Company registration number 04547434 (England and Wales)	
J M BAKER (HEATING & PLUMBING) LIMITED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR	

COMPANY INFORMATION

Director Mr A P Baker

Secretary Mrs D M Baker

Company number 04547434

Registered office 106 Pear Tree Road

Great Barr Birmingham West Midlands B43 6JA

Accountants Malcolm Piper & Company Limited

Kingsnorth House Blenheim Way Birmingham West Midlands United Kingdom B44 8LS

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ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT TO THE DIRECTOR ON THE PREPARATION OF THE UNAUDITED STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF J M BAKER (HEATING & PLUMBING) LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of J M Baker (Heating & Plumbing) Limited for the year ended 31 March 2023 which comprise, the balance sheet and the related notes from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

As a practising member firm of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW), we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at https://www.icaew.com/regulation.

This report is made solely to the Board of Directors of J M Baker (Heating & Plumbing) Limited, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of J M Baker (Heating & Plumbing) Limited and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the Board of Directors of J M Baker (Heating & Plumbing) Limited, as a body, in this report in accordance with ICAEW Technical Release 07/16 AAF. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than J M Baker (Heating & Plumbing) Limited and its Board of Directors as a body, for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that J M Baker (Heating & Plumbing) Limited has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of J M Baker (Heating & Plumbing) Limited. You consider that J M Baker (Heating & Plumbing) Limited is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of J M Baker (Heating & Plumbing) Limited. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.

Malcolm Piper & Company Limited

16 August 2023

Chartered Accountants

Kingsnorth House Blenheim Way Birmingham West Midlands United Kingdom B44 8LS

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2023

		2023		2022	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		9,872		11,496
Current assets					
Stocks		5,211		3,712	
Debtors	4	91,375		94,599	
Cash at bank and in hand		252,838		245,670	
		349,424		343,981	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one					
year	5	(103,573)		(101,198)	
Net current assets			245,851		242,783
Net assets			255,723		254,279
					====
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	6		100		100
Profit and loss reserves	Ū		255,623		254,179
1 101K and 1000 10001100					
Total equity			255,723		254,279

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 March 2023 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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 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.

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 16 August 2023

Mr A P Baker Director

Company Registration No. 04547434

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1 Accounting policies

Company information

J M Baker (Heating & Plumbing) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 106 Pear Tree Road, Great Barr, Birmingham, West Midlands, B43 6JA.

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 amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

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.

1.3 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.

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:

Plant and equipment15% on reducing balanceFixtures and fittings20% on reducing balanceComputers33% on reducing balanceMotor vehicles25% on 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.

1.4 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible 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.

1.5 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of cost and replacement cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

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.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Classification of financial liabilities

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.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.8 Equity instruments

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

1.9 Taxation

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

Accounting policies

(Continued)

Current tax

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.

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.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

					2023 Number	2022 Number
	Total				2	2
3	Tangible fixed assets					
		Plant and equipment	Fixtures and fittings	Computers N	lotor vehicles	Total
		£	£	£	£	£
	Cost					
	At 1 April 2022	12,601	288	947	22,250	36,086
	Additions	-	-	1,039	-	1,039
	At 31 March 2023	12,601	288	1,986	22,250	37,125
	Depreciation and impairment					
	At 1 April 2022	9,680	96	844	13,970	24,590
	Depreciation charged in the year	438	35	120	2,070	2,663
	At 31 March 2023	10,118	131	964	16,040	27,253
	Carrying amount					
	At 31 March 2023	2,483	157	1,022	6,210	9,872
	At 31 March 2022	2,921	192	103	8,280	11,496

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

4	Debtors				
				2023	2022
	Amounts falling due within one year:			£	£
	Trade debtors			68,916	73,375
	Other debtors			22,459	21,224
				91,375	94,599
5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year				
				2023	2022
				£	£
	Trade creditors			41,308	9,005
	Taxation and social security			13,639	49,057
	Other creditors			48,626 ———	43,136
				103,573	101,198
6	Called up share capital				
		2023	2022	2023	2022
	Ordinary share capital Authorised	Number	Number	£	£
	Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100	100	100
	Issued and fully paid				
	Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100	100	100
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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.