RICHARDSON ROOFING (HARD METALS) LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019



COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

G M Richardson

S D Wright

P J MacSweeney

Secretary

D Willmont

Company number

04605474

Registered office

Richardson House, Moor Lane

Staines Middx TW19 6EQ

Accountants

Goodman Jones LLP

29-30 Fitzroy Square

London W1T 6LQ

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DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 August 2019.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company is that of roofing contractors.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

G M Richardson

S D Wright

P J MacSweeney

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

On behalf of the board

G M Richardson

Director

Date: 6/112020

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019

		2040	2040
	Notes	2019 £	2018 £
Administrative expenses	110100	(244)	(211)
Interest receivable and similar income		88	168
Loss before taxation		(156)	(43)
Tax on profit loss	3	-	(1)
Loss for the financial year		(156)	(44)

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 AUGUST 2019

		2019	1	201	8
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Current assets					
Cash at bank and in hand		101,913	•	102,030	
Creditors: amounts falling due within				·	
one year	5	(435)		(396)	
Net current assets			101,478		101,634
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	6		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			101,378		101,534
	•				
Total equity			101,478		101,634
•					

For the financial year ended 31 August 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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 members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 6/1/2020. and are signed on its behalf by:

G M Richardson

Director

Company Registration No. 04605474

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019

	Share capital		Total	
	£	£	£	
Balance at 1 September 2017	100	101,578	101,678	
Year ended 31 August 2018: Loss and total comprehensive income for the year	-	(44)	(44)	
Balance at 31 August 2018	100	101,534	101,634	
Year ended 31 August 2019: Loss and total comprehensive income for the year	<u>-</u> ·	(156)	(156)	
Balance at 31 August 2019	100	101,378	101,478	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Richardson Roofing (Hard Metals) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is , Richardson House, Moor Lane, Staines, Middx, TW19 6EQ.

1.1 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, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, 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

20% Straight line

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.

1.3 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.4 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 in the company's balance sheet 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 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 transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, 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. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

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

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.5 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the 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.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

1.6 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019

1	Accounting policies		(Continued)
1.7	Financial risk The company uses financial instruments compromising borrowings and various no such as trade debtors and trade creditors, to finance its operations not funded by visks identified with using these financial instruments are the management of cas interest rate fluctuations.	vay of equ	ity. The main
2	Employees		•
	The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the cowas 3 (2018 - 3).	mpany du	uring the year
3	Taxation	2019	2018
	Current tax	£	£
	Adjustments in respect of prior periods	-	1
4	Tangible fixed assets		Plant and machinery etc £
	Cost At 1 September 2018 and 31 August 2019	•	13,400
	Depreciation and impairment At 1 September 2018 and 31 August 2019		13,400
	Carrying amount At 31 August 2019		-
	At 31 August 2018		-
5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2019 £	2018 £
	Trade creditors Taxation and social security	10 425	11 385
		435	396
		====	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019

6	Called up share capital		
		2019	2018
•		£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and tully paid		
	100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100
			

7 Control

The company is controlled by G M Richardson