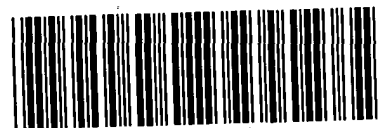


Company Registration No. 00729000 (England and Wales)

JOSEPH RASTRICK (1962) LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30 JUNE 2019

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JOSEPH RASTRICK (1962) LIMITED**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 JUNE 2019**

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		12,648		12,163
Current assets					
Stocks		34,288		25,497	
Debtors	5	240,966		196,543	
Cash at bank and in hand		72,077		44,372	
		<u>347,331</u>		<u>266,412</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(306,813)</u>		<u>(239,454)</u>	
Net current assets			40,518		26,958
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>53,166</u>		<u>39,121</u>
Provisions for liabilities			(2,150)		(1,522)
Net assets			<u>51,016</u>		<u>37,599</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7		800		800
Profit and loss reserves			50,216		36,799
Total equity			<u>51,016</u>		<u>37,599</u>

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

For the financial year ended 30 June 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The member has 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 Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

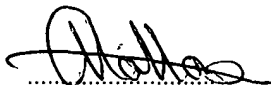
These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

JOSEPH RASTRICK (1962) LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 JUNE 2019

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 02/03/2020



G Hallas
Director

JOSEPH RASTRICK (1962) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Joseph Rastrick (1962) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 10 St James Market, Bradford, BD4 7PQ.

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.

Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for goods net of VAT and trade discounts.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Leasehold Property	20% straight line
Plant & Machinery	25% reducing balance
Fixtures & Fittings	10% reducing balance
Motor Vehicles	25% reducing balance

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.

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.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

JOSEPH RASTRICK (1962) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

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 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 trade and other 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 financial asset is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

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.

JOSEPH RASTRICK (1962) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors, 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.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when, and only when, the company's contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled, or they expire.

Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the fair value of 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.

Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the current tax expense and deferred tax expense. Current tax assets are recognised when tax paid exceeds the tax payable.

Current and deferred tax is charged or credited to profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited to other comprehensive income or equity, when the tax follows the transaction or event it relates to and is also charged or credited to other comprehensive income, or equity.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the entity intends either to settle on the net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date. Timing differences are differences between the company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

Deferred tax is measured at the average tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is measured on a non-discounted basis.

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.

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.

JOSEPH RASTRICK (1962) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 10 (2018 - 10).

3 Director's remuneration and dividends

	2019 £	2018 £
Remuneration paid to directors	35,980	32,200
Dividends paid to directors	12,000	-

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold Property £	Plant & Machinery £	Fixtures & Fittings £	Motor Vehicles £	Total £
Cost					
At 1 July 2018	12,877	45,342	5,965	12,200	76,384
Additions	-	2,950	249	-	3,199
At 30 June 2019	12,877	48,292	6,214	12,200	79,583
Depreciation and impairment					
At 1 July 2018	12,877	39,160	2,951	9,233	64,221
Depreciation charged in the year	-	1,668	304	742	2,714
At 30 June 2019	12,877	40,828	3,255	9,975	66,935
Carrying amount					
At 30 June 2019	-	7,464	2,959	2,225	12,648
At 30 June 2018	-	6,182	3,014	2,967	12,163

5 Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	233,623	185,849
Other debtors	7,343	10,694
	240,966	196,543

JOSEPH RASTRICK (1962) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade creditors	280,824	225,060
Corporation tax	5,996	2,193
Other taxation and social security	3,708	3,237
Other creditors	16,285	8,964
	<u>306,813</u>	<u>239,454</u>

7 Called up share capital

	2019 £	2018 £
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid 800 Ordinary shares of £1 each	800	800
	<u>800</u>	<u>800</u>

8 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Within one year	<u>17,000</u>	<u>17,000</u>