UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

		2022	2022		2021	
	Notes	£	£	£	£	
Fixed assets						
Intangible assets	3		-		-	
Tangible assets	4		10,609		11,789	
Current assets						
Debtors	5	142,063		110,353		
Creditors: amounts falling due within						
one year	6	(71,160)		(68,881)		
Net current assets			70,903		41,472	
Total assets less current liabilities			81,512		53,261	
Provisions for liabilities	, 7		(2,364)		(2,957	
Net assets			79,148		50,304	
			<u> </u>			
Capital and reserves						
Called up share capital	8		944		944	
Share premium account			16,956		16,956	
Profit and loss reserves			61,248		32,404	
Total equity			79,148		50,304	

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 31 December 2022 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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 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.



S J R Harvey **Director**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

The Ham Hill Stone Supply Company Limited is a private company limited by shares and is registered and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 2nd Floor, 1 The Square, Temple Quay, Bristol, BS1 6DG.

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.

Going concern

The company is dependent on the ongoing financial support of its bank and shareholders. The director has no reason to believe that this finance will be withdrawn at any time and therefore has reasonable expectation that the company has adequate support to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and for at least 12 months from the date of signing these accounts, which consequently have been prepared on a going concern basis.

Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for sale of goods and services in the ordinary nature of the business and is shown net of Value Added Tax.

Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Positive purchased goodwill arising on acquisitions is capitalised, classified as an asset on the Balance Sheet and written off over 2 years as in the opinion of the director this represents the period over which the goodwill is effective.

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 or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Plant and machinery Fixtures and fittings 10% reducing balance 20% 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 and intangible 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).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial instruments and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

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, 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.

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 trade and other creditors and bank overdrafts 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.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Taxation (continued)

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised in respect of all timing differences that exist at the reporting date. Timing differences are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income that arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in different periods from their recognition in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered by the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

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.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

2 Employees

3

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

		2022 Number	2021 Number
	Total .	11	12
3	Intangible fixed assets		
			Goodwill
	Cost		£
	At 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2022		5,106
	Amortisation and impairment		
	At 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2022		5,106
	Carrying amount		
	At 31 December 2022		=
	At 31 December 2021		-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

4	Tangible fixed assets			
		Plant and machinery	Fixtures and fittings	Total
		£	£	£
	Cost			
	At 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2022	109,663	1,823	111,486
	Depreciation and impairment			
	At 1 January 2022	97,874	1,823	99,697
	Depreciation charged in the year	1,180		1,180
	At 31 December 2022	99,054	1,823	100,877
	O-material and the second seco			
	Carrying amount At 31 December 2022	10,609		10,609
	At 31 December 2022	======		=====
	At 31 December 2021	11,789	-	11,789
			=====	
5	Debtors			
			2022	2021
	Amounts falling due within one year:		£	£
	Trade debtors		35,919	33,210
	Other debtors		106,144	77,143
			142,063	110,353
	·			
6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		2022	2024
			2022 £	2021 £
			~	~
	Bank overdraft		19,987	20,522
	Trade creditors		5,390	6,243
	Corporation tax		7,183	8,415
	Other taxation and social security		18,624	14,151
	Other creditors		19,976	19,550
			71,160	68,881
	The bank everdraft is accurately a specific and floating charge ever of	l acceta of t	ha aamaany ha	th propert
	The bank overdraft is secured by a specific and floating charge over all and future.	i assets of t	ne company bo	un present
7	Provisions for liabilities			
•	1 1041310113 IOI IIIIDIIIIIIE3		2022	2021
			£	£
	Deferred tax liabilities		2,364	2,957
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

8	Called up share capital				
	•	2022	2021	2022	2021
	Ordinary share capital	Number	Number	£	£
	Issued and fully paid				
	Ordinary shares of £1 each	944	944	944	944
		·			

9 Related party transactions

During the year the company sold services to the value of £271,110 (2021: £326,226) to an entity under common control. At the year end the balances due to the company included £34,278 (2021: £32,238) within trade debtors and £105,981 (2021: £76,943) within other debtors. There was also an amount due to the entity under common control in respect of costs paid on behalf of the company of £9,962 (2021: £9,599) within other creditors.

These balances are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.