

EARTHOUSE BUILDING CONSERVATION LIMITED

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2018

EARTHOUSE BUILDING CONSERVATION LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 08763021

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 30 NOVEMBER 2018

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	4	-	2,000
Tangible assets	5	22,433	27,066
		<u>22,433</u>	<u>29,066</u>
Current assets			
Stocks		300	260
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	19,877	23,905
Cash at bank and in hand	7	24,809	744
		<u>44,986</u>	<u>24,909</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(49,640)	(37,053)
Net current liabilities		<u>(4,654)</u>	<u>(12,144)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>17,779</u>	<u>16,922</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9	(1,339)	(7,020)
Net assets		<u><u>16,440</u></u>	<u><u>9,902</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		16,340	9,802
		<u><u>16,440</u></u>	<u><u>9,902</u></u>

EARTHOUSE BUILDING CONSERVATION LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 08763021

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 30 NOVEMBER 2018

The director considers that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of Companies Act 2006.

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 financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The Company has opted not to file the statement of income and retained earnings in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 16 July 2019.

S Parker

Director

The notes on pages 3 to 8 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2018

1. General information

Earthouse Building Conservation Limited is a private company, limited by shares, domiciled in England and Wales. The registered office address is 2 Tyes Farm Cottages, Plymtree, Cullompton, Devon, EX15 2JS.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2.3 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of income and retained earnings over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.4 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of income and retained earnings when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Taxation

Tax is recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

2.6 Intangible assets

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the difference between amounts paid on the cost of a business combination and the acquirer's interest in the fair value of its identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquiree at the date of acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is amortised on a straight line basis to the Statement of income and retained earnings over its useful economic life.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

2.7 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, on a reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant and machinery	-	20%	reducing balance
Motor vehicles	-	20%	reducing balance
Office equipment	-	20%	reducing balance

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.9 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.10 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.11 Creditors

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

2.12 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet 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 amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

EARTHOUSE BUILDING CONSERVATION LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.12 Financial instruments (continued)

2.13 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 2 (2017 - 2)

4. Intangible assets

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 December 2017	10,000
At 30 November 2018	10,000
Amortisation	
At 1 December 2017	8,000
Charge for the year	2,000
At 30 November 2018	10,000
Net book value	
At 30 November 2018	-
At 30 November 2017	2,000

EARTHOUSE BUILDING CONSERVATION LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2018**

5. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Office equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation				
At 1 December 2017	23,489	25,650	1,219	50,358
Additions	975	-	-	975
At 30 November 2018	<u>24,464</u>	<u>25,650</u>	<u>1,219</u>	<u>51,333</u>
Depreciation				
At 1 December 2017	13,534	9,234	524	23,292
Charge for the year on owned assets	2,186	3,283	139	5,608
At 30 November 2018	<u>15,720</u>	<u>12,517</u>	<u>663</u>	<u>28,900</u>
Net book value				
At 30 November 2018	<u>8,744</u>	<u>13,133</u>	<u>556</u>	<u>22,433</u>
At 30 November 2017	<u>9,955</u>	<u>16,416</u>	<u>695</u>	<u>27,066</u>

The net book value of assets currently held under finance leases at the year end is £13,133 (2017 - £16,416).

6. Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade debtors	11,877	20,250
Other debtors	-	3,555
Prepayments and accrued income	8,000	100
	<u>19,877</u>	<u>23,905</u>

EARTHOUSE BUILDING CONSERVATION LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2018**

7. Cash and cash equivalents

	2018 £	2017 £
Cash at bank and in hand	24,809	744
	<u>24,809</u>	<u>744</u>

8. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade creditors	11,799	4,335
Corporation tax	21,774	22,197
Other taxation and social security	6,100	2,659
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	7,182	7,182
Other creditors	2,785	680
	<u>49,640</u>	<u>37,053</u>

9. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	1,339	7,020
	<u>1,339</u>	<u>7,020</u>

10. Hire purchase and finance leases

Minimum lease payments under hire purchase fall due as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
Within one year	7,182	7,182
Between 1-2 years	3,591	7,182
Between 2-5 years	-	3,591
	<u>10,773</u>	<u>17,955</u>

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.