

REGISTERED NUMBER: 11271663 (England and Wales)

Unaudited Financial Statements
for the Period 23 March 2018 to 31 March 2019
for
Philip Thorrold Limited

Contents of the Financial Statements
for the Period 23 March 2018 to 31 March 2019

	Page
Company Information	1
Balance Sheet	2
Notes to the Financial Statements	4

Philip Thorrold Limited
Company Information
for the Period 23 March 2018 to 31 March 2019

DIRECTORS:	P B Thorrold Miss J Thorrold
REGISTERED OFFICE:	Metcalfe Copeman & Pettefar Llp Cage Lane Guildhall Street Thetford Norfolk IP24 2DT
REGISTERED NUMBER:	11271663 (England and Wales)
ACCOUNTANTS:	Knights Lowe Chartered Accountants Eldo House Kempson Way Suffolk Business Park Bury St Edmunds Suffolk IP32 7AR

Philip Thorrold Limited (Registered number: 11271663)

Balance Sheet
31 March 2019

	Notes	£	£
FIXED ASSETS			
Tangible assets	4		646
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors	5	2,999	
Cash at bank		<u>9,633</u>	
		12,632	
CREDITORS			
Amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>20,186</u>	
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES			<u>(7,554)</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			<u>(6,908)</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital	7		100
Retained earnings			<u>(7,008)</u>
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			<u>(6,908)</u>

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the period ended 31 March 2019.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2019 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for:

- (a) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.
- (b)

The notes form part of these financial statements

Balance Sheet - continued
31 March 2019

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

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Income Statement has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 6 December 2019 and were signed on its behalf by:

P B Thorrold - Director

Miss J Thorrold - Director

Notes to the Financial Statements
for the Period 23 March 2018 to 31 March 2019

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Philip Thorrold Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

The presentation currency of the financial statements is the Pound Sterling (£).

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" including the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset over its estimated useful life.

Plant and machinery	- 25% on reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings	- 25% on reducing balance

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Period 23 March 2018 to 31 March 2019

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

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, and loans from banks or other related parties.

Debt instruments, like loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future payments and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade payables or receivables, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration, expected to be paid or received. However if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in case of an outright short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially and subsequently, at the present value of the future payment discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

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 Comprehensive Income.

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, 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.

Taxation

Taxation for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

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 future taxable profits.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Period 23 March 2018 to 31 March 2019

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Hire purchase and leasing commitments

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

Impairment

At each reporting date, goodwill and other fixed assets, including tangible fixed assets and investments but excluding investment properties, are assessed to determine whether there is an indication that the carrying amount of an asset may be more than its recoverable amount and that the asset should be impaired. If there is an indication of possible impairment, the recoverable amount of an asset, which is the higher of its value in use and its net realisable value, is estimated and compared with its carrying amount. If the recoverable amount is lower, the carrying amount of the asset is written down to its estimated recoverable amount and an impairment loss is recognised in the income statement.

Going concern

The company has the full support of the directors, for the foreseeable future. Whilst there is always considerable uncertainty in predicting cash flows more than a few months into the future, the directors are confident that the cash demands of the company will be satisfied and intend to provide continued financial support should it be needed.

It is therefore considered appropriate to prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis.

3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The average number of employees during the period was 2 .

4. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Plant and machinery etc £
COST	
Additions	<u>763</u>
At 31 March 2019	<u>763</u>
DEPRECIATION	
Charge for period	<u>117</u>
At 31 March 2019	<u>117</u>
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 March 2019	<u><u>646</u></u>

5. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	£
Trade debtors	<u>2,999</u>

6. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	£
Other creditors	<u>20,186</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Period 23 March 2018 to 31 March 2019

7. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, issued and fully paid:

Number:	Class:	Nominal value:	£
100	Ordinary	£1	<u>100</u>

100 Ordinary shares of £1 each were allotted and fully paid for cash at par during the period.

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.