Company Registration No. 04999981 (England and Wales)

HENDE BUILDING SERVICES LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018
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BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2018

		2018		2017	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	3		9,480		11,060
Tangible assets	4		22,916		32,215
•			32,396		43,275
Current assets			. •		
Stocks		36,127		45,249	
Debtors	- 5	130,890		. 128,417	
Cash at bank and in hand		107,123		36,889	
		 		 .	
	•	274,140		210,555	
Creditors: amounts falling due within					
one year	6	(122,955)		(110,461)	
Net current assets			151,185		100,094
Total assets less current liabilities			183,581		143,369
Provisions for liabilities			(3,896)		-
Net assets			179,685		143,369
			===		
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7		100	•	100
Profit and loss reserves			179,585		143,269
Total equity			179,685		143,369
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The director of the company has 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 director acknowledges his 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.

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 MARCH 2018

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 6 December 2018

I Henderson **Director**

Company Registration No. 04999981

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Hende Building Services Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is C/o UHY Hacker Young, St James Building, 79 Oxford Street, Manchester, M1 6HT.

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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018 are the first financial statements of Hende Building Services Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 April 2016. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for goods and services net of VAT and trade discounts.

1.3 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Acquired goodwill is written off in equal annual instalments over its estimated useful economic life.

1.4 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 equipment

15% Reducing balance

Motor vehicles

25% Reducing balance

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

1.6 Stocks

Stocks and work in progress are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present condition.

1.7 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.8 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 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 trade and other payables 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 payables 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.9 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.10 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.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

1.11 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.

1.12 Retirement benefits

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

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 6 (2017 - 3).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

3	Intangible fixed assets	
• .		Goodwill
		£
	Cost	. 31.000
	At 1 April 2017 and 31 March 2018	31,600
	Amortisation and impairment	
	At 1 April 2017	20,540
	Amortisation charged for the year	1,580
	At 31 March 2018	22,120
٠.	Councing amount	
٠.	Carrying amount At 31 March 2018	9,480
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:	At 31 March 2017	11,060
		
4	Tangible fixed assets	
		Plant and machinery etc £
	Cost	Ľ
	At 1 April 2017	54,333
•	Additions	7,976
	Disposals	(20,246)
		
	At 31 March 2018	42,063
	Depreciation and impairment	
	At 1 April 2017	22,118
	Depreciation charged in the year	8,734
	Eliminated in respect of disposals	(11,705)
	At 31 March 2018	19,147
	Carrying amount	
	At 31 March 2018	22,916
		====
	At 31 March 2017	32,215

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

5	Debtors	2018	2017
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Trade debtors	7,302	78
	Other debtors	123,588	128,339
	•	130,890	128,417
6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
	•	2018	2017
		£	£
	Trade creditors	24,950	31,478
	Corporation tax	41,343	37,368
	Other taxation and social security	37,776	23,065
	Other creditors	18,886	18,550
		122,955	110,461
7	Called up share capital		
		2018	2017
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid	400	400
	100 Ordinary of £1 each	100	100
		100	. 100

8 Directors' transactions

Dividends totalling £125,000 (2017 - £110,000) were paid in the year.

Included in debtors is £119,798 (2017 - £128,339) due from the director.