

REGISTERED NUMBER: 03099627 (England and Wales)

Unaudited Financial Statements

For The Year Ended 31 July 2018

for

Hall & Heaysman Limited

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For The Year Ended 31 July 2018

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Hall & Heaysman Limited
Company Information
For The Year Ended 31 July 2018

DIRECTORS: T Heaysman
J Hall

SECRETARY: J Hall

REGISTERED OFFICE: Goodridge Court
Goodridge Avenue
Gloucester
Gloucestershire
GL2 5EN

REGISTERED NUMBER: 03099627 (England and Wales)

ACCOUNTANTS: Kingscott Dix Limited
Chartered Accountants
Goodridge Court
Goodridge Avenue
Gloucester
Gloucestershire
GL2 5EN

Balance Sheet
31 July 2018

	Notes	31.7.18 £	£	31.7.17 £	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible assets	4		489		651
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks	5	405		405	
Debtors	6	24,578		16,322	
Cash at bank		<u>34,010</u>		<u>41,182</u>	
		58,993		57,909	
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year	7	<u>54,433</u>		<u>57,740</u>	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			<u>4,560</u>		<u>169</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			<u>5,049</u>		<u>820</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	8		1,000		1,000
Retained earnings			<u>4,049</u>		<u>(180)</u>
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			<u>5,049</u>		<u>820</u>

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 31 July 2018.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 31 July 2018 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for:

- (a) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.
- (b)

The financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Income Statement has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 5 November 2018 and were signed on its behalf by:

T Heaysman - Director

Notes to the Financial Statements
For The Year Ended 31 July 2018

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Hall & Heaysman Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" including the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

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, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of carpentry and joinery 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 are recoverable.

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:

Plant and machinery - 25% on reducing balance

Motor Vehicles - 25% on reducing balance

Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
For The Year Ended 31 July 2018

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

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 trade and other 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.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors 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 receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

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

Taxation

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
For The Year Ended 31 July 2018

3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The average number of employees during the year was 2 (2017 - 2) .

4. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Totals £
COST			
At 1 August 2017 and 31 July 2018	<u>1,784</u>	<u>2,163</u>	<u>3,947</u>
DEPRECIATION			
At 1 August 2017	1,410	1,886	3,296
Charge for year	93	69	162
At 31 July 2018	<u>1,503</u>	<u>1,955</u>	<u>3,458</u>
NET BOOK VALUE			
At 31 July 2018	<u>281</u>	<u>208</u>	<u>489</u>
At 31 July 2017	<u>374</u>	<u>277</u>	<u>651</u>

5. STOCKS

	31.7.18	31.7.17
	£	£
Stocks	<u>405</u>	<u>405</u>

6. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	31.7.18	31.7.17
	£	£
Trade debtors	<u>24,578</u>	<u>16,322</u>

7. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	31.7.18	31.7.17
	£	£
Trade creditors	6,892	15,077
Corporation tax	16,415	16,790
Social security and other taxes	8,823	10,436
Directors' current accounts	20,103	13,237
Accrued expenses	2,200	2,200
	<u>54,433</u>	<u>57,740</u>

8. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, issued and fully paid:				
Number:	Class:	Nominal value:	31.7.18	31.7.17
			£	£
1,000	Ordinary	£1	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>

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.