

Company Registration No. 02973091 (England and Wales)

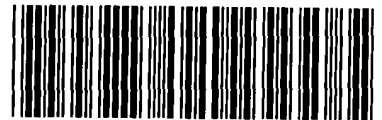
JANE DARBYSHIRE AND DAVID KENDALL LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

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JANE DARBYSHIRE AND DAVID KENDALL LIMITED

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JANE DARBYSHIRE AND DAVID KENDALL LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2018

	Notes	2018 £	£	2017 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		22,841		22,068
Current assets					
Debtors	4	383,613		328,979	
Cash at bank and in hand		173,166		73,270	
		<u>556,779</u>		<u>402,249</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(234,548)</u>		<u>(166,906)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>322,231</u>		<u>235,343</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>345,072</u>		<u>257,411</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	6		8,000		8,000
Share premium account			78,166		78,166
Other reserves			5,500		5,500
Profit and loss reserves			<u>253,406</u>		<u>165,745</u>
Total equity			<u>345,072</u>		<u>257,411</u>

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

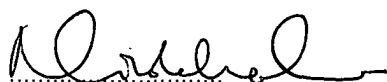
For the financial year ended 31 March 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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 members have 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 18/07/18 and are signed on its behalf by:



N J Watson
Director

Company Registration No. 02973091

JANE DARBYSHIRE AND DAVID KENDALL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Jane Darbyshire and David Kendall Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Floor 11, Cale Cross House, 156 Pilgrim Street, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 6SU.

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, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Turnover

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.

1.3 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:

Fixtures and fittings	25 % Reducing balance
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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.

1.4 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.

JANE DARBYSHIRE AND DAVID KENDALL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, 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.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.5 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.

1.6 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.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.7 Retirement benefits

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

1.8 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income 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 lease asset are consumed.

JANE DARBYSHIRE AND DAVID KENDALL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 23 (2017 - 23).

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc £
Cost	
At 1 April 2017	207,794
Additions	6,823
At 31 March 2018	214,617
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 April 2017	185,726
Depreciation charged in the year	6,050
At 31 March 2018	191,776
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2018	22,841
At 31 March 2017	22,068

4 Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	272,158	82,738
Corporation tax recoverable	9,232	2,346
Other debtors	102,223	243,895
	383,613	328,979

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	-	12,444
Trade creditors	34,848	32,468
Corporation tax	27,600	-
Other taxation and social security	84,901	27,116
Other creditors	87,199	94,878
	234,548	166,906

JANE DARBYSHIRE AND DAVID KENDALL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

6 Called up share capital

	2018	2017
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
2,000 A Ordinary of £1 each	2,000	2,000
2,000 B Ordinary of £1 each	2,000	2,000
2,000 C Ordinary of £1 each	2,000	2,000
2,000 D Ordinary of £1 each	2,000	2,000
	<u>8,000</u>	<u>8,000</u>