

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 03768060

Lloyd Turner Limited

Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements

31 May 2019

Lloyd Turner Limited

Statement of Financial Position

31 May 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5	3,319	5,064
Current assets			
Stocks		3,112	2,827
Debtors	6	43,312	52,097
Cash at bank and in hand		2,897	2,250
		49,321	57,174
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	36,192	42,138
Net current assets		13,129	15,036
Total assets less current liabilities		16,448	20,100
Provisions			
Taxation including deferred tax		631	1,208
Net assets		15,817	18,892
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		15,717	18,792
Shareholders funds		15,817	18,892

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 31 May 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 .

Lloyd Turner Limited

Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

31 May 2019

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 12 February 2020 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr L. Turner

Director

Company registration number: 03768060

Lloyd Turner Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 May 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 Oakley House, Tetbury Road, Cirencester, Gloucestershire, GL7 1US.

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 is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Income tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

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:

Pant and machinery	-	25% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	-	25% reducing balance
Equipment	-	25% reducing balance

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. For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

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.

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 instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

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 3 (2018: 3).

5. Tangible assets

	Plant and machinery	Motor vehicles	Equipment	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
At 1 June 2018	11,464	8,000	1,354	20,818
Additions	282	—	—	282
Disposals	(100)	(2,050)	—	(2,150)
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At 31 May 2019	11,646	5,950	1,354	18,950
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Depreciation				
At 1 June 2018	9,076	5,752	926	15,754
Charge for the year	654	346	107	1,107
Disposals	(44)	(1,186)	—	(1,230)
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At 31 May 2019	9,686	4,912	1,033	15,631
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Carrying amount				
At 31 May 2019	1,960	1,038	321	3,319
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At 31 May 2018	2,388	2,248	428	5,064
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6. Debtors

	2019	2018
	£	£
Trade debtors	42,703	43,779
Other debtors	609	8,318
	<u>43,312</u>	<u>52,097</u>

7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019	2018
	£	£
Trade creditors	2,889	15,587
Corporation tax	2,305	7
Social security and other taxes	28,560	24,802
Other creditors	2,438	1,742
	<u>36,192</u>	<u>42,138</u>

8. Director's advances, credits and guarantees

During the year the director entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

	2019			
	Balance brought forward	Advances/ (credits) to the director	Amounts repaid	Balance outstanding
	£	£	£	£
Mr L. Turner	4,900	13,766	(19,064)	(398)
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	2018			
	Balance brought forward	Advances/ (credits) to the director	Amounts repaid	Balance outstanding
	£	£	£	£
Mr L. Turner	10,546	12,947	(18,593)	4,900
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