Company Registration No. 05528837 (England and Wales)

D. ELLIOTT AND SONS LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2018

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D. ELLIOTT AND SONS LIMITED

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D. ELLIOTT AND SONS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 AUGUST 2018

	Notes	2018 £	2018 £	2017 £	2017 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		8,121		10,828
Current assets					
Debtors	4	14,305		11,957	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(19,639)		(18,636)	
Net current liabilities			(5,334)		(6,679)
Total assets less current liabilities			2,787		4,149
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		(4,015)		(7,456)
Provisions for liabilities			(2,058)		(2,058)
Net liabilities			(3,286)		(5,365)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7		2		2
Profit and loss reserves			(3,288)		(5,367)
Total equity			(3,286)		(5,365)

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 31 August 2018 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 member has 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.

D. ELLIOTT AND SONS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 AUGUST 2018

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 22 May 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr D L Elliott
Director

Company Registration No. 05528837

1 Accounting policies

Company information

D. Elliott and Sons Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 15 Penman Close, St Albans, Hertfordshire, AL2 3DJ.

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 £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

The company has net liabilities of £3,286 (2017: £5365) at the balance sheet date which suggests that the going concern basis may not be appropriate. However, the directors have given assurance that they will continue to provide support to the company to allow it to continue in operation for the foreseeable future. The directors therefore consider it appropriate to prepare financial statements on a going concern basis. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that would result from a withdrawal of this support.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes.

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.

1.4 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:

Fixtures, fittings & equipment	25% on reducing baalnce
Motor vehicles	25% on 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.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible 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). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.6 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include deposits held at call with banks.

1.7 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 bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

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 are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.8 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

1.9 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.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

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.

1.10 Employee benefits

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

1.11 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 2 (2017 - 2).

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures, fittings & equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 September 2017 and 31 August 2018	6,143	13,072	19,215
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 September 2017	5,119	3,268	8,387
Depreciation charged in the year	256	2,451	2,707
At 31 August 2018	5,375	5,719	11,094
Carrying amount			
At 31 August 2018	768	7,353	8,121
At 31 August 2017	1,024	9,804	10,828

The net book value of tangible assets includes £7,353 (2017 : £9,804) in respect of assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts. The depreciation charge in respect of such assets amounted to £2,451 (2017 : £3,268) for the year.

4 Debtors

	2018	2017
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Trade debtors	5,870	2,417
Corporation tax recoverable	-	1,439
Other debtors	8,435	8,101
	14,305	11,957

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018	2017
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	12,393	10,032
Trade creditors	2,605	1,360
Other taxation and social security	-	2,603
Other creditors	4,641	4,641
	19,639	18,636

D. ELLIOTT AND SONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2018

6 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2018	2017
	£	£
Other creditors	4,015	7,456

7 Called up share capital

	2018	2017
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
2 Ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2
	2	2

8 Directors' transactions

At the reporting date, the company was owed £8,306 (2017: £5,672) by Mr D L Elliott, a director and the shareholder of the company.