Company Registration No. 01215109 (England and Wales)

H PEEL (PATTERNS & CASTINGS) LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

H PEEL (PATTERNS & CASTINGS) LIMITED

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H PEEL (PATTERNS & CASTINGS) LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Notes	2018 £	2018 £	2017 as restated £	2017 as restated £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		866,341		873,871
Investment properties	4		-		325,000
			866,341		1,198,871
Current assets					
Debtors	5	51,629		47,967	
Cash at bank and in hand		300,561		16,581	
		352,190		64,548	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(136,207)		(138,307)	
Net current assets/(liabilities)			215,983		(73,759)
Total assets less current liabilities			1,082,324		1,125,112
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		(78,660)		(97,280)
Provisions for liabilities			-		(6,430)
Net assets			1,003,664		1,021,402
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		17,500		17,500
Revaluation reserve	9		-		185,696
Profit and loss reserves			986,164		818,206
Total equity			1,003,664		1,021,402

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 December 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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 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.

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 30 September 2019

Mr K Peel
Director

Company Registration No. 01215109

1 Accounting policies

Company information

H Peel (Patterns & Castings) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Gladstone House, 77/79 High Street, Egham, Surrey, TW20 9HY.

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, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover represents rental income and net invoiced sales of goods.

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes.

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

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

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:

Freehold land	not depreciated
Buildings	2% on cost
Plant and machinery etc	25% on reducing balance and 15% 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 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.4 Investment properties

Investment property is shown at open market value. Any aggregate surplus or deficit arising from changes in fair value is recongised in profit or loss.

Surpluses or deficits arising on revaluation are transferred to the other reserve in order to track non-distributable reserves.

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.6 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.7 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.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally 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.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors 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 unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price 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. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

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

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.8 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.

1.9 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 profit and loss account 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.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

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.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.10 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 1 (2017 - 1).

3 **Tangible fixed assets**

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 January 2018	891,708	45,471	937,179
Additions	-	300	300
At 31 December 2018	891,708	45,771	937,479
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 January 2018	37,573	25,735	63,308
Depreciation charged in the year	2,890	4,940	7,830
At 31 December 2018	40,463	30,675	71,138
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2018	851,245	15,096	866,341
At 31 December 2017	854,135	19,736	873,871

4 **Investment property**

	2018
	£
Fair value	
At 1 January 2018	325,000
Disposals	(325,000)
At 31 December 2018	-

5 **Debtors**

	2018	2017
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Corporation tax recoverable	44,219	47,930
Other debtors	7,410	37
	51,629	47,967

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018	2017
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	18,671	18,122
Trade creditors	13,387	8,339
Corporation tax	18,418	13,833
Other taxation and social security	5	12,053
Other creditors	85,726	85,960
	136,207	138,307

7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2018	2017
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	78,660	97,280

Total bank loans and overdrafts amount to £97,331 (2017: £115,402) and are secured by a legal charge over the assets of the company.

8 Called up share capital

	2018	2017
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
17,500 Ordinary shares of £1 each	17,500	17,500

9 Revaluation reserve

	2018	2017
	£	£
Prior year adjustment	-	-
At the beginning of the year	185,696	117,125
Transfer to retained earnings	(185,696)	68,571
At the end of the year	-	185,696

10 Prior period adjustment

Reconciliation of changes in equity

	Notes	1 January 2017 £	31 December 2017 £
Equity as previously reported		1,032,018	1,031,533
Adjustments to prior year			
Restatement of loans made to the company by the director		-	(10,131)
Equity as adjusted		1,032,018	1,021,402

Notes to reconciliation

Reclassification of loans received by the company

During the year, it was identified that a number of loans made to the company by Peel Trust Fund were in fact monies introduced to the company by the director. An adjustment was made to reclassify these loans in previous accounting periods, leading to a reduction of other debtors of £164,110. The reclassification of the loans meant that the directors loan account balance was no longer overdrawn at 31 December 2017 and therefore an adjustment was made to remove interest that had been charged on the overdrawn loan account. This led to a decrease in profits, and therefore equity, of £10,131 in prior years. reduced by £153,979.

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.