Registration number: 10246202

Stokes Morgan Planning Ltd

Unaudited Filleted Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2020

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Company Information

Directors Mr Christopher Stokes

Ms Rebecca Morgan

Ms Sarah Le Vaillant Stokes

Company secretary Ms Sarah Le Vaillant Stokes

Registered office 12 North Street

Nailsea Bristol B\$48 4BP

Accountants Stone & Co Chartered Accountants

2 Charnwood House

Marsh Road Ashton Bristol BS3 2NA

(Registration number: 10246202) Balance Sheet as at 30 June 2020

	Note		2020 £	2019 £
Fixed assets				
Tangible assets	<u>4</u>		6,537	15,681
Current assets				
Debtors	<u>5</u>	151,315		92,336
Cash at bank and in hand		155,700	_	143,057
		307,015		235,393
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	<u>6</u>	(110,304)		(80,986)
Net current assets		_	196,711	154,407
Total assets less current liabilities			203,248	170,088
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	<u>6</u>		-	(3,454)
Provisions for liabilities		_	(1,242)	(2,979)
Net assets		=	202,006	163,655
Capital and reserves				
Called up share capital		100		100
Profit and loss account		201,906	_	163,555
Total equity		=	202,006	163,655

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.

Directors' 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 directors acknowledge their 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 has been taken.

Approved and authorised by the Board on 3 February 2021 and signed on its behalf by:

(Registration number: 10246202) Balance Sheet as at 30 June 2020

Mr Christopher Stokes	Ms Rebecca Morgan	Ms Sarah Le Vaillant Stokes
Director	Director	Company secretary and director

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

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in UK.

The address of its registered office is: 12 North Street Nailsea Bristol BS48 4BP

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board on 3 February 2021.

2 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 and deferred 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.

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

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between taxable profits and profits reported in the financial statements.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised when 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 and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the balance sheet 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
Motor vehicles

Depreciation method and rate 25% straight line 25% straight line

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.

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

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

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 in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

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.

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.

3 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the year, was 8 (2019 - 8).

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

4 Tangible assets

	Office equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 July 2019	7,886	31,200	39,086
Additions	836		836
At 30 June 2020	8,722	31,200	39,922
Depreciation			
At 1 July 2019	4,555	18,850	23,405
Charge for the year	2,180	7,800	9,980
At 30 June 2020	6,735	26,650	33,385
Carrying amount			
At 30 June 2020	1,987	4,550	6,537
At 30 June 2019	3,331	12,350	15,681
5 Debtors Trade debtors		2020 £ 148,118	2019 £ 84,003
Prepayments		2,171	-
Other debtors		1,026	8,333
		151,315	92,336
6 Creditors			
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		2020	2019
	Note	£	£
Due within one year			
Loans and borrowings		4,060	6,345
Trade creditors		3,854	2,466
Taxation and social security		70,513	60,782
Accruals and deferred income		1,500	1,500
Other creditors		30,377	9,893
		110,304	80,986

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

Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Due after one year			
Loans and borrowings	_		3,454

7 Related party transactions

Other transactions with directors

At the balance sheet date the company owed the directors £29,895 (2019: £9,895). Loans to the company are interest free and repayable on demand.

Ashton

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