Registered number: 02204658

A. & H. LIFT SERVICES LTD.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

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A. & H. LIFT SERVICES LTD. REGISTERED NUMBER: 02204658

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

Fixed assets	Note		31 December 2019 £		31 May 2019 £
Tangible assets	4		-		36,729
Current assets					
Stocks		-		535	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	24,216		35,191	
Cash at bank and in hand		86,689		68,287	
	-	110,905	-	104,013	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(79,652)		(71,098)	
Net current assets	•		31,253		32,915
Total assets less current liabilities			31,253	-	69,644
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		-		(20,093)
Net assets			31,253	- -	49,551
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			500		500
Profit and loss account			30,753		49,051
			31,253	_	49,551

The Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

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

The Company has opted not to file the statement of income and retained earnings in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 11 June 2020.

K Snow Director

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1. General information

A. & H. Lift Services Ltd is a private company limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales (registered number: 02204658). Its registered office is Unit 2 Fusion, Magna Way, Rotherham, South Yorkshire, S60 1FE. The principal activity throughout the year continued to be that of installation, servicing and maintenance of lifts.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies.

The Company's functional and presentation currency is pounds sterling.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings on a straight line basis over the lease term.

2.4 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance Sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.5 Taxation

Tax is recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings.

The current tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance Sheet date, except that:

The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

2.6 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

Accounting policies (continued) 2.

2.6 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, as follows.

The depreciation rates used are:

Plant and machinery

20% reducing balance

Motor vehicles

20% straight line

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings.

2.7 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities such as bank and cash balances, trade and other accounts receivable and payable, loans from banks and other third parties and loans to and from related parties.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at the transaction price and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance sheet when there is an 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.

3. **Employees**

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the period was as follows:

7 months	
ended	Year
31	ended
December (31 May
2019	2019
No.	No.
3	3

Employees

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

4. Tangible fixed ass	sets
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		Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
	At 1 June 2019	8,393	46,726	55,119
	Disposals	(8,393)	(46,726)	(55,119)
	At 31 December 2019	·	-	-
	At 1 June 2019	7,837	10,553	18,390
	Charge for the period on owned assets	37	-	37
	Disposals	(7,874)	(10,553)	(18,427)
	At 31 December 2019	•		-
	Net book value			
	At 31 December 2019	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
	At 31 May 2019	556 	36,173	36,729
5.	Debtors			
			31	
			December 2019	31 May 2019
			£	£
	Trade debtors		19,660	34,113
	Amounts owed by group undertakings		2,873	-
	Prepayments and accrued income		1,683	1,078
			24,216	35,191

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

6. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

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	31 December 2019 £	31 May 2019 £
Trade creditors	9,368	6,099
Corporation tax	22,122	13,129
Other taxation and social security	10,149	7,058
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	-	4,351
Other creditors	-	7,884
Accruals and deferred income	38,013	32,577
	79,652	71,098
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year		
	31 December 2019 £	31 May 2019 £
Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	-	20,093
	-	20,093

8. Pension commitments

7.

The Company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Company to the fund and amounted to £6,217 (2019 - £24,576).

9. Controlling party

The immediate and ultimate parent undertaking is Raveningham Holdings Limited, a company registered in England and Wales. The ultimate controlling party is K Snow.

10. Auditors' information

The auditors' report on the financial statements for the period ended 31 December 2019 was unqualified.

The audit report was signed on 11 June 2020 by Malcolm Pope (Senior Statutory Auditor) on behalf of Shorts.