VANGUARD R. CO. LIMITED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 30 APRIL 2019

	2019		19	2018	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		158,569		165,468
Current assets					
Debtors	4	992,699		921,364	
Cash at bank and in hand		861,275		795,647	
		1,853,974		1,717,011	
Creditors: amounts falling due within					
one year	5	(83,857)		(85,763)	
Net current assets			1,770,117		1,631,248
Total assets less current liabilities			1,928,686		1,796,716
Town assets less current habilities			======		=====
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	6		10,002		10,002
Profit and loss reserves	•		1,918,684		1,786,714
Total equity			1,928,686		1,796,716
			=		

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 30 April 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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

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.

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 28 January 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

M J Chaplin

Director

J Chaplin

gu.r

Company Registration No. 493239

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Vanguard R. Co. Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 9 Bonhill Street, London, EC2A 4DJ.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost convention except for the modification to a fair value basis for certain financial instruments as specified in the accounting policies below.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration receivable for goods and services provided, net of discounts and VAT. Revenue is recognised to the extent that the company obtains the right to consideration in exchange for its performance.

1.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Buildings 2% per annum on cost Alterations and Improvements 2% per annum on cost

Fixtures, fittings & equipment 25% per annum on reducing balance

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.4 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting date fixed assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If there is an indication of possible impairment, the recoverable amount of any affected asset is estimated and compared with its carrying amount. If the estimated recoverable amount is lower, the carrying amount is reduced to its estimated recoverable amount, and an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the income statement.

If an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but not in excess of the amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the income statement.

1.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of twelve months or less.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.6 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments. It only has financial assets and financial liabilities of a kind that qualify as basic financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other receivables and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method less any impairment.

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred.

Basic financial Liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, are initially recognised at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.7 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.8 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the income statement because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.9 Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits and contributions to employees' personal pensions are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred. These include provision fro unused holiday entitlement and any termination benefits due.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 7 (2018 - 7).

3 Tangible fixed assets

		Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
		£	£	£
	Cost			
	At 1 May 2018 and 30 April 2019	424,160	71,342	495,502
	Depreciation and impairment			
	At 1 May 2018	259,648	70,386	330,034
	Depreciation charged in the year	6,660	239	6,899
	At 30 April 2019	266,308	70,625	336,933
	Carrying amount			
	At 30 April 2019	157,852	717	158,569
	At 30 April 2018	164,512	956	165,468
				
4	Debtors			
			2019	2018
	Amounts falling due within one year:		£	£
	Other debtors		992,699	921,364
				====

Other debtors include £991,443 (2018 918,758) due to Quiltaire Limited, a company controlled by the directors.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019

5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2019	2018
	·	£	£
	Trade creditors	25,832	23,321
	Corporation tax	32,753	34,069
	Other taxation and social security	3,915	4,030
	Other creditors	21,357	24,343
		83,857	85,763
			
6	Called up share capital		
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		
	10,002 Ordinary Shares of £1 each	10,002	10,002
			====

7 Control

The company is controlled by the directors.