Company Registration No. 05419695 (England and Wales)
S P H TRANSPORT LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors Mr P B Hill

Mrs M Hill (Appointed 24 October 2018)

Company number 05419695

Registered office SPH Transport Ltd

Hazel Old Lane Hensall Goole

East Yorkshire DN14 0QA

Accountants Jones Cooper Limited

Suite One Hedley Court Boothferry Road

Goole East Yorkshire DN14 6AA

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2019.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of Caravan Storage.

Directors

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

Mr P B Hill

Mrs M Hill

(Appointed 24 October 2018)

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

On behalf of the board

Mr P B Hill **Director** Mrs M Hill

Director

31 October 2019

REPORT TO THE DIRECTORS ON THE PREPARATION OF THE UNAUDITED STATUTORY ACCOUNTS OF S P H TRANSPORT LIMITED

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with our terms of engagement and in order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act that relate to preparing the financial statements of the company for the year ended 30th June 2019.

We have prepared these financial statements based on the accounting records, information and explanations provided by you. We do not express an opinion on the financial statements.

You have determined that the company is exempt from the statutory requirement for an audit for this accounting year. Therefore, the financial statements are unaudited.

The financial statements are provided exclusively to the director for the limited purpose mentioned above, and may not be used or relied upon for any other purpose or by any other person, and we shall not be liable for any other usage or reliance

Jones Cooper Limited

31 October 2019

Financial Accountants

Suite One Hedley Court Boothferry Road Goole East Yorkshire DN14 6AA

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 JUNE 2019

		2019	9	2018	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		27,631		10,437
Investment properties	4		470,000		345,000
			497,631		355,437
Current assets					
Debtors	6	2,149		1,375	
Cash at bank and in hand		5,250		3,783	
		7,399		5,158	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(101,615)		(91,216)	
Net current liabilities			(94,216)		(86,058)
Total assets less current liabilities			403,415		269,379
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8		(58,784)		(73,692)
Provisions for liabilities			(63,488)		(38,265)
Net assets			281,143		157,422
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	9		200		200
Revaluation reserve	Ť		249,150		155,740
Profit and loss reserves			31,793		1,482
Total equity			281,143		157,422
-					

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 30 June 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 and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 JUNE 2019

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 31 October 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr P B Hill Mrs M Hill Director Director

Company Registration No. 05419695

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

S P H Transport Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is SPH Transport Ltd, Hazel Old Lane, Hensall, Goole, East Yorkshire, DN14 0QA.

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 a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest \pounds .

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 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

1.3 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 equipment 20% reducing balance basis
Fixtures and fittings 10% straight line basis
Computers 33% straight line basis
Motor vehicles 15% reducing balance basis

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.4 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

Where fair value cannot be achieved without undue cost or effort, investment property is accounted for as tangible fixed assets.

1.5 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.

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.

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.

1.6 Taxation

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 2 (2018 - 1).

Tangible fixed assets

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

Depreciation charged in the year

Carrying amount

	Plant and machinery etc
	£
Cost	
At 1 July 2018	32,823
Additions	20,842
At 30 June 2019	53,665
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 July 2018	22 386

At 30 June 2019 26,034

3,648

At 30 June 2019

At 30 June 2018

27,631

10,437

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

4	Investment property	
		2019
		£
	Fair value	
	At 1 July 2018	345,000
	Additions	9,679
	Revaluations	115,321
	At 30 June 2019	470,000

The valuation was made on an open market value basis by reference to market evidence of transaction prices for similar properties.

5 Directors' transactions

	Description	% Rate	Opening balance	AmountsAmo	ntsAmounts repaidClosing balance	
			£	£	£	£
	Directors Loan Account	-	(58,278)	3,301	(19,488)	(74,465)
			(58,278)	3,301	(19,488)	(74,465)
6	Debtors					
	Amounts falling due within one year:				2019 £	2018 £
	Trade debtors				1,750	-
	Other debtors				399	1,375
					2,149	1,375
7	Creditors: amounts falling due within o	ne year			2019	2018
					£	£
	Bank loans				20,297	26,297
	Corporation tax				4,003	4,370
	Other creditors				77,315	60,549
					101,615	91,216

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

8	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	58,784	73,692
			_
9	Called up share capital		
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		
	200 Ordinary of £1 each	200	200

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