

Registration number: 08057430

LONGLEY HALL LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 JUNE 2016 TO 31 JANUARY 2017

Hazlewoods LLP
Windsor House
Bayshill Road
Cheltenham
GL50 3AT



LONGLEY HALL LIMITED

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LONGLEY HALL LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Director A R Ajram

Registered office Unit 26 (B) Second Floor
Business Village
Wexham Road
Slough
SL2 5HF

Accountants Hazlewoods LLP
Windsor House
Bayshill Road
Cheltenham
GL50 3AT

LONGLEY HALL LIMITED

(REGISTRATION NUMBER: 08057430)
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 JANUARY 2017

	Note	31 January 2017 £	31 May 2016 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5	<u>50,526</u>	<u>62,466</u>
Current assets			
Debtors	6	1,573,288	1,336,690
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>40,385</u>	<u>5,525</u>
		1,613,673	1,342,215
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	7	<u>(1,165,040)</u>	<u>(1,044,367)</u>
Net current assets		<u>448,633</u>	<u>297,848</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		499,159	360,314
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	7	(23,238)	(31,636)
Deferred tax liabilities	4	<u>(8,596)</u>	<u>(10,940)</u>
Net assets		<u>467,325</u>	<u>317,738</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		1,000	1,000
Profit and loss account		<u>466,325</u>	<u>316,738</u>
Total equity		<u>467,325</u>	<u>317,738</u>

For the financial period ending 31 January 2017 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 accounts for the period in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

These financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and the option not to file the Profit and Loss Account has been taken.

Approved and authorised by the Board on 19/10/17 and signed on its behalf by:



A R Ajram
 Director

The notes on pages 3 to 9 form an integral part of these financial statements.

LONGLEY HALL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 JUNE 2016 TO 31 JANUARY 2017

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital incorporated in England and Wales.

The address of its registered office is:

Unit 26 (B) Second Floor
Business Village
Wexham Road
Slough
SL2 5HF

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except for, where disclosed in these accounting policies, certain items that are shown at fair value.

The presentational currency of the financial statements is Pounds Sterling, being the functional currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest Pound.

Going concern

After reviewing the company's forecasts and projections, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

Judgements and estimation uncertainty

These financial statements do not contain any significant judgements or estimation uncertainty.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the balance sheet at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset class	Depreciation method and rate
Fixtures and fittings	33.33% reducing balance
Office equipment	33.33% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	25% reducing balance

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 JUNE 2016 TO 31 JANUARY 2017

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. All trade debtors are repayable within one year and hence are included at the undiscounted cost of cash expected to be received. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the debtors.

Trade creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and all are repayable within one year and hence are included at the undiscounted amount of cash expected to be paid.

Borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs. Interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the Profit and Loss Account over the period of the relevant borrowing.

Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and similar charges.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

Leases

Leases in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised at the lower of their fair value at inception of the lease and the present value of the minimum lease payments. These assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the useful life of the asset and the lease term. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the Balance Sheet as a finance lease obligation.

Lease payments are apportioned between finance costs in the Profit and Loss Account and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 JUNE 2016 TO 31 JANUARY 2017

Financial instruments

Classification

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities. Where shares are issued, any component that creates a financial liability of the company is presented as a liability on the balance sheet. The corresponding dividends relating to the liability component are charged as interest expenses in the profit and loss account.

Recognition and measurement

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value (which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. If an arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the financial asset or financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Financial instruments (continued)

Impairment

Assets, other than those measured at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss as described below.

A non financial asset is impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after initial recognition, the estimated recoverable value of the asset has been reduced. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

The recoverable amount of goodwill is derived from measurement of the present value of the future cash flows of the cash-generating units ('CGUs') of which the goodwill is a part. Any impairment loss in respect of a CGU is allocated first to the goodwill attached to that CGU, and then to other assets within that CGU on a pro-rata basis.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised. Where a reversal of impairment occurs in respect of a CGU, the reversal is applied first to the assets (other than goodwill) of the CGU on a pro-rata basis and then to any goodwill allocated to that CGU.

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of an impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

For financial assets carried at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that would be received for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired financial asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised.

3 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the period, was as follows:

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 JUNE 2016 TO 31 JANUARY 2017

	1 June 2016 to 31 January 2017 No.	Year ended 31 May 2016 No.
Average number of employees	<u>62</u>	<u>53</u>

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 JUNE 2016 TO 31 JANUARY 2017

4 Taxation

Tax charged/(credited) in the profit and loss account

	1 June 2016 to 31 January 2017 £	Year ended 31 May 2016 £
Current taxation		
UK corporation tax	23,400	-
UK corporation tax adjustment to prior periods	-	(1,221)
	<u>23,400</u>	<u>(1,221)</u>
Deferred taxation		
Arising from origination and reversal of timing differences	(2,344)	9,376
Tax expense in the profit and loss account	<u>21,056</u>	<u>8,155</u>

Deferred tax

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

	Liability £
2017	
Difference between accumulated depreciation and amortisation and capital allowances	8,589
Other timing differences	7
Tax losses available	-
	<u>8,596</u>

	Liability £
2016	
Difference between accumulated depreciation and amortisation and capital allowances	11,244
Other timing differences	6
Tax losses available	(310)
	<u>10,940</u>

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 JUNE 2016 TO 31 JANUARY 2017

5 Tangible assets

	Office equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Fixtures and fittings £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 June 2016	13,600	68,315	12,404	94,319
Additions	6,471	-	445	6,916
At 31 January 2017	20,071	68,315	12,849	101,235
Depreciation				
At 1 June 2016	7,753	17,079	7,021	31,853
Charge for the period	4,104	12,809	1,943	18,856
At 31 January 2017	11,857	29,888	8,964	50,709
Carrying amount				
At 31 January 2017	8,214	38,427	3,885	50,526
At 31 May 2016	5,847	51,236	5,383	62,466

6 Debtors

	Note	31 January 2017 £	31 May 2016 £
Trade debtors		183,931	72,266
Amounts owed by group undertakings		657,944	-
Other debtors		728,045	1,250,557
Prepayments		3,368	13,867
		<u>1,573,288</u>	<u>1,336,690</u>

7 Creditors

	Note	31 January 2017 £	31 May 2016 £
Due within one year			
Loans and borrowings	8	12,893	13,044
Trade creditors		282,022	229,002
Amounts due to group undertakings		223,111	-
Social security and other taxes		11,945	7,520
Other creditors		539,916	702,827
Accrued expenses		-	56,691
Corporation tax liability		23,400	29,956
Deferred income		71,753	5,327
		<u>1,165,040</u>	<u>1,044,367</u>
Due after one year			
Loans and borrowings	8	23,238	31,636

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 JUNE 2016 TO 31 JANUARY 2017

8 Loans and borrowings

	2017 £	2016 £
Current loans and borrowings		
Hire purchase liabilities	12,256	11,837
Directors loan account	637	1,207
	<u>12,893</u>	<u>13,044</u>
 Non-current loans and borrowings	 2017 £	 2016 £
Hire purchase liabilities	<u>23,238</u>	<u>31,636</u>

9 Transition to FRS 102

The company's effective date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 June 2015. The latest period presented under previous UK GAAP was the financial statements for the year ended 31 May 2016. There are no transitional adjustments as a result of adopting FRS 102 for the first time.