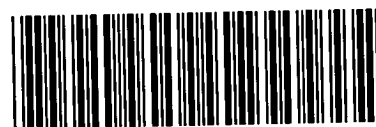


TJH (Events) Limited
Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements
For the year ended
31 March 2017

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TJH (Events) Limited
Financial Statements
Year ended 31 March 2017

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TJH (Events) Limited
Officers and Professional Advisers

Director	T J Henson
Company secretary	W G Henson
Registered office	The Firs Stables Torksey Lincoln LN1 2ED
Accountants	Streets LLP Chartered accountant Tower House Lucy Tower Street Lincoln Lincolnshire LN1 1XW
Bankers	National Westminster Bank Plc 225 High Street Lincoln Lincolnshire LN2 1AZ

TJH (Events) Limited
Statement of Financial Position
31 March 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	245,978	249,221
Current assets			
Debtors	5	357	10,789
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>23,808</u>	<u>49,391</u>
		24,165	60,180
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>45,994</u>	<u>62,052</u>
Net current liabilities		<u>21,829</u>	<u>1,872</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>224,149</u>	<u>247,349</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7	–	510
Provisions			
Taxation including deferred tax		<u>43,046</u>	<u>49,844</u>
Net assets		<u><u>181,103</u></u>	<u><u>196,995</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		1,000	1,000
Profit and loss account		<u>180,103</u>	<u>195,995</u>
Members funds		<u><u>181,103</u></u>	<u><u>196,995</u></u>

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

For the year ending 31 March 2017 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 financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476;
- The director acknowledges her responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The statement of financial position
continues on the following page.
The notes on pages 4 to 7 form part of these financial statements.

TJH (Events) Limited

Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

31 March 2017

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 5 October 2017, and are signed on behalf of the board by:



T J Henson
Director

Company registration number: 04418450

The notes on pages 4 to 7 form part of these financial statements.

TJH (Events) Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements
Year ended 31 March 2017

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is The Firs Stables, Torksey, Lincoln, LN1 2ED.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Transition to FRS 102

The entity transitioned from previous UK GAAP to FRS 102 as at 1 April 2015. Details of how FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 9.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Income tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

TJH (Events) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

Year ended 31 March 2017

3. Accounting policies *(continued)*

Tangible assets *(continued)*

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

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:

Plant and Machinery	- 20% reducing balance
Motor Vehicles	- 20% reducing balance

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are recognised in the statement of financial position as assets and liabilities at the lower of the fair value of the assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments, which is determined at the inception of the lease term. Any initial direct costs of the lease are added to the amount recognised as an asset.

Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method. Finance charges are allocated to each period so as to produce a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense.

TJH (Events) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

Year ended 31 March 2017

3. Accounting policies *(continued)*

Provisions *(continued)*

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

4. Tangible assets

	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 April 2016	121,791	260,510	382,301
Additions	—	49,483	49,483
At 31 March 2017	121,791	309,993	431,784
Depreciation			
At 1 April 2016	47,802	85,278	133,080
Charge for the year	14,798	37,928	52,726
At 31 March 2017	62,600	123,206	185,806
Carrying amount			
At 31 March 2017	59,191	186,787	245,978
At 31 March 2016	73,989	175,232	249,221

5. Debtors

	2017 £	2016 £
Other debtors	357	10,789

6. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Corporation tax	15,168	4,758
Social security and other taxes	928	—
Other creditors	29,898	57,294
	45,994	62,052

TJH (Events) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

Year ended 31 March 2017

7. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Other creditors	<u>—</u>	<u>510</u>

8. Related party transactions

The company was under the control of T J Henson throughout the current and previous year. T J Henson is the managing director and sole shareholder.

During the year the company leased equipment at a market rental to Henson Franklyn Ltd, a business in which director T J Henson is also the majority shareholder and director and incurred expenses from that company. The amount charged in the year was £90,931 (2016: £82,599) and the expenses incurred £3,500 (2016: £nil). At the year end there was no outstanding balance (2016: £6,000 owed to Henson Franklyn Ltd).

9. Transition to FRS 102

These are the first financial statements that comply with FRS 102. The company transitioned to FRS 102 on 1 April 2015.

No transitional adjustments were required in equity or profit or loss for the year.