

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 00722650

Holmes and Hemmant Limited
Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements
for the year ended
5 April 2019

Holmes and Hemmant Limited

Financial Statements

for the year ended 5th April 2019

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Holmes and Hemmant Limited

Chartered Accountant's Report to the Director on the Preparation of the Unaudited Statutory Financial Statements of Holmes and Hemmant Limited

for the year ended 5th April 2019

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of Holmes and Hemmant Limited for the year ended 5th April 2019, which comprise the statement of financial position and the related notes from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us. As a practising member firm of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW), we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at

www.icaew.com/en/membership/regulations-standards-and-guidance. This report is made solely to the director of Holmes and Hemmant Limited in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter dated 14th December 2015. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of Holmes and Hemmant Limited and state those matters that we have agreed to state to you in this report in accordance with ICAEW Technical Release 07/16 AAF as detailed at www.icaew.com/compilation. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than Holmes and Hemmant Limited and its director for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that Holmes and Hemmant Limited has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of Holmes and Hemmant Limited. You consider that Holmes and Hemmant Limited is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year. We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of Holmes and Hemmant Limited. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.

MOORE THOMPSON Chartered Accountants

Bank House Broad Street Spalding PE11 1TB

Dated: 18 December 2019

Holmes and Hemmant Limited

Statement of Financial Position

as at 5 April 2019

		2019		2018	
	Note	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	5		458,967		464,352
Current assets					
Stocks		84,734		87,741	
Debtors	6	23,470		5,395	
Cash at bank and in hand		181,770		145,575	
		-----		-----	
		289,974		238,711	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	152,723		142,347	
		-----		-----	
Net current assets			137,251		96,364
			-----		-----
Total assets less current liabilities			596,218		560,716
Provisions					
Taxation including deferred tax			11,543		9,133
			-----		-----
Net assets			584,675		551,583
			-----		-----
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		2,000		2,000
Profit and loss account			582,675		549,583
			-----		-----
Shareholders funds			584,675		551,583
			-----		-----

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

For the year ending 5th April 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's responsibilities:

- 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 ;
- The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements .

Holmes and Hemmant Limited
Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

as at 5 April 2019

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 18 December 2019 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

D E Hemmant

Director

Company registration number: 00722650

Holmes and Hemmant Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 5th April 2019

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Willow Tree Farm, Fengate Road, Moulton Chapel, Spalding, Lincolnshire, PE12 0XL.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Revenue recognition

Turnover represents the total amount receivable by the company for goods supplied and services provided, together with relevant subsidies, exclusive of value added tax.

Income tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Freehold buildings	-	10% straight line
Implements and tractors	-	20% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	-	20% reducing balance

No depreciation is provided in respect of freehold land .

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date. For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition. Debtors and creditors receivable / payable within one year Debtors and creditors with no stated interest rate and receivable or payable within one year are recorded at transaction price. Any losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit and loss account in other administrative expenses.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense. Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial instruments

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 entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities. Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability. Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund. When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 4 (2018: 4).

5. Tangible assets

	Land and buildings £	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost				
At 6 04 18	473,191	530,116	7,000	1,010,307
Additions	–	10,200	–	10,200
Disposals	–	(8,350)	–	(8,350)
	-----	-----	-----	-----
At 5 04 19	473,191	531,966	7,000	1,012,157
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Depreciation				
At 6 04 18	74,759	465,664	5,532	545,955
Charge for the year	2,071	13,188	294	15,553
Disposals	–	(8,318)	–	(8,318)
	-----	-----	-----	-----
At 5 04 19	76,830	470,534	5,826	553,190
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Carrying amount				
At 5 04 19	396,361	61,432	1,174	458,967
	-----	-----	-----	-----
At 5 04 18	398,432	64,452	1,468	464,352
	-----	-----	-----	-----

Included in freehold land and buildings is £391,893 (2018 - £391,893) in respect of non depreciable assets .

6. Debtors

	2019	2018
	£	£
Trade debtors	20,110	–
Corporation tax repayable	–	39
Other debtors	3,360	5,356
	-----	-----
	23,470	5,395
	-----	-----

7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019	2018
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	–	16,310
Trade creditors	8,378	10,302
Accruals and deferred income	3,461	2,920
Corporation tax	5,764	–
Social security and other taxes	1,306	14
Director loan accounts	108,843	112,801
Other creditors	24,971	–
	-----	-----
	152,723	142,347
	-----	-----

8. Called up share capital**Issued, called up and fully paid**

	2019		2018	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £ 1 each	2,000	2,000.00	2,000	2,000.00
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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.