DIRECTORS' REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

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COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

Fiona Flint

Marie De Caraman Chimay

Michael Hoare Robert Hoare

Registered number

02173133

Registered office

312 Chelsea Harbour Design Center

Chelsea Harbour

London SW10 0XE

Accountants

Lewis Golden LLP

40 Queen Anne Street

London W1G 9EL

Bankers

C Hoare & Co 37 Fleet Street

London EC4P 4DQ

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Note		2017 £		2016 £
Fixed assets			-		_
Tangible assets	4		5,225		20,897
		-	5,225		20,897
Current assets					
Stocks		306,299		272,584	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	130,366		48,570	
Cash at bank and in hand	_	860,896	_	287,751	
	_	1,297,561	_	608,905	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(673,519)		(355,563)	
Net current assets	-		624,042		253,342
Total assets less current liabilities		_	629,267		274,239
Provisions for liabilities	•				
Deferred tax		-		(2,834)	
	-		-		(2,834)
Net assets		_	629,267	_	271,405
Capital and reserves		=		=	.44
Called up share capital			1,552		1,552
Share premium account			233,680		233,680
Capital redemption reserve			18		18
Profit and loss account			394,017		36,155
		_	629,267		271,405

The directors consider that the company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of Companies Act 2006.

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 financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

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

The company has opted not to file the Directors' Report and Profit and Loss Account in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

Michael Hoare

Director

Date: 19/9/18

The notes on pages 4 to 8 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1. General information

Watts and Co. (Furnishings) Limited is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in England and Wales, registration number 02173133. The address of the registered office is 312 Chelsea Harbour Design Center, Chelsea Harbour, London SW10 0XE.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

2.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the turnover can be reliably measured. Turnover is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before turnover is recognised:

Sale of goods

Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of turnover can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

2.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Short-term leasehold property - 25% Plant and machinery etc. - 25%

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Profit and Loss Account.

2.5 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at the transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are represented by cash in hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, and other short-term highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.7 Financial instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance Sheet when there is an 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.

2.8 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account.

2.10 Pensions

Defined contribution pension scheme

The company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution scheme is a pension scheme under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Profit and Loss Account when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance Sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

2.11 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Profit and Loss Account in the year that the company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance Sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance Sheet.

2.12 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the company operates and generates income.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 7 (2016 - 7).

4. Tangible fixed assets

		Short-term leasehold property £	Plant and machinery etc.	Total £
	Cost			
	At 1 January 2017	27,503	135,897	163,400
	At 31 December 2017	27,503	135,897	163,400
	Depreciation			
	At 1 January 2017	27,254	115,249	142,503
	Charge for the year	249	15,423	15,672
	At 31 December 2017	27,503	130,672	158,175
	Net book value			
	At 31 December 2017	<u> </u>	5,225	5,225
	At 31 December 2016	249	20,648	20,897
5.	Debtors			
			2017 £	2016 £
	Trade debtors		68,195	12,740
	Other debtors		62,171	35,830
			130,366	48,570
				

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

Creditors: amounts falling due within one year 2017 2016 £ £ Trade creditors 162,454 171,726 Corporation tax 90,068 3,945

 Other taxation and social security
 17,004
 21,928

 Other creditors
 403,993
 157,964

 673,519
 355,563

7. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 December 2017 the company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases of £210,000 (2016 - £268,390).

8. Related party transactions

Other debtors includes interest free loans of £28,331 (2016 - £8,506) which have been loaned from (2016 - to) the company by the directors.