

REGISTERED NUMBER: 09298538 (England and Wales)

Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 November 2017

for

Woodman Chapmore Limited

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for the Year Ended 30 November 2017

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DIRECTOR:

B P M Bacon

REGISTERED OFFICE:

Unit 3 Polaris Centre
41 Brownfields
Welwyn Garden City
AL7 1AN

REGISTERED NUMBER:

09298538 (England and Wales)

ACCOUNTANTS:

Wesley Pemberton LLP
89 Vicars Moor Lane
Winchmore Hill
London
N21 1BL

Balance Sheet
30 November 2017

	Notes	30.11.17 £	30.11.16 £
CURRENT ASSETS			
Stocks		372,956	372,956
Debtors	3	729	728
Cash at bank and in hand		3,292	3,142
		<u>376,977</u>	<u>376,826</u>
CREDITORS			
Amounts falling due within one year	4	9,220	5,834
NET CURRENT ASSETS		<u>367,757</u>	<u>370,992</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		367,757	370,992
CREDITORS			
Amounts falling due after more than one year	5	358,907	366,332
NET ASSETS		<u>8,850</u>	<u>4,660</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital		100	100
Retained earnings		8,750	4,560
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		<u>8,850</u>	<u>4,660</u>

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 30 November 2017.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 30 November 2017 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for:

- (a) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395
- (b) and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

The financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Income Statement has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the director on 13 August 2018 and were signed by:

B P M Bacon - Director

Notes to the Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 30 November 2017

1. **STATUTORY INFORMATION**

Woodman Chapmore Limited is a private company, limited by shares , registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

2. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" of Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in there UK and Republic of Ireland" (FRS102) and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making duc allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 30 November 2017

2. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of financial instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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.

Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including trade and other debtors, cash and bank balances, intercompany working capital balances, and intercompany financing are initially recognised at transaction price, 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 for a similar debt instrument. Financing transactions are those in which payment is deferred beyond normal business terms or is financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate.

Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other 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 for a similar debt instrument. Financing transactions are those in which payment is deferred beyond normal business terms or is financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate.

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

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If the financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

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 and financial liabilities

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party or (c) despite having retained some significant risks and rewards of ownership, control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is an 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 30 November 2017

2. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

Taxation

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Going concern

After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence and meet its liabilities as they fall due for the foreseeable future, being a period of at least twelve months from the date these financial statements were approved. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern in preparing the financial statements.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

3. **DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR**

	30.11.17	30.11.16
	£	£
Other debtors	<u>729</u>	<u>728</u>

4. **CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR**

	30.11.17	30.11.16
	£	£
Trade creditors	1,020	-
Taxation and social security	1,806	802
Other creditors	<u>6,394</u>	<u>5,032</u>
	<u>9,220</u>	<u>5,834</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 30 November 2017

5. **CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR**

	30.11.17	30.11.16
	£	£
Bank loans	171,807	182,832
Other creditors	<u>187,100</u>	<u>183,500</u>
	<u>358,907</u>	<u>366,332</u>
Amounts falling due in more than five years:		
Repayable by instalments		
Bank loans more than 5 years	<u>171,807</u>	<u>182,832</u>

6. **RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES**

Included in creditors at 30 November 2017 is a balance of £137,100 (2015: £133,500) due to Zelltec Construction Services Limited, a company with a common director.

The following reproduces the text of the report prepared for the director in respect of the company's annual unaudited financial statements. In accordance with the Companies Act 2006, the company is only required to file a Balance Sheet. Readers are cautioned that the Income Statement and certain other primary statements and the Report of the Director are not required to be filed with the Registrar of Companies.

As described on the Balance Sheet you are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements for the year ended 30 November 2017 set out on pages three to nine and you consider that the company is exempt from an audit.

In accordance with your instructions, we have compiled these unaudited financial statements in order to assist you to fulfil your statutory responsibilities, from the accounting records and information and explanations supplied to us.

Wesley Pemberton LLP
89 Vicars Moor Lane
Winchmore Hill
London
N21 1BL

13 August 2018

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.