DH Heating & Plumbing Limited Unaudited financial statements 30 September 2018

Company Registration Number 09767086

Financial statements

year ended 30 September 2018

Contents Pages

Balance sheet 1 to 2

Notes to the financial statements 3 to 5

Balance sheet

30 September 2018

				2017
	Note		£	£
Fixed assets				
Tangible assets	4		7,862	10,447
Current assets				
Debtors	5	118,378		96,116
Cash at bank and in hand		76,080		59,390
		194,458		155,506
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(113,503)		(100,220)
Net current assets			80,955	55,286
Total assets less current liabilities			88,817	65,733
Net assets			88,817	65,733

Balance sheet (continued)

30 September 2018

			2017
	Note	£	£
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		88,717	65,633
Shareholders funds		88,817	65,733

These 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 profit and loss account and director's report have not been delivered.

For the year ending 30 September 2018 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 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 financial statements .

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 18 January 2019, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr D Hart

Director

Company registration number: 09767086

Notes to the financial statements

year ended 30 September 2018

1. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with FRS 102 Section 1A, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

2. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

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

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.

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:

Motor vehicles - 25% reducing balance
Office equipment - 15% reducing balance

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.

3. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 2 (2017: 2).

4. Tangible assets

8	Motor vehicles	Equipment	Total
Cost			
At 1 October 2017 and 30 September 2018	11,800	366	12,166
Depreciation			
At 1 October 2017	1,621	98	1,719
Charge for the year	2,545	40	2,585
At 30 September 2018	4,166	138	4,304
Carrying amount			
At 30 September 2018	7,634	228	7,862
At 30 September 2017	10,179	268	10,447
5. Debtors			
			2017
		£	£
Trade debtors		110,931	89,714
Other debtors		7,447	6,402
		118,378	96,116
6. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			
			2017
		£	£
Trade creditors		39,184	30,140
Corporation tax		10,713	8,416
Social security and other taxes		2,628	1,234
Other creditors		60,978	60,430
		113,503	100,220

7. Related party transactions

The company was under the control of Mr D Hart throughout the current year. Mr D Hart is the managing director and majority shareholder.

8. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 13 Church Road, Upton, Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, DN21 5NS.

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.