

H BARTON & SON LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

H BARTON & SON LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 04546745

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5	302,331	302,743
		<u>302,331</u>	<u>302,743</u>
Current assets			
Stocks		15,643	15,067
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	521	7,795
Cash at bank and in hand	7	42,872	29,915
		<u>59,036</u>	<u>52,777</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(77,288)	(83,419)
Net current liabilities		<u>(18,252)</u>	<u>(30,642)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>284,079</u>	<u>272,101</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9	(5,833)	-
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax		(9,696)	-
		<u>(9,696)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net assets		<u>268,550</u>	<u>272,101</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		310	310
Share premium account	13	133,270	133,270
Revaluation reserve	13	128,958	138,279
Capital redemption reserve	13	190	190
Profit and loss account	13	5,822	52
		<u>268,550</u>	<u>272,101</u>

H BARTON & SON LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 04546745

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

The director considers 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 the Companies Act 2006.

The director acknowledges his 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 by:

.....
T J Barton
Director

Date: 18 December 2020

The notes on pages 3 to 12 form part of these financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, which is incorporated under the Companies Act 2006 and registered in England and Wales (no.04546745). The address of the registered office is 82-84 Duke Street, St Helens, Merseyside, WA10 2JW.

These financial statements present information about the company as an individual undertaking; it is not a member of a group of companies. The principal activity of the company is that of the sale of carpets and other flooring.

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 preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Revenue

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.

2.3 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

2.4 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

2.6 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 profit or loss 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.

2.7 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss 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.

2.8 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 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.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, as below.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

S/Term Leasehold Property	-	No depreciation charged
Motor vehicles	- 25%	straight line
Fixtures and fittings	- 15%	reducing balance

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 profit or loss.

2.10 Revaluation of tangible fixed assets

Individual freehold and leasehold properties are carried at current year value at fair value at the date of the revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. Revaluations are undertaken with sufficient regularity to ensure the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair value at the Balance Sheet date.

Fair values are determined from market based evidence normally undertaken by professionally qualified valuers.

Revaluation gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income unless losses exceed the previously recognised gains or reflect a clear consumption of economic benefits, in which case the excess losses are recognised in profit or loss.

2.11 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 first in, first out 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.

2.12 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.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.13 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.

2.14 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.

2.15 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 profit or loss 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.

2.16 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 ordinary shares.

2.17 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. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 5 (2018 - 5).

H BARTON & SON LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

4. Intangible assets

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 January 2019	100,000
	<hr/>
At 31 December 2019	100,000
	<hr/>
Amortisation	
At 1 January 2019	100,000
	<hr/>
At 31 December 2019	100,000
	<hr/>
Net book value	
At 31 December 2019	-
	<hr/>
At 31 December 2018	-
	<hr/>

H BARTON & SON LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

5. Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold property £	Motor vehicles £	Fixtures and fittings £	Total £
Cost or valuation				
At 1 January 2019	300,000	4,600	17,938	322,538
At 31 December 2019	300,000	4,600	17,938	322,538
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2019	-	4,600	15,195	19,795
Charge for the year on owned assets	-	-	412	412
At 31 December 2019	-	4,600	15,607	20,207
Net book value				
At 31 December 2019	300,000	-	2,331	302,331
At 31 December 2018	300,000	-	2,743	302,743

The net book value of land and buildings may be further analysed as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Short leasehold	300,000	300,000
	300,000	300,000

H BARTON & SON LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

6. Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Other debtors	521	7,795
	<u>521</u>	<u>7,795</u>

7. Cash and cash equivalents

	2019 £	2018 £
Cash at bank and in hand	42,872	29,915
	<u>42,872</u>	<u>29,915</u>

8. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Bank loans	5,000	-
Trade creditors	39,895	35,756
Corporation tax	14,954	30,469
Other taxation and social security	14,480	12,820
Other creditors	309	1,674
Accruals and deferred income	2,650	2,700
	<u>77,288</u>	<u>83,419</u>

The following liabilities were secured:

	2019 £	2018 £
Bank loans	5,000	-
	<u>5,000</u>	<u>-</u>

Details of security provided:

The bank loans are secured by fixed and floating charges held against the assets of the company.

H BARTON & SON LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

9. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Bank loans	5,833	-
	<u>5,833</u>	<u>-</u>

The following liabilities were secured:

	2019 £	2018 £
Bank loans	5,833	-
	<u>5,833</u>	<u>-</u>

Details of security provided:

The bank loans are secured by fixed and floating charges held against the assets of the company.

10. Loans

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	2019 £	2018 £
Amounts falling due within one year		
Bank loans	5,000	-
Amounts falling due 1-2 years		
Bank loans	5,000	-
Amounts falling due 2-5 years		
Bank loans	833	-
	<u>10,833</u>	<u>-</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

11. Financial instruments

	2019 £	2018 £
Financial assets		
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	42,872	29,915
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	521	727
	<u>43,393</u>	<u>30,642</u>
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	<u>53,687</u>	<u>40,130</u>

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

Financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise of other debtors.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise of trade creditors, bank loans, other creditors and accruals.

12. Deferred taxation

	2019 £
Charged to profit or loss	(9,696)
At end of year	<u>(9,696)</u>

The deferred taxation balance is made up as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed asset timing differences	(396)	-
Short term timing differences	21	-
Capital (gains) / losses	(9,321)	-
	<u>(9,696)</u>	<u>-</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

13. Reserves

Share premium account

Relates to the premium paid on the purchase of shares in prior periods.

Revaluation reserve

Relates to the revaluation of the freehold property in prior periods.

Capital redemption reserve

Relates to the purchase of the companies own shares in prior periods.

Profit and loss account

Retained earnings includes all current and prior period retained profits and losses less dividends paid.

14. Pension commitments

The Company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Company to the fund and amounted to £1,303 (2018: £795). The amount payable into the fund at the balance sheet date was £292 (2018: £337)

15. Related party transactions

Included in other debtors is an amount of £Nil (2018: £7,068) owed from the director. The loan is repayable on demand and no interest has been charged.

Included in other creditors is an amount of £17 (2018: £Nil) owed to the director. The loan is repayable on demand and no interest has been charged.

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.