
BILL MCGRATH LIMITED

UNAUDITED**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR****For the Year Ended 31 March 2019**
BALANCE SHEET
As at 31 March 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	6	20,186	27,296
		<u>20,186</u>	<u>27,296</u>
Current assets			
Stocks		654,062	588,491
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	7	110,491	197,737
Cash at bank and in hand	8	172,699	146,785
		<u>937,252</u>	<u>933,013</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(185,613)	(206,725)
Net current assets		<u>751,639</u>	<u>726,288</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>771,825</u>	<u>753,584</u>
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax		(3,922)	(5,081)
		<u>(3,922)</u>	<u>(5,081)</u>

BILL MCGRATH LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
As at 31 March 2019

Net assets

767,903

748,503

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BILL MCGRATH LIMITED
Registered number: 05059222

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
As at 31 March 2019

Note	2019 £	2018 £
Capital and reserves		
Called up share capital	100	100
Profit and loss account	767,803	748,403
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	767,903	748,503
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of Companies Act 2006.

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 financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The Company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 11 October 2019.

A J Heywood
Director

The notes on pages 3 to 11 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Year Ended 31 March 2019

1. General information

Bill McGrath Ltd is a private limited liability company with share capital incorporated in England & Wales. The company's registered office and principle place of business is Unit 8 Claggy Road, Kimpton, Hertfordshire, SG4 8QB.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2.3 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Year Ended 31 March 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of comprehensive income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.5 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

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

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

2.6 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

2.7 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Year Ended 31 March 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

S/Term Leasehold Property	- 10 years
Plant & machinery	- 4 years
Motor vehicles	- 4 years
Fixtures & fittings	- 4 years
Office equipment	- 4 years

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

2.8 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a weighted average basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.9 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.10 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.11 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Year Ended 31 March 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.12 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Statement of comprehensive income in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance sheet.

2.13 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

2.14 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

3. Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the director is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts 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 revisions affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revisions affects both current and future periods.

4. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 15 (2018 - 16).

BILL MCGRATH LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Year Ended 31 March 2019

5. Intangible assets

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 April 2018	64,200
At 31 March 2019	64,200
Amortisation	
At 1 April 2018	64,200
At 31 March 2019	64,200
Net book value	
At 31 March 2019	-
At 31 March 2018	-

BILL MCGRATH LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Year Ended 31 March 2019

6. Tangible fixed assets

	S/Term Leasehold Property £	Plant & machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Fixtures & fittings £	Office equipment £
Cost or valuation					
At 1 April 2018	11,497	85,630	8,000	7,014	10,839
Additions	-	-	-	500	4,978
At 31 March 2019	11,497	85,630	8,000	7,514	15,817
Depreciation					
At 1 April 2018	11,497	63,470	7,833	5,953	6,931
Charge for the year on owned assets	-	10,181	167	364	1,875
At 31 March 2019	11,497	73,651	8,000	6,317	8,806
Net book value					
At 31 March 2019	-	11,979	-	1,197	7,011
At 31 March 2018	-	22,161	167	1,060	3,908

BILL MCGRATH LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Year Ended 31 March 2019

6. Tangible fixed assets (continued)

	Total £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 April 2018	122,980
Additions	5,478
	<hr/>
At 31 March 2019	128,458
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Depreciation	
At 1 April 2018	95,684
Charge for the year on owned assets	12,587
	<hr/>
At 31 March 2019	108,271
	<hr/>
Net book value	
At 31 March 2019	<hr/> 20,187 <hr/>
At 31 March 2018	<hr/> 27,296 <hr/>

BILL MCGRATH LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Year Ended 31 March 2019

7. Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade debtors	86,722	155,331
Other debtors	1,684	19,376
Prepayments and accrued income	22,085	23,030
	<u>110,491</u>	<u>197,737</u>

8. Cash and cash equivalents

	2019 £	2018 £
Cash at bank and in hand	172,699	146,785
	<u>172,699</u>	<u>146,785</u>

9. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade creditors	67,089	73,919
Corporation tax	45,729	52,877
Other taxation and social security	41,436	63,472
Other creditors	4,583	6,722
Accruals and deferred income	26,776	9,735
	<u>185,613</u>	<u>206,725</u>

10. Financial instruments

	2019 £	2018 £
Financial assets		
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	<u>172,699</u>	<u>146,785</u>

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss comprise cash at bank and in hand.

BILL MCGRATH LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Year Ended 31 March 2019

11. Pension commitments

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme whose assets are held separately from those of the company. The pension cost charge represents contributions paid by the company to the scheme and amounts to £35,210 (2018: £34,572) for the directors and £10,588 (2018: £11,643) for the employees.

12. Controlling party

The company is immediately and ultimately controlled by A J Heywood, a director of the company, by virtue of his shareholding in the company.

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