Browns Short Break Respite Limited

Filleted Accounts

31 July 2020

Browns Short Break Respite Limited

Registered number: 07226034

Balance Sheet

as at 31 July 2020

	Notes	2020 £		2019 £
Fixed assets				
Tangible assets	4	77,258		66,317
Current assets				
Debtors	5	122,837		173,704
Cash at bank and in hand		201,984		26,359
		324,821		200,063
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(70,543)		(17,934)
Net current assets		254,278		182,129
Total assets less current liabilities		331,536		248,446
Provisions for liabilities		(5,662)		(15,522)
Net assets		325,874		232,924
Capital and reserves				
Called up share capital		104		104
Profit and loss account		325,770		232,820
Shareholders' funds		325,874		232,924

The directors are satisfied that the company is entitled to exemption from the requirement to obtain an audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Act.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

The accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The profit and loss account has not been delivered to the Registrar of Companies.

Mrs M Brown

Director

Approved by the board on 11 January 2021

Browns Short Break Respite Limited

Notes to the Accounts

for the year ended 31 July 2020

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (as applied to small entities by section 1A of the standard).

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and from the rendering of services. Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have transferred to the buyer. Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs.

Intangible fixed assets

Intangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative amortisation and any accumulative impairment losses.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative depreciation and any accumulative impairment losses. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Plant and machinery	20% per year reducing balance
Motor vehicles	20% per year reducing balance
Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment	20% per year reducing balance

Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price), less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts. Loans and other financial assets are initially recognised at transaction price including any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price). Loans and other financial liabilities are initially recognised at transaction price net of any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method.

Taxation

A current tax liability is recognised for the tax payable on the taxable profit of the current and past periods. A current tax asset is recognised in respect of a tax loss that can be carried back to recover tax paid in a previous period. Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing

differences between the recognition of income and expenses in the financial statements and their inclusion in tax assessments. 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. 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, except for revalued land and investment property where the tax rate that applies to the sale of the asset is used. Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Provisions

Provisions (ie liabilities of uncertain timing or amount) are recognised when there is an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that economic benefit will be transferred to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Leased assets

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. All other leases are classified as operating leases. The rights of use and obligations under finance leases are initially recognised as assets and liabilities at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased assets or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction in the outstanding liability using the effective interest rate method. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Leased assets are depreciated in accordance with the company's policy for tangible fixed assets. If there is no reasonable certainty that ownership will be obtained at the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the lower of the lease term and its useful life. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Pensions

Contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed in the period to which they relate.

2	Employees	2020	2019
		Number	Number
	Average number of persons employed by the company	84	80

3	Intangible fixed assets	£
	Goodwill:	

Cost	
At 1 August 2019	125,000
At 31 July 2020	125,000

Amortisation	
At 1 August 2019	125,000
At 31 July 2020	125,000

Net book value	
At 31 July 2020	-

Goodwill has been written off in equal annual instalments over its estimated economic life of 5 years.

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Property improvements £	Plant and machinery etc £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 August 2019	30,092	63,445	30,485	124,022
Additions	-	-	18,990	18,990
Disposals	-	-	(3,830)	(3,830)
At 31 July 2020	30,092	63,445	45,645	139,182
Depreciation				
At 1 August 2019	-	46,649	11,056	57,705
Charge for the year	-	3,360	3,685	7,045
On disposals	-	-	(2,826)	(2,826)
At 31 July 2020	-	50,009	11,915	61,924
Net book value				
At 31 July 2020	30,092	13,436	33,730	77,258
At 31 July 2019	30,092	16,796	19,429	66,317

5 Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade debtors	122,837	163,980
Other debtors	-	9,724
	122,837	173,704

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Taxation and social security costs	25,835	-
Other creditors	44,708	17,934
	70,543	17,934

7 Other information

Browns Short Break Respite Limited is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England. Its registered office is:

Nunn Street

St Helens

WA9 1SF