

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 05406043

DOGHOUSE POST PRODUCTION LIMITED

Filleted Unaudited Abridged Financial Statements

30 June 2019

DOGHOUSE POST PRODUCTION LIMITED

Abridged Statement of Financial Position

30 June 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5	114,617	88,340
Current assets			
Debtors		133,146	120,829
Cash at bank and in hand		94,016	51,145
		227,162	171,974
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		207,436	145,884
Net current assets		19,726	26,090
Total assets less current liabilities		134,343	114,430
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6	3,998	8,827
Provisions		20,382	14,569
Net assets		109,963	91,034
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		109,863	90,934
Shareholders funds		109,963	91,034

These abridged 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 abridged statement of income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

For the year ending 30 June 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 abridged 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 abridged financial statements .

All of the members have consented to the preparation of the abridged statement of income and retained earnings and the abridged statement of financial position for the year ending 30 June 2019 in accordance with Section 444(2A) of the Companies Act 2006.

DOGHOUSE POST PRODUCTION LIMITED

Abridged Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

30 June 2019

These abridged financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 27 September 2019 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

R J BARTON HILL

Director

Company registration number: 05406043

DOGHOUSE POST PRODUCTION LIMITED

Notes to the Abridged Financial Statements

Year ended 30 June 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 11 Belgrave Road, Clifton, Bristol, BS8 2AA.

2. Statement of compliance

These abridged 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 abridged 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 abridged financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

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

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Operating leases

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

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:

Leasehold property	-	10% straight line
Plant and machinery	-	25% straight line
Fixtures and fittings	-	20% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	-	25% straight line

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.

Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are recognised in the abridged statement of financial position as assets and liabilities at the lower of the fair value of the assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments, which is determined at the inception of the lease term. Any initial direct costs of the lease are added to the amount recognised as an asset. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method. Finance charges are allocated to each period so as to produce a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

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 abridged 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 13 (2018: 11).

5. Tangible assets

	£
Cost	
At 1 July 2018	640,237
Additions	80,539
At 30 June 2019	720,776
Depreciation	
At 1 July 2018	551,897
Charge for the year	54,262
At 30 June 2019	606,159
Carrying amount	
At 30 June 2019	114,617
At 30 June 2018	88,340

6. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

Other creditors due over one year includes a loan from R & J S Barton Hill which has been secured by a fixed and floating charge over the company's assets to a maximum amount of £125,000.

Personal guarantees have also been given by the directors for this loan.

7. 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	Balance outstanding
	£	£	£
R J BARTON HILL	(91)	(109)	(200)
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	2018		
	Balance brought forward	Advances/ (credits) to the director	Balance outstanding
	£	£	£
R J BARTON HILL	(246)	155	(91)
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8. Related party transactions

The company was under the control of Mr R J Barton Hill throughout the current year. During the year the company received a loan from R and J S Barton Hill, who are the parents of R J Barton Hill, a director and shareholder of the company. The amount outstanding at the balance sheet dated amounted to £26,324 (2017 - £43,033) and is shown in creditors. The director has been given the option to renew this loan at the end of the existing period. During the year the company paid rent to R and J S Barton Hill. The rent amounted to £35,513 (2017 - £30,157). This transaction has been carried out on a normal commercial basis.

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