

D Holliday Plumbing & Heating Limited

Annual Report and Unaudited Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31 March 2020

D Holliday Plumbing & Heating Limited

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D Holliday Plumbing & Heating Limited

Company Information

Director Mr D Holliday

Company secretary Mrs W Lister

Registered office 37 Church Meadows
Great Broughton
Cockermouth
Cumbria
CA13 0LE

Bankers HSBC Bank plc
3 Pow Street
Workington
Cumbria
CA14 3AH

Accountants Gibbons
Chartered Accountants
Carleton House
136 Gray Street
Workington
Cumbria
CA14 2LU

D Holliday Plumbing & Heating Limited

(Registration number: 04714555)
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	<u>4</u>	8,020	9,947
Current assets			
Stocks	<u>5</u>	600	1,150
Debtors	<u>6</u>	5,146	4,828
		5,746	5,978
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	<u>7</u>	(11,317)	(13,846)
Net current liabilities		(5,571)	(7,868)
Total assets less current liabilities		2,449	2,079
Provisions for liabilities		(1,524)	(1,890)
Net assets		925	189
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	<u>8</u>	1	1
Profit and loss account		924	188
Total equity		925	189

D Holliday Plumbing & Heating Limited

(Registration number: 04714555)
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2020

For the financial year ending 31 March 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

These financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and the option not to file the Profit and Loss Account has been taken.

Approved and authorised by the director on 4 November 2020

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Mr D Holliday

Director

D Holliday Plumbing & Heating Limited

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2020

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in England.

The address of its registered office is:

37 Church Meadows
Great Broughton
Cockermouth
Cumbria
CA13 0LE

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the director on 4 November 2020.

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except that as disclosed in the accounting policies certain items are shown at fair value.

Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts.

The company recognises revenue when:

The amount of revenue can be reliably measured;

it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity;

and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities.

D Holliday Plumbing & Heating Limited

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2020

Tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

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

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between taxable profits and profits reported in the financial statements.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised when 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 and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the statement of financial position at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset class	Depreciation method and rate
Fixtures and fittings	15% Reducing balance basis
Motor vehicles	20% Reducing balance basis

Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stocks are impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell; the impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

D Holliday Plumbing & Heating Limited

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2020

Trade creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs. Interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the Profit and Loss Account over the period of the relevant borrowing.

Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and similar charges.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised at the lower of their fair value at inception of the lease and the present value of the minimum lease payments. These assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the useful life of the asset and the lease term. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the Balance Sheet as a finance lease obligation.

Lease payments are apportioned between finance costs in the Profit and Loss Account and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

Dividends

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the reporting period in which the dividends are declared.

D Holliday Plumbing & Heating Limited

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2020

Defined contribution pension obligation

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

3 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company (including the director) during the year, was 1 (2019 - 1).

D Holliday Plumbing & Heating Limited

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2020

4 Tangible assets

	Furniture, fittings and equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 April 2019	3,105	18,209	21,314
At 31 March 2020	3,105	18,209	21,314
Depreciation			
At 1 April 2019	1,858	9,509	11,367
Charge for the year	187	1,740	1,927
At 31 March 2020	2,045	11,249	13,294
Carrying amount			
At 31 March 2020	1,060	6,960	8,020
At 31 March 2019	1,247	8,700	9,947

5 Stocks

	2020 £	2019 £
Other inventories	600	1,150

6 Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade debtors	5,146	4,828
Total current trade and other debtors	5,146	4,828

D Holliday Plumbing & Heating Limited

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2020

7 Creditors

Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Due within one year			
Loans and borrowings	9	5,691	10,643
Trade creditors		265	902
Taxation and social security		2	3
Other creditors		1,888	(226)
Corporation tax control		3,471	2,524
		<u>11,317</u>	<u>13,846</u>

8 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	2020		2019	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary Shares of £1 each	1	1	1	1

9 Loans and borrowings

	2020 £	2019 £
Current loans and borrowings		
Bank overdrafts	5,691	4,897
Hire purchase contracts	-	5,746
	<u>5,691</u>	<u>10,643</u>

Workington

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