Shergold & Stewart Carpentry and Refurbishments Ltd

Filleted Accounts

31 March 2021

Shergold & Stewart Carpentry and Refurbishments Ltd

Registered number: 07988557

Balance Sheet

as at 31 March 2021

No	otes		2021		2020
			£		£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		25,526		28,747
Current assets					
Stocks		1,500		1,500	
Debtors	4	155,143		78,953	
Cash at bank and in hand		55,342		12,241	
		211,985		92,694	
Creditors: amounts falling due					
within one year	5	(103,170)		(75,236)	
Net current assets			108,815		17,458
Total assets less current liabilities		-	134,341	-	46,205
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		(44,907)		-
Provisions for liabilities			(4,850)		(5,462)
Net assets		- -	84,584	-	40,743
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			1,000		1,000
Profit and loss account			83,584		39,743
Shareholders' funds		-	84,584	-	40,743

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.

Mr R Shergold Director Approved by the board on 17 December 2021

Shergold & Stewart Carpentry and Refurbishments Ltd Notes to the Accounts for the year ended 31 March 2021

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.

Going Concern

There was a global pandemic during this financial year. The company continues to act as a going concern. The directors have taken advantage of the government schemes available and taken a bounce back loan, used the Job Retention Scheme and received a government rates grant to help with expenses

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:

Motor Vehicles RB 25%

Computer Equipment Over 3 years

Plant and machinery RB 25%

Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment RB 25%

Investments

Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures are measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Listed investments are measured at fair value. Unlisted investments are measured at fair value unless the value cannot be measured reliably, in which case they are measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Changes in fair value are included in the profit and loss account.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first in first out method. The carrying amount of stock sold is recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised.

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	Employees	2021	2020
		Number	Number
	Average number of persons employed by the company	11	9

3 Tangible fixed assets

		Computer Equipment £	Plant and machinery etc £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
	Cost				
	At 1 April 2020	3,130	54,348	2,325	59,803
	Additions	108	709	4,250	5,067
	At 31 March 2021	3,238	55,057	6,575	64,870
	Depreciation				
	At 1 April 2020	2,076	27,650	1,330	31,056
	Charge for the year	595	6,884	809	8,288
	At 31 March 2021	2,671	34,534	2,139	39,344
	Net book value				
	At 31 March 2021	567	20,523	4,436	25,526
	At 31 March 2020	1,054	26,698	995	28,747
4	Debtors			2021	2020
				£	£
	Trade debtors			51,252	25,455
	Other debtors			103,891	53,498
				155,143	78,953
5	Creditors: amounts falling due	e within one year		2021	2020
				£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts			5,093	-
	Trade creditors			42,284	30,950
	Taxation and social security cos	ts		42,799	17,241
	Other creditors			12,994	27,045
				103,170	75,236
6	Creditors: amounts falling due	e after one year		2021	2020
				£	£
	Bank loans			44,907	-

8 Loans to directors

Description and conditions	B/fwd	Paid	Repaid	C/fwd
	£	£	£	£

Mr R Shergold				
	3,889	45,119	(43,728)	5,280
Mr M Stewart				
	(24,994)	78,979	(55,980)	(1,995)
	(21,105)	124,098	(99,708)	3,285

9 Controlling party

Mr R Shergold & Mr M Stewart are the controlling parties of Shergold & Stewart Carpentry and refurbishment Ltd by virtue of their shareholdings within the company.

10 Other information

Shergold & Stewart Carpentry and Refurbishments Ltd is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England. Its registered office is:

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