Company Registration No. 03143621 (England and Wales)

SIMS & MACDONALD LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 DECEMBER 2017
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

SIMS & MACDONALD LIMITED

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SIMS & MACDONALD LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Notes	2017 £	2017 £	2016 £	2016 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		9,784		1,833
Current assets					
Stocks		64,750		59,445	
Debtors	5	52,662		53,458	
Cash at bank and in hand		5,703		29,448	
		123,115		142,351	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(222,908)		(148,232)	
Net current liabilities			(99,793)		(5,881)
Total assets less current liabilities			(90,009)		(4,048)
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		-		(60,000)
Net liabilities			(90,009)		(64,048)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		66		66
Capital redemption reserve			33		33
Profit and loss reserves			(90,108)		(64,147)
Total equity			(90,009)		(64,048)

SIMS & MACDONALD LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

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 December 2017 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 member has 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 20/9/18

J Gowdy
Sole Director

Company Registration No. 03143621

SIMS & MACDONALD LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Share capital	Capital redemption reserve	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	£	£	£	£
Balance at 1 January 2016	66	33	(7,081)	(6,982)
Year ended 31 December 2016:				
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(57,066)	(57,066)
Balance at 31 December 2016	66	33	(64,147)	(64,048)
Year ended 31 December 2017:				
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(25,961)	(25,961)
Balance at 31 December 2017	66	33	(90,108)	(90,009)

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Sims & Macdonald Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 46 Lambs Conduit Street, London, WC1N 3LJ.

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, 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.

1.2 Going concern

These financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis. The director has a reasonable expectation that the company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. However, the director is aware of certain material uncertainties which may cause doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

1.3 *Turnover*

Turnover represents the total invoice value, excluding value added tax, of goods sold and services rendered during the year.

1.4 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill is the difference between the amount paid on the acquisition of a business and the aggregate fair value of its separate net assets. Goodwill is amortised through the profit and loss account over the directors estimate of its estimated economic useful life of twenty years.

1.5 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:

Leasehold Improvements	over the life of the lease
Fixtures and fittings	20% on cost

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 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.6 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.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.7 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 replacement cost and cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

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.

Cost is calculated as follows:

Finished goods	- cost of raw materials plus attributable labour.
Work in progress	- cost of raw materials plus attributable labour.
Raw materials and consumables	- cost of purchase on first in, first out basis.

Net realisable value is based on estimated selling price less further costs to completion and disposal.

1.8 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand 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 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.9 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.

1.10 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.

1.11 Taxation

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

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.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

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.

1.12 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.

1.13 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 4 (2016 - 4).

3 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill
	£
Cost	
At 1 January 2017 and 31 December 2017	76,701
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 January 2017 and 31 December 2017	76,701
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2017	-
At 31 December 2016	-

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 January 2017	14,265	4,203	18,468
Additions	8,957	-	8,957
At 31 December 2017	23,222	4,203	27,425
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 January 2017	14,265	2,371	16,636
Depreciation charged in the year	508	497	1,005
At 31 December 2017	14,773	2,868	17,641
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2017	8,449	1,335	9,784
At 31 December 2016	-	1,833	1,833

5 Debtors

	2017	2016
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Trade debtors	21,125	28,541
Other debtors	31,537	24,917
	52,662	53,458

Included in other debtors is a rental deposit of £16,104 (2016 - £14,250). This is secured by a rent deposit deed over all monies due or to become due to the company. This is repayable in more than one year

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	5,885	9,938
Trade creditors	43,077	18,584
Other taxation and social security	23,710	26,732
Other creditors	150,236	92,978
	222,908	148,232

The bank overdrafts are secured by a fixed and floating charge over the undertaking and all property and assets of the company, both present and future.

7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Other creditors	-	60,000

8 Called up share capital

	2017	2016
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
66 Ordinary Shares of £1 each	66	66
	66	66

9 Control

The company is controlled by J Gowdy by virtue of his ownership of the company's share capital.