

Company registration number: 03724708

Geoff Greenfield Ltd

Unaudited filleted financial statements

30 June 2022

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Geoff Greenfield Ltd**Statement of financial position****30 June 2022**

	Note	2022 £	£	2021 £	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	5	-		-	
Tangible assets	6	14,918		5,474	
		<u> </u>	14,918	<u> </u>	5,474
Current assets					
Stocks		3,000		3,000	
Debtors	7	744,930		997,670	
Cash at bank and in hand		31,971		63,791	
		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	
		779,901		1,064,461	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(517,863)		(656,911)	
		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	
Net current assets			262,038		407,550
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>276,956</u>		<u>413,024</u>
Provisions for liabilities			(2,834)		(1,040)
			<u> </u>		<u> </u>
Net assets			274,122		411,984
			<u> </u>		<u> </u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss account			274,022		411,884
			<u> </u>		<u> </u>
Shareholders funds			274,122		411,984
			<u> </u>		<u> </u>

For the year ending 30 June 2022 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors responsibilities:

- 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;
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 11 October 2022 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr W J Skinner

Director

Company registration number: 03724708

Notes to the financial statements

Year ended 30 June 2022

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Henfield Road, Upper Beeding, Steyning, West Sussex, BN44 3TF.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the provisions of FRS 102, Section 1A, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful life of that asset as follows:

Goodwill - 10 % straight line

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in amortisation rate, useful life or residual value of an intangible asset, the amortisation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Tangible assets

tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Short leasehold property	- 25 % straight line
Plant and machinery	- 16.6% & 25% straight line
Fittings fixtures and equipment	- 25 % straight line
Motor vehicles	- 25 % straight line

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Impairment

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised using the accrual model.

Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event; it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense. Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 28 (2021: 28).

5. Intangible assets

	Goodwill	Total
	£	£
Cost		
At 1 July 2021 and 30 June 2022	200,000	200,000
Amortisation		
At 1 July 2021 and 30 June 2022	200,000	200,000
Carrying amount		
At 30 June 2022	-	-
At 30 June 2021	-	-

6. Tangible assets

	Short leasehold property £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures, fittings and equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost					
At 1 July 2021	31,744	211,403	20,856	28,178	292,181
Additions	-	8,310	1,953	-	10,263
At 30 June 2022	31,744	219,713	22,809	28,178	302,444
Depreciation					
At 1 July 2021	30,342	209,269	18,918	28,178	286,707
Charge for the year	580	(661)	900	-	819
At 30 June 2022	30,922	208,608	19,818	28,178	287,526
Carrying amount					
At 30 June 2022	822	11,105	2,991	-	14,918
At 30 June 2021	1,402	2,134	1,938	-	5,474

7. Debtors

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade debtors	392,609	523,927
Other debtors	352,321	473,743
	744,930	997,670

8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	241,767	310,832
Trade creditors	165,966	269,880
Amounts owed to group undertakings	50,787	14,787
Corporation tax	-	9,640
Social security and other taxes	39,327	33,844
Other creditors	20,016	17,928
	<u>517,863</u>	<u>656,911</u>

Included in the above are amounts totalling £241,767 (2021 - £310,832) which are secured over the company's assets.

9. Directors advances, credits and guarantees

During the year the directors entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

2022

	Balance brought forward	Advances /(credits) to the directors	Balance o/standing
	£	£	£
Mr W J Skinner	(409)	-	(409)

2021

	Balance brought forward	Advances /(credits) to the directors	Balance o/standing
	£	£	£
Mr W J Skinner	(546)	137	(409)

10. Controlling party

The company is under the control of Mr W J Skinner by virtue of his shareholding in the company's parent undertaking, B Skinner Holdings Limited.

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.