Company Registration No. 00632157 (England and Wales)
A.H.RACKHAM LIMITED  UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2020  PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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#### **BALANCE SHEET**

#### AS AT 31 JANUARY 2020

		2020		2019	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Current assets					
Debtors	5	57,081		203,587	
Cash at bank and in hand		248,661		403,548	
		305,742		607,135	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one					
year	6	(180,226)		(414,622)	
Net current assets			125,516		192,513
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7		20,000		20,000
Profit and loss reserves			105,516		172,513
Total equity			125,516		192,513

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 January 2020 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.

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 15 May 2020

James Rackham

Director

Company Registration No. 00632157

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2020

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

A.H.Rackham Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is The Church, 172 London Road, Burpham, Guildford, Surrey, GU1 1XR.

#### 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 a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest  $\pounds$ .

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 goods and 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 the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

## 1.3 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of unincorporated businesses over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is considered to have a finite useful life and is amortised on a systematic basis over its expected life.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating units expected to benefit from the acquisition. Cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment at least annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

#### 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:

Fixtures, fittings & equipment 20% on cost Motor vehicles 20% on cost

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 JANUARY 2020

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.5 Cash and cash equivalents

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 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 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.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2020

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Plant and

#### 1.8 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.

#### 2 Employees

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

#### 3 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill £
Cost At 1 February 2019 and 31 January 2020	11,144
Amortisation and impairment At 1 February 2019 and 31 January 2020	11,144
Carrying amount At 31 January 2020	-
At 31 January 2019	

## 4 Tangible fixed assets

	machinery etc
Cost	£
At 1 February 2019 and 31 January 2020	48,977
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b> At 1 February 2019 and 31 January 2020	48,977
Carrying amount At 31 January 2020	
At 31 January 2019	<del>-</del>

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2020

5	Debtors		2242
	Amounts falling due within one year:	2020 £	2019 £
	Trade debtors	54,473	28,048
	Other debtors	-	172,931
		54,473	200,979
		2020	2019
	Amounts falling due after more than one year:	£	£
	Deferred tax asset	2,608	2,608
	Total debtors	57,081	203,587
6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2020 £	2019 £
	Trade creditors	357	1,766
	Taxation and social security Other creditors	1,567 178,302	- 412,856
		180,226	414,622
7	Called up share capital		
	,	2020 £	2019 £
	Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid	<b>4.</b>	
	19,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each 1,000 Deferred Shares of £1 each	19,000 1,000	19,000 1,000

## 8 Related party transactions

## Transactions with related parties

During the year the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2020

8	Related party transactions		(Continued)
		Purcha 2020 £	ases 2019 £
	Other related parties	247,304 ———	235,144
		Management fe	e receivable
		2020	2019
		£	£
	Other related parties	100,000	100,000
	·		
	The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:		
		2020	2019
	Amounts due to related parties	£	£
	Other related parties	176,202	410,756
	·		
	The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:		
		2020	2019
	Amounts due from related parties	£	£
	Other related parties	-	172,931

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