
	<u>52,644</u>	<u>9,426</u>

Obligations under finance leases amounting to £4,727 (2019 - £9,426), which are included within other creditors due after more than one year, are secured on the assets concerned.

As at the year end, £47,916 (2019 - £nil) included within bank loans is the Bounce Back Loan Scheme which is secured by the UK government. The company will not incur any interest or make any repayments until July 2021.

F. CHURCH LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

7 Government grants

The company has taken advantage of government grants that were made available by the UK Government in response to the global Covid-19 pandemic. During the year, a total of £77,273 has been received in Government grants through the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme (CJRS), and the Small Business Grant Fund (SBGF). These amounts are recognised within other operating income.

8 Revaluation reserve

	2020 £	2019 £
At the beginning and end of the year	64,989	64,989

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.