

Company Registration No. 02208139 (England and Wales)

JAMES & TAYLOR LTD
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2020
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

JAMES & TAYLOR LTD

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JAMES & TAYLOR LTD

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 JANUARY 2020

	Notes	2020 £	£	2019 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		229,353		295,054
Current assets					
Stocks		187,422		223,388	
Debtors	5	831,769		1,574,207	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,664,834		1,173,344	
		<u>2,684,025</u>		<u>2,970,939</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(539,191)</u>		<u>(972,028)</u>	
Net current assets			2,144,834		1,998,911
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>2,374,187</u>		<u>2,293,965</u>
Provisions for liabilities			<u>(17,355)</u>		<u>(25,594)</u>
Net assets			<u>2,356,832</u>		<u>2,268,371</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			125,025		125,025
Capital redemption reserve			124,975		124,975
Profit and loss reserves			<u>2,106,832</u>		<u>2,018,371</u>
Total equity			<u>2,356,832</u>		<u>2,268,371</u>

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 January 2020 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 members have 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.

JAMES & TAYLOR LTD

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 JANUARY 2020

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 29 October 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr R James
Director

Mr P N Mulholland
Director

Company Registration No. 02208139

JAMES & TAYLOR LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

James & Taylor Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Gladstone House, 77/79 High Street, Egham, Surrey, TW20 9HY.

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 amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 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.

Management have considered the impact of COVID 19 on operations and do not anticipate a significant impact. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

Revenue is recognised as contract activity progresses, to reflect partial performance of contractual obligations, adjustment being made for future costs and revenue.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer on delivery 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.

JAMES & TAYLOR LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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:

Leasehold improvements	Straight line over period of the lease
Plant and equipment	20% on cost
Fixtures and fittings	20% on cost
Computers	33% on cost
Motor vehicles	25% on cost

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.

1.5 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 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

JAMES & TAYLOR LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.8 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 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 transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

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, 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. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

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

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.9 Equity instruments

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

Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.10 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.

JAMES & TAYLOR LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2020

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.

1.11 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

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

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.12 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.13 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

1.14 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

JAMES & TAYLOR LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2020

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

Critical judgements

The following judgements (apart from those involving estimates) have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Bad debt provisions

The company makes provisions against trade debtors where their recovery is in doubt on a systematic basis.

Amounts recoverable on contracts

Amounts recoverable on long term contracts are stated at the lower cost and net realisable value. Provided that the outcome of long term contracts can be assessed with reasonable certainty, such contracts are valued at cost plus attributable profit earned to date. The amount recorded as turnover in respect of long-term contracts is ascertained by reference to the value of work carried out to date and consists of materials plus attributable profit earned to date.

3 Employees

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

	2020 Number	2019 Number
Total	17	22
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

JAMES & TAYLOR LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2020

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 February 2019	261,461	639,560	901,021
Additions	-	31,049	31,049
Disposals	-	(49,050)	(49,050)
At 31 January 2020	261,461	621,559	883,020
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 February 2019	91,056	514,911	605,967
Depreciation charged in the year	26,557	68,127	94,684
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(46,984)	(46,984)
At 31 January 2020	117,613	536,054	653,667
Carrying amount			
At 31 January 2020	143,848	85,505	229,353
At 31 January 2019	170,405	124,649	295,054

5 Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	685,004	1,336,643
Other debtors	146,765	237,564
	831,769	1,574,207

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade creditors	228,794	547,820
Corporation tax	34,696	8,592
Other taxation and social security	50,911	195,341
Other creditors	224,790	220,275
	539,191	972,028

JAMES & TAYLOR LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2020

7 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

2020	2019
£	£
584,377	701,252
<u>584,377</u>	<u>701,252</u>

8 Events after the reporting date

On 11 March 2020, The World Health Organisation ("WHO") declared the outbreak of a novel coronavirus to be a global pandemic. In order to stem the spread of the virus, Governments around the World are taking drastic steps which include compulsory closure of various businesses, shops and schools and are also heavily restricting of movement of people.

Due to the rapid development of COVID-19, the degree of uncertainty involved and the unprecedented nature of the challenges posed by the coronavirus situation, the directors are of the opinion that it is too soon to fully quantify what financial impact that the COVID-19 pandemic will cause, however although turnover was effected for the early part of 2020, it has now increased with improved confidence and optimism for the end of this and the next year. The Company has a strong financial basis and have taken steps to reduce overheads accordingly.

9 Directors' transactions

The following advances and credits to a director subsisted during the years ended 31 January 2020 and 31 January 2019.

Description	% Rate	Opening balance £	Closing balance £
Directors loan account	-	1,064	1,064
		<u>1,064</u>	<u>1,064</u>

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.