Company Registration Number: 04064328 (England and Wales)

Unaudited abridged accounts for the year ended 30 September 2019

Period of accounts

Start date: 01 October 2018

End date: 30 September 2019

Contents of the Financial Statements

for the Period Ended 30 September 2019

Balance sheet

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Balance sheet

As at 30 September 2019

Notes	2019	2018
	£	£
Fixed assets		
Tangible assets: 3	309,026	206,795
Total fixed assets:	309,026	206,795
Current assets		
Stocks:	258,595	298,598
Debtors:	27,971	54,779
Cash at bank and in hand:	107,942	39,194
Total current assets:	394,508	392,571
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year:	(366,557)	(372,943)
Net current assets (liabilities):	27,951	19,628
Total assets less current liabilities:	336,977	226,423
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year:	(59,373)	(37,500)
Provision for liabilities:	(51,544)	(33,339)
Total net assets (liabilities):	226,060	155,584
Capital and reserves		
Called up share capital:	1	1
Other reserves:	1	1
Profit and loss account:	226,058	155,582
Shareholders funds:	226,060	155,584

The notes form part of these financial statements

Balance sheet statements

For the year ending 30 September 2019 the company was entitled to exemption under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

The members have agreed to the preparation of abridged accounts for this accounting period in accordance with Section 444(2A).

These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The directors have chosen to not file a copy of the company's profit & loss account.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 29 September 2020 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Name: Andrew Goodall Status: Director

The notes form part of these financial statements

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the Period Ended 30 September 2019

1. Accounting policies

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Section 1A (Small Entities) of Financial Reporting Standard 102

Turnover policy

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable net of VAT and tradediscounts. The policies adopted for the recognition of turnover are as follows:Sale of goods Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when significant risks and rewards of ownership of thegoods have transferred to the buyer, the amount of turnover can be measured reliably, it is probablethat the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the company and the costsincurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably. This is usually ondispatch of the goods. Rendering of servicesWhen the outcome of a transaction can be estimated reliably, turnover from serving and repairs isrecognised by reference to the stage of completion at the balance sheet date.

Tangible fixed assets and depreciation policy

Tangible assets Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost (or deemed cost) or valuation less accumulated depreciationand accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes costs directly attributable to making the assetcapable of operating as intended. 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: Land - Land is not depreciated Short leasehold property - 10% straight linePlant and machinery - 10% straight lineMotor vehicles - 20% straight lineIf there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life orresidual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates. Impairment Assets not measured at fair value are reviewed for any indication that the asset may be impaired ateach balance sheet date. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset, or the asset'scash generating unit, is estimated and compared to the carrying amount. Where the carrying amountexceeds its recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss unless the asset iscarried at a revalued amount where the impairment loss is a revaluation decrease.

Other accounting policies

TaxationCurrent tax represents the amount of tax payable or receivable in respect of the taxable profit (or loss)for the current or past reporting periods. It is measured at the amount expected to be paid or recoveredusing the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheetdate. Deferred tax represents the future tax consequences of transactions and events recognised in the financial statements of current and previous periods. It is recognised in respect of all timing differences, with certain exceptions. Timing differences are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of income and expense in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements. 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 futuretaxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date that are expected to apply to the reversal of timing differences. Deferred taxon revalued non-depreciable tangible fixed assets and investment properties is measured using therates and allowances that apply to the sale of the asset. Stocks Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Costincludes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing stock to itspresent location and condition. Cost is calculated using the first-in, first-out formula. Provision is madefor damaged, obsolete and slow-moving stock where appropriate Provisions Provisions are recognised when the company has an obligation at the balance sheet date as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required in settlement and theamount can be reliably estimated. Loans and borrowings Loans and borrowings are initially recognised at the transaction price including transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, lessimpairment. If an arrangement constitutes a finance transaction it is measured at present value. Defined contribution plansThe company operates a defined contribution plan for the benefit of its employees. Contributions are expensed as they become payable.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the Period Ended 30 September 2019

2. Employees

	2019	2018
Average number of employees during the period	9	10

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the Period Ended 30 September 2019

3. Tangible Assets

	Total
Cost	£
At 01 October 2018	484,461
Additions	197,666
Disposals	(14,698)
At 30 September 2019	667,429
Depreciation	
At 01 October 2018	277,666
Charge for year	95,435
On disposals	(14,698)
At 30 September 2019	358,403
Net book value	
At 30 September 2019	309,026
At 30 September 2018	206,795

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.