

**Lodge Roofing Limited Filleted Accounts
Cover**

Lodge Roofing Limited

Company No. 02591444

Information for Filing with The Registrar

31 March 2019

Lodge Roofing Limited Balance Sheet
Registrar
at 31 March 2019

Company No. 02591444	Notes	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	3	294,199	167,445
		<u>294,199</u>	<u>167,445</u>
Current assets			
Stocks	4	22,109	29,075
Debtors	5	561,899	646,137
Cash at bank and in hand		293,433	237,609
		<u>877,441</u>	<u>912,821</u>
Creditors: Amount falling due within one year	6	(260,254)	(214,806)
Net current assets		<u>617,187</u>	<u>698,015</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>911,386</u>	<u>865,460</u>
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred taxation	7	(19,913)	(20,442)
Net assets		<u>891,473</u>	<u>845,018</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		50	50
Capital redemption reserve	8	50	50
Profit and loss account	8	891,373	844,918
Total equity		<u>891,473</u>	<u>845,018</u>

These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime of the Companies Act 2006.

For the year ended 31 March 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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 Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

As permitted by section 444 (5A) of the Companies Act 2006 the directors have not delivered to the Registrar a copy of the company's profit and loss account.

Approved by the board on 17 July 2019

And signed on its behalf by:

P.A. Lodge

Director

**Lodge Roofing Limited Notes to the
Accounts Registrar
for the year ended 31 March 2019**

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The accounts have been prepared 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) and the Companies Act 2006 . There were no material departures from that standard.

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of certain fixed assets and in accordance with the accounting policies set out below.

The accounts are presented in Sterling, which is the functional currency of the company.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Turnover is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances

When the outcome of a contract can be measured reliably, the entity will recognise both income and costs by reference to the percentage of completion of the contract. If the outcome cannot be reliably measured, all costs are expensed and revenue is only recognised to the extent that costs are recoverable.

When it is probable that a loss will occur on a contract, this is recognised in full immediately as an onerous contract provision.

Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets held for the company's own use are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

At each balance sheet date, the company reviews the carrying amount of its tangible fixed assets to determine whether there is any indication that any items have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss.

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off the cost or valuation less the estimated residual value of each asset over its estimated useful life:

Leasehold land and buildings	2% straight line
Plant and machinery	20% on reducing balance
Motor vehicles	25% on cost
Furniture, fittings and equipment	20% on reducing balance

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 profit and loss account because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years 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 temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible timing differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary 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.

Current or deferred tax for the year is recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate 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.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Costs, which comprise direct production costs, are based on the method most appropriate to the type of inventory class, but usually on a first-in-first-out basis. Overheads are charged to profit or loss as incurred. Net realisable value is based on the estimated selling price less any estimated completion or selling costs.

When stocks are sold, the carrying amount of those stocks is recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised. The amount of any write-down of stocks to net realisable value and all losses of stocks are recognised as an expense in the period in which the write-down or loss occurs. The amount of any reversal of any write-down of stocks is recognised as a reduction in the amount of inventories recognised as an expense in the period in which the reversal occurs.

Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Trade and other creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Leased assets

Where the company enters into a lease which entails taking substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset, the lease is treated as a finance lease.

Leases which do not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the Company are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are initially recognised as assets of the Company at their fair value at the inception of the lease or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the balance sheet date as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are apportioned between finance expenses and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance expenses are recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless they are directly attributable to qualifying assets, in which case they are capitalised in accordance with the Company's policy on borrowing costs (see the accounting policy above).

Assets held under finance leases are depreciated in the same way as owned assets.

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

In the event that lease incentives are received to enter into operating leases, such incentives are recognised as a liability. The aggregate benefit of incentives is recognised as a reduction of rental expense on a straight-line basis.

Pensions

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 payments obligations. The contributions are recognised as expenses when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals in the balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

Provisions

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the profit and loss account in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the balance sheet.

2 Employees

	2019	2018
	Number	Number
The average number of persons employed during the year :	<u>33</u>	<u>38</u>

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings £	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Fixtures, fittings and equipment £	Total £
Cost or revaluation					
At 1 April 2018	-	32,746	323,351	8,329	364,426
Additions	125,098	-	143,528	-	268,626
Disposals	-	-	(167,963)	-	(167,963)
At 31 March 2019	125,098	32,746	298,916	8,329	465,089
Depreciation					
At 1 April 2018	-	24,925	163,836	8,220	196,981
Charge for the year	2,502	1,943	90,953	19	95,417
Disposals	-	-	(121,508)	-	(121,508)
At 31 March 2019	2,502	26,868	133,281	8,239	170,890
Net book values					
At 31 March 2019	122,596	5,878	165,635	90	294,199
At 31 March 2018	-	7,821	159,515	109	167,445

4 Stocks

	2019 £	2018 £
Raw materials and consumables	21,703	27,322
Work in progress	406	1,753
	22,109	29,075

5 Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade debtors	325,566	286,857
VAT recoverable	32,638	44,653
Other debtors	196,357	303,728
Prepayments and accrued income	7,338	10,899
	561,899	646,137
Amounts included within Other debtors that fall due after more than one year	85,941	63,397

6 Creditors:

amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade creditors	165,927	118,689
Corporation tax	12,482	41,877
Other taxes and social security	21,545	23,592
Loans from directors	28,575	(4,872)
Accruals and deferred income	31,725	35,520
	260,254	214,806

7 Provisions for liabilities

Deferred taxation

	Accelerated Capital Allowances, Losses and Other Timing Differences £	Total £
At 1 April 2018	20,442	20,442
Charge to the profit and loss account for the period	(529)	(529)
At 31 March 2019	19,913	19,913
	2019	2018
	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	19,913	20,442
	19,913	20,442

8 Reserves

	Capital redemption reserve £	Total other reserves £
At 1 April 2017	50	50
At 31 March 2018 and 1 April 2018	50	50
At 31 March 2019	50	50

Capital redemption reserve - records the nominal value of shares repurchased by the company.

Profit and loss account - includes all current and prior period retained profits and losses.

9 Dividends

	2019 £	2018 £
Dividends for the period:		
Dividends paid in the period	2,000	5,000
	2,000	5,000
Dividends by type:		
Equity dividends	2,000	5,000
	2,000	5,000

10 Advances and credits to directors

Included within Other debtors are the following loans to directors:

Director	Description	At 1 April 2018			At 31 March 2019
		Advanced	Repaid		
		£	£	£	£
P.A. Lodge	Loan	4,872	-	(4,872)	-
		<u>4,872</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(4,872)</u>	<u>-</u>

Transactions with directors:

During the year the company purchased leasehold property for its market value of £125,000. The property was owned jointly by P.A. Lodge and a former director.

11 Additional information

Its registered number is:

02591444

Its registered office is:

14a Depot Road

Newmarket

Suffolk

CB8 0AL

Its trading address is:

14a Depot Road

Newmarket

Suffolk

CB5 0AL

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