Registration number: 07281476

Vaughan Plumbing Limited

Annual Report and Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2020

E J Business Consultants Limited The Rectory, 1 Toomers Wharf, Canal Walk Newbury Berkshire RG14 1DY

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Company Information

Director Mr M R Vaughan

Registered office The Rectory, 1 Toomers Wharf,

Canal Walk Newbury Berkshire RG14 1DY

Accountants E J Business Consultants Limited

The Rectory, 1 Toomers Wharf,

Canal Walk Newbury Berkshire RG14 1DY

(Registration number: 07281476) Balance Sheet as at 30 June 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	<u>3</u>	4,039	5,733
Current assets			
Debtors		46,720	69,954
Cash at bank and in hand		82,822	87,430
		129,542	157,384
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		(71,492)	(98,676)
Net current assets		58,050	58,708
Total assets less current liabilities		62,089	64,441
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year			(152)
Net assets		62,089	64,289
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	<u>4</u>	100	100
Profit and loss account		61,989	64,189
Total equity		62,089	64,289

For the financial year ending 30 June 2020 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 accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

These financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and the option not to file the Profit and Loss Account and Directors' Report has been taken.

(Registration number: 07281476) Balance Sheet as at 30 June 2020

Approved and authorised by the director on 29 June 2021				
Mr M R Vaughan Director				

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2020

1 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance

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

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except that as disclosed in the accounting policies certain items are shown at fair value.

Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts.

The company recognises revenue when:

The amount of revenue can be reliably measured;

it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity;

and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities.

Tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates taxable income.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the statement of financial position at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset class

Office equipment Plant & machinery Motor vehicles

Depreciation method and rate

Straight line over three years Straight line over three years 25% reducing balance

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2020

Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Trade creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs. Interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the Profit and Loss Account over the period of the relevant borrowing.

Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and similar charges. Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised at the lower of their fair value at inception of the lease and the present value of the minimum lease payments. These assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the useful life of the asset and the lease term. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the Balance Sheet as a finance lease obligation.

Lease payments are apportioned between finance costs in the Profit and Loss Account and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

Dividends

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the reporting period in which the dividends are declared.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2020

Defined contribution pension obligation

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

2 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company (including the director) during the year, was 4 (2019 - 4).

3 Tangible assets

	Furniture, fittings and equipment £	Motor vehicles	Other tangible assets	Total £
Cost or valuation				
At 1 July 2019	2,974	15,119	1,896	19,989
At 30 June 2020	2,974	15,119	1,896	19,989
Depreciation				
At 1 July 2019	2,791	10,335	1,130	14,256
Charge for the year	92	1,196	406	1,694
At 30 June 2020	2,883	11,531	1,536	15,950
Carrying amount				
At 30 June 2020	91	3,588	360	4,039
At 30 June 2019	183	4,784	766	5,733

4 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	2020		2019	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary of £1 each	100	100	100	100

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.