M. H. PARSONS RENOVATIONS LTD

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30 JUNE 2020

Company Registration Number: 03576607

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M. H. PARSONS RENOVATIONS LTD

COMPANY INFORMATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

DIRECTORS

M H Parsons
S J Roberts

SECRETARY

Mrs S J Parsons

REGISTERED OFFICE

Cranbrook House
287-291 Banbury Road
Oxford
OX2 7JQ

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER

03576607 England and Wales

M. H. PARSONS RENOVATIONS LTD

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 JUNE 2020

	Notes	2020		2019	
		£		£	
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible assets	5		67,004		86,776
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stock		42,000		65,000	
Debtors	6	60,816		119,119	
Cash at bank and in hand		27,663		454	
		130,479		184,573	
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year	7	169,568		236,866	
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES			(39,089)		(52,293)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			27,915		34,483
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due after more than one year	8		10,636		16,438
Provisions for liabilities and charges			12,731		16,488
NET ASSETS			4,548		1,557
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital			16		16
Distributable profit and loss account			4,532		1,541
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			4,548		1,557

M. H. PARSONS RENOVATIONS LTD

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 JUNE 2020

These accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the special provisions relating to small companies within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

For the financial year ended 30 June 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

Members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Act.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

As permitted by S444 (5A) of the Companies Act 2006 the directors have not delivered to the Registrar a copy of the company's Profit and Loss Account or Directors Report.

Signed on behalf of the board of directors

M H Parsons
Director

S J Roberts
Director

Date approved by the board: 23 June 2021

1 GENERAL INFORMATION

M. H. Parsons Renovations Ltd is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England and Wales. Its registered office and principal place of business are:

Registered office	Principal place of business
Cranbrook House	Unit C
287-291 Banbury Road	Tower Road Industrial Estate
Oxford	Berinsfield
OX2 7JQ	Oxfordshire
	OX10 7LN

The financial statements are presented in Sterling, which is the functional currency of the company.

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparation of financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable United Kingdom accounting standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A smaller entities 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' ('FRS 102') and the Companies Act 2006.

Going concern

The accounts have been drawn up on the going concern basis. The company owes the directors £66,190, which could be required for repayment without notice. The company is therefore dependent upon the continued support of the directors. The directors do not consider their own support likely to be withdrawn.

If the going concern basis was not appropriate, adjustments would have to be made to reduce the value of assets to their recoverable amounts, to provide for additional liabilities that might arise and to reclassify fixed assets as current assets.

Revenue recognition

Turnover represents the value of general building services, stated net of trade discounts and value added tax. Revenue is recognised as contract activity progresses, in accordance with the terms of the contractual agreement and the stage of completion of the work. Revenue is reported in the period in which the services were rendered and reflects the partial performance of the company's contractual obligations where this can be measured reliably. Where recorded revenue exceeds amounts invoiced to clients, the excess is classified as income.

The company recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be measured reliably and when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity.

Grant income

Grant income has been recognised under the accrual model where income is recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the entity recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate.

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued...)

Tangible fixed assets

Fixed assets are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation has been provided at the following rate so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less residual value of the assets over their estimated useful lives.

Plant and machinery	20% reducing balance basis per annum
Office equipment	20% straight line basis per annum
Motor vehicles	25% reducing balance basis per annum

On disposal, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item sold is recognised in the profit and loss account, and included within administrative expenses.

Financial Instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other accounts receivable and payable, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Financial assets are measured at cost and are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. Where objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account.

The impairment loss for financial assets measured at cost is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the best estimate, which is an approximation, of the amount that the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amount and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued...)

Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date non-financial assets not carried at fair value, like goodwill and plant, property and equipment, are reviewed to determine whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If there is an indication of possible impairment, the recoverable amount of any asset or group of related assets (which is the higher of value in use and the fair value less cost to sell) is estimated and compared with its carrying amount. If the recoverable amount is lower, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount and an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the profit and loss account.

Stocks are assessed for impairment at each reporting date. The carrying amount of each item of stock, or group of similar items, is compared with its selling price less cost to complete and sell. If an item of stock, or group of similar items, is impaired its carrying amount is reduced to selling price less costs to complete and sell, and an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the profit and loss account.

If an impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the carrying amount of the asset, or group of related assets, is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but not to exceed the amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset, or group of related assets, in prior periods. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the profit and loss account.

Stock

Stock has been valued at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less cost to complete and sell, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow-moving items. Cost comprises the cost of goods purchased valued on a standard cost basis.

The carrying amount of stock sold is recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised.

Work in progress

Work in progress has been valued at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less cost to complete and sell. Cost comprises the cost of materials and direct labour relevant to the stage of construction.

Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment.

Creditors

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

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued...)

Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases when they transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the leased assets to the company. Other leases that do not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the leased assets to the company are classified as operating leases.

The company has entered into some hire purchase agreements for certain assets that include the option to purchase the items at the end of the lease term for a nominal amount, which is expected to be much lower than their fair value at that date. The hire purchase agreements have been classified as finance leases as it is reasonably certain that the option will be exercised.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised in accordance with the company's policy for tangible fixed assets. The corresponding obligations to lessors under finance leases are treated in the balance sheet as a liability. The assets and liabilities under finance leases are recognised at amounts equal to the fair value of the assets, or if lower, the present value of minimum lease payments, determined at the inception of the lease.

Minimum lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and the reduction in the outstanding liabilities. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease so as to produce a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liabilities. Finance charges are recognised in the profit and loss account.

Taxation

Taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current tax and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period.

A current tax liability is recognised for the tax payable on the taxable profit of the current and past periods based on current tax rates and laws. A current tax asset is recognised in respect of a tax loss that can be carried back to recover tax paid in a previous period.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between the recognition of income and expenses in the financial statements and their inclusion in tax assessments. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other taxable profits.

Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in the profit and loss account in the period in which they are incurred.

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued...)

Pensions

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The amount charged to the profit and loss account in respect of pension costs and other post-retirement benefits is the amount payable in the year. Differences between contributions payable and contributions actually paid in the year are shown as either accruals or prepayments in the balance sheet.

3 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

No significant accounting estimates and judgements have had to be made by the directors in preparing these financial statements.

4 EMPLOYEES

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

	2020	2019
Average number of employees	4	5

5 TANGIBLE ASSETS

	Plant and machinery	Office equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
At 1 July 2019	33,911	7,889	139,218	181,018
Additions	1,400	2,230	-	3,630
Disposals	-	-	(3,630)	(3,630)
At 30 June 2020	35,311	10,119	135,588	181,018
Accumulated depreciation and impairments				
At 1 July 2019	25,165	6,194	62,883	94,242
Charge for year	2,029	822	18,594	21,445
Disposals	-	-	(1,673)	(1,673)
At 30 June 2020	27,194	7,016	79,804	114,014
Net book value				
At 1 July 2019	8,746	1,695	76,335	86,776
At 30 June 2020	8,117	3,103	55,784	67,004

6 DEBTORS

	2020	2019
	£	£
Trade debtors	53,375	103,938
Prepayments and accrued income	5,751	10,600
Other debtors	1,690	4,581
	60,816	119,119

7 CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	-	11,657
Trade creditors	31,398	108,515
Taxation and social security	57,985	32,154
Hire purchase contracts and finance leases	5,802	8,555
Accruals and deferred income	3,200	3,202
Other creditors	71,183	72,783
	169,568	236,866

8 CREDITORS: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Hire purchase contracts and finance leases	10,636	16,438

9 SECURED DEBTS

The hire purchase contracts and finance leases are secured on the assets concerned.

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.