Company Registration No. 08483433 (England and Wales)	
LONGLEYS PRIVATE HIRE LIMITED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR	

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors Mrs Moira George

Mr David George Miss Joanna George Mr Stephen George

Company number 08483433

Registered office 118 John Wilson Business Park

Harvey Drive Whitstable Kent CT5 3QT

Accountants TaxAssist Accountants

154 Mortimer Street

Herne Bay Kent CT6 5DU

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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 APRIL 2017

		201	2017		2016	
	Notes	£	£	£	£	
Fixed assets						
Goodwill	3		17,181		31,062	
Tangible assets	4		296,717		250,868	
			313,898		281,930	
Current assets						
Debtors	5	68,947		57,424		
Cash at bank and in hand		119,020		178,757		
		187,967		236,181		
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(302,285)		(248,302)		
Net current liabilities			(114,318)		(12,121)	
Total assets less current liabilities			199,580		269,809	
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		(124,979)		(125,061)	
Net assets			 74,601		144,748	
nor accord			====		====	
Capital and reserves						
Called up share capital	8		4		4	
Profit and loss reserves			74,597		144,744	
Total equity			74,601		144,748	

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006 all of the members of the company have consented to the preparation of abridged financial statements pursuant to paragraph 1A of Schedule 1 to the Small Companies and Groups (Accounts and Directors' Report) Regulations (S.I. 2008/409)(b).

For the financial year ended 30 April 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 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 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.

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 APRIL 2017

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 3 October 2017 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mrs Moira George **Director**

Company Registration No. 08483433

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

		Share capital lo	Profit and ss reserves	Total
	Notes	£	£	£
Balance at 1 May 2015		4	140,134	140,138
Year ended 30 April 2016: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year Dividends		-	128,210 (123,600)	128,210 (123,600)
Balance at 30 April 2016		4	144,744	144,748
Year ended 30 April 2017: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year Dividends		- -	129,645 (199,792)	129,645 (199,792)
Balance at 30 April 2017		4	74,597	74,601

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Longleys Private Hire Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 118 John Wilson Business Park, Harvey Drive, Whitstable, Kent, CT5 3QT.

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 a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

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

These financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2017 are the first financial statements of Longleys Private Hire Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 May 2015. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

1.2 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.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

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

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

1.3 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Acquired goodwill is written off in equal annual instalments over its estimated useful economic life of 10 years.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

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:

Fixtures, fittings & equipment 20% Reducing balance
Computer equipment 33% Reducing balance
Motor vehicles 25% Reducing balance

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 and intangible 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.

1.6 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.

1.7 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.

Trade debtors, loans and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'loans and receivables'. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Interest is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating the interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the debt instrument to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

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.

1.8 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.9 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tay

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.

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.

1.10 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.

1.11 Leases

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

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income 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 lease asset are consumed.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 11 (2016 - 10).

3 Intangible fixed assets

·	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 May 2016 and 30 April 2017	72,705
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 May 2016	41,643
Amortisation charged for the year	13,881
At 30 April 2017	55,524
Carrying amount	
At 30 April 2017	17,181
·	
At 30 April 2016	31,062
•	,

4 Tangible fixed assets

rangible fixed assets	Plant and machinery etc £
Cost	~
At 1 May 2016	374,839
Additions	165,814
Disposals	(49,709)
At 30 April 2017	490,944
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 May 2016	123,972
Depreciation charged in the year	98,992
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(28,737)
At 30 April 2017	194,227
Carrying amount	
At 30 April 2017	296,717
At 30 April 2016	250,868

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

5	Debtors	2017	2016
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Trade debtors	(1,548)	19,003
	Other debtors	70,495 ———	38,421 ———
		68,947	57,424 ———
6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2017 £	2016 £
	Trade creditors	18,379	132
	Corporation tax	48,688	56,986
	Other taxation and social security	38,609	37,129
	Other creditors	196,609	154,055
		302,285	248,302
7	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
		2017 £	2016 £
		T.	L
	Other creditors	124,979	125,061
	The long-term loans are secured by fixed charges over the assets to which it relates.		
8	Called up share capital		
		2017	2016
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		
	4 Ordinary share capital of £1 each	4	4

9 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

The operating leases represent leases VWFS UK LIMITED to third parties. The leases are negotiated over terms of five years and rentals are fixed for £4,517 years. All leases include a provision for five-yearly upward rent reviews according to prevailing market conditions. There are no options in place for either party to extend the lease terms.

10 Controlling party

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

The directors control the company by virtue of their equal shareholdings in the company.

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.