

Company Registration No. 07453417 (England and Wales)

**HORNBEAM CPAM LIMITED**  
**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2020**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

# HORNBEAM CPAM LIMITED

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 JANUARY 2020

	Notes	2020 £	£	2019 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	3		10,981		7,853
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	4	96,787		98,738	
Cash at bank and in hand		975,737		752,333	
		<u>1,072,524</u>		<u>851,071</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	5	<u>(307,954)</u>		<u>(253,021)</u>	
<b>Net current assets</b>			764,570		598,050
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>775,551</u>		<u>605,903</u>
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			<u>(1,424)</u>		<u>(1,472)</u>
<b>Net assets</b>			<u>774,127</u>		<u>604,431</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital			30,000		30,000
Profit and loss reserves			744,127		574,431
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>774,127</u>		<u>604,431</u>

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

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

The directors acknowledge their 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.

## **HORNBEAM CPAM LIMITED**

### **STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)**

**AS AT 31 JANUARY 2020**

---

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 10 August 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mrs S Hart  
**Director**

Mr Philip Stainsby  
**Director**

Mr S Lucas  
**Director**

**Company Registration No. 07453417**

# **HORNBEAM CPAM LIMITED**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2020**

---

### **1 Accounting policies**

#### **Company information**

Hornbeam CPAM Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Sovereign Court, 230 Upper Fifth Street, Milton Keynes, MK9 2HR. The company's place of business is 13 Furzton Lake, Shirwell Crescent, Furzton, Milton Keynes, MK4 1GA.

#### **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.

#### **1.2 Turnover**

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for 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 and volume rebates.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional 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 it is probable will be recovered.

#### **1.3 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:

Long leasehold property	25% straight line
Fixtures and fittings	20% straight line
Equipment	33% straight line

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.

#### **1.4 Impairment of fixed assets**

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible 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.

# HORNBEAM CPAM LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2020

---

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.5 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash and cash equivalents 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.

#### 1.6 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 statement of financial position 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 creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares 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 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 creditors 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.

#### 1.7 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.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

#### 1.8 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

# HORNBEAM CPAM LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2020

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### **Current tax**

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the income statement 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.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the income statement, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

#### **1.9 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.

#### **1.10 Retirement benefits**

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

#### **1.11 Leases**

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

### 2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 11 (2019 - 10).

	2020 Number	2019 Number
Total	11	10

# HORNBEAM CPAM LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2020

### 3 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 February 2019	762	45,228	45,990
Additions	-	7,064	7,064
At 31 January 2020	762	52,292	53,054
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>			
At 1 February 2019	762	37,375	38,137
Depreciation charged in the year	-	3,936	3,936
At 31 January 2020	762	41,311	42,073
<b>Carrying amount</b>			
At 31 January 2020	-	10,981	10,981
At 31 January 2019	-	7,853	7,853

### 4 Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Trade debtors	62,417	64,753
Other debtors	34,370	33,985
	96,787	98,738

### 5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade creditors	3,616	4,636
Corporation tax	115,309	99,020
Other taxation and social security	44,351	47,372
Other creditors	144,678	101,993
	307,954	253,021

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.