COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 04521051

Philip Swales and Co Limited Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements 30 September 2019

Philip Swales and Co Limited

Statement of Financial Position

30 September 2019

		2019		2018
	Note	£	£	£
Current assets				
Stocks		1,500		5,188
Debtors	7	182,861		166,053
Cash at bank and in hand		3,119		1,134
		187,480		172,375
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	193,963		209,924
Net current liabilities			6,483	37,549
Total assets less current liabilities			(6,483)	(37,549)
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one				
year	9		18,685	18,685
Net liabilities			(25,168)	(56,234)
Capital and reserves				
Called up share capital			104	104
Profit and loss account			(25,272)	(56,338)
Shareholders deficit			(25,168)	(56,234)

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

For the year ending 30 September 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- 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;
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 9 June 2020, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr A R Whitehead Mr R Jenkinson
Director Director

Company registration number: 04521051

Philip Swales and Co Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 30 September 2019

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is The Moorings, Dane Road Industrial Estate, SALE, Cheshire, M33 7BP.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Going concern

At the balance sheet date, the assets of the company are exceeded by its liabilities. The directors are of the opinion that the business will be able to pay the creditors due in more than one year from income and profits generated in the years that those creditors become due and payable. Accordingly the directors consider it appropriate to present the financial Statements on a going concern basis.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Income tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful life of that asset as follows:

Goodwill - 10% straight line

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in amortisation rate, useful life or residual value of an intangible asset, the amortisation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Fixtures and fittings - 25% straight line Equipment - 50% straight line

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date. For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund. When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Staff costs

Depreciation

Carrying amount At 30 September 2019

At 30 September 2018

At 1 October 2018 and 30 September 2019

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 4 (2018: 4).

The aggregate employment costs incurred during the year were:	your unounted to 1	(2010: 1):	
The aggregate employment costs incurred during the year were.		2019	2018
		£	£
Wages and salaries		27,485	41,615
Social security costs		479	920
Other pension costs		393	492
		28,357	43,027
# T			
5. Intangible assets			Goodwill
			Goodwiii £
Cost			ı
At 1 October 2018 and 30 September 2019			166,000
•			
Amortisation			
At 1 October 2018 and 30 September 2019			166,000
Carrying amount			
At 30 September 2019			_
At 30 September 2018			_
6. Tangible assets			
	Fixtures and		
	fittings	Equipment	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 October 2018 and 30 September 2019	856	4,323	5,179
		*****	•••••

856

4,323

5,179

7. Debtors

	2019	2018
	£	£
Trade debtors	6,529	17,588
Other debtors	176,332	148,465
	182,861	166,053
8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
	2019	2018
	£	£
Trade creditors	8,868	3,479
Corporation tax	3,426	-
Social security and other taxes	5,277	7,700
Other creditors	-	205
Other creditors	176,392	198,540
	193,963	209,924
9. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
	2019	2018
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	18,685	18,685

10. Directors' advances, credits and guarantees

During the year the directors entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

	2019			
	Balance brought forward	Advances/ (credits) to the directors	Balance outstanding	
	£	£	£	
Mr A R Whitehead	(188,975)	25,000	(163,975)	
		2018		
	Balance brought forward	Advances/ (credits) to the directors	Balance outstanding	
	£	£	£	
Mr A R Whitehead	(197,555)	8,580	(188,975)	

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.