Company registration number: 08794653

Hillam & Co Limited

Unaudited financial statements

31 March 2019

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Company registration number: 08794653

Hillam & Co Limited

Statement of financial position 31 March 2019

·	Note	2019 £ £		201 £	2018 £ £	
Fixed assets Tangible assets	5		304		-	
Current assets Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	6	16,764 124,515		19,339 101,178		
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	· 7	141,279 (22,070)		120,517 (17,498)		
Net current assets			119,209		103,019	
Total assets less current liabilities			119,513		103,019	
Provisions for liabilities			61	•	-	
Net assets			119,452		103,019	
Capital and reserves Called up share capital Profit and loss account			10 119,442		10 103,009	
Shareholders funds			119,452		103,019	

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

Directors responsibilities:

- The shareholders have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476;
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

Company registration number: 08794653

Hillam & Co Limited

Statement of financial position 31 March 2019

These financial statements have been prepared 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 comprehensive income has not been delivered.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 04 December 2019, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

K R Hillam Director

K.R. Hillam

The notes on pages 3 to 6 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements Year ended 31 March 2019

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England. The address of the registered office is 3 Langley Avenue, Bingley, West Yorkshire, BD16 4ET.

The company's principal activity during the year was trading as Chartered Accountants...

The presentation currency of the financial statements is the Pound Sterling (£).

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the provisions of FRS 102, Section 1A, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for sale of goods and services in the ordinary nature of the business, exclusive of Value Added Tax.

Income recognition

Services provided to clients, which at the balance sheet date have not been billed to clients, have been recognised as turnover based on an assessment of the fair value of the services provided at the balance sheet date as a proportion of the total value of the engagement. Unbilled revenue is included in debtors as amounts recoverable on contracts.

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, 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.

Notes to the financial statements Year ended 31 March 2019

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

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:

Computer equipment

- 33% straight line

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Impairment

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.

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 are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 March 2019

3. Accounting policies (continued)

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 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 amounts due from group undertakings, other 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 financial asset is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

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 trade and other creditors and loans from fellow group companies 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.

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

Pension costs

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company. The contributions payable are charged to the profit and loss account as they fall due.

4. Employees

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year, including the directors was 1 (2018: 1)

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 March 2019

5. Tangible assets

		Computer Equipment £	Total £
	Cost		4.000
	At 1 April 2018 Additions	1,220 456	1,220 456
	Disposals	(1,220)	(1,220)
	Biopodalo		
	At 31 March 2019	456	456
	Depreciation	4 000	4.000
	At 1 April 2018	1,220 152	1,220 152
	Charge for the year Disposals	(1,220)	(1,220)
	Dioposais		
	At 31 March 2019	152	152
	Carrying amount		
	At 31 March 2019	304	304
	At 31 March 2018	-	-
6.	Debtors		
		2019	2018 £
	Trade debtors	£ 16,764	19,339
	Amounts recoverable on contracts	-	-
	Other debtors	-	-
		16,764	19,339
7.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
	·	2019	2018
	Comparation toy	£ 3,800	£ 3,575
	Corporation tax Social security and other taxes	3,000	3,373
	Other creditors	18,270	13,923
		22,070	17,498