Company Registration No. 02016379 (England and Wales)	
GRAHAM HAIR AND BEAUTY LIMITED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR	

CONTENTS

	Page
Balance sheet	1-2
Notes to the financial statements	3 - 9

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

		2018	2018		
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		514,021		533,452
Investment properties	5		-		125,954
			514,021		659,406
Current assets					
Stocks		177,768		195,520	
Debtors	7	97,481		79,104	
Cash at bank and in hand		121,297		22,959	
		396,546		297,583	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one					
year	8	(256,207)		(281,817)	
Net current assets			140,339		15,766
Total assets less current liabilities			654,360		675,172
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9		-		(7,382)
Net assets			654,360		667,790
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	10		5,000		5,000
Revaluation reserve			368,304		376,327
Profit and loss reserves			281,056		286,463
Total equity			654,360		667,790

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

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

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 member has 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 and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 23 September 2019

G M Janaway Director

Company Registration No. 02016379

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Graham Hair and Beauty Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is MacGregor House, Station Road, Seaton Delaval, Tyne and Wear, NE25 0PT.

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 \pounds .

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for goods and services net of VAT and trade discounts. Revenue is recognised when goods are delivered.

Turnover is attributable to the continuing principal activity of the company and arcse wholly within the United Kingdom.

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:

Land and buildings freehold 2% and 10% on cost Fixtures, fittings & equipment 15% reducing balance

Motor vehicles 25% on cost

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 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. The surplus or deficit on revaluation is recognised in the profit and loss account.

1.5 Stocks

Stock is held at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Net realisable value is based on estimating the selling price less further costs to completion and disposal.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.6 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash and cash equivalents 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.

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 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

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.

1.9 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.

1.10 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.11 Leases

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

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

1.12 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation are included in the profit and loss account for the period.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 13 (2017 - 13).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

3	Taxation				
				2018 £	2017 £
	Current tax			L	L
	UK corporation tax on profits for the current period			104	-
	Adjustments in respect of prior periods			-	(645
	Total current tax			104	(645
4	Tangible fixed assets				
•	Tuligible linea assets	Land and	Fixtures,	Motor	Total
		buildings	fittings &	vehicles	
		freehold £	equipment £	£	£
	Cost or valuation	-	-	-	~
	At 1 January 2018	507,287	167,422	32,298	707,007
	Additions	-	975	-	975
	Disposals	-	(1,165)	-	(1,165
	At 31 December 2018	507,287	167,232	32,298	706,817
	Depreciation and impairment				
	At 1 January 2018	10,425	135,519	27,611	173,555
	Depreciation charged in the year	10,728	4,724	4,687	20,139
	Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(898)	-	(898)
	At 31 December 2018	21,153	139,345	32,298	192,796
	Carrying amount				
	At 31 December 2018	486,134	27,887	-	514,021
	At 31 December 2017	496,862	31,903	4,687	533,452

On 1 December 2016 freehold land and buildings were revalued on an open market basis by McGillivrays Chartered Surveyors at £500,000. The resulting surplus on revaluation was transferred to the revaluation reserve.

If revalued assets were stated on an historical cost basis rather than a fair value basis, the total amounts included would have been as follows:

	2018	2017
	£	£
Cost	98,860	98,860
Accumulated depreciation	(43,559)	(41,581)
Carrying value	55,301	57,279
		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

5 Investment property

2018

Fair value At 1 January 2018

Disposals

125,954 (125,954)

At 31 December 2018

Investment property comprises of a property in Spain which was disposed of during the year. The fair value of the investment property was arrived at on the basis of a valuation carried out by the local estate agents, who are not connected with the company. The valuation was made on an open market value basis by reference to market evidence of transaction prices for similar properties.

6 Fixed asset investments

2018 £ 2017 £

Other investments

119,854

22,084

Included within cash at bank and in hand are investment bonds with a fair value of £119,854 (2017 - £22,084).

7 Debtors

Amounts falling due within one year:	2018 £	2017 £
Trade debtors Other debtors	69,573 27,908	57,307 21,797
	97,481	79,104

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

8	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2018 £	2017 £
	Bank loans and overdrafts	77,235	85,525
	Trade creditors Corporation tax	124,058 104	127,476
	Other taxation and social security	37,205	34,369
	Other creditors	17,605	34,447
		256,207	281,817
	D. J. J. G. W. J. 677 005 (0047, 005 F0F)		
	Bank overdrafts amounting to £77,235 (2017 - £85,525) are secured on freehold land a	ind buildings.	
	Hire purchase obligations amounting to £7,382 (2017 - £3,024) are secured on the asset	ets acquired.	
9	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
		2018 £	2017 £
			7.000
	Other creditors		7,382 ======
	Hire purchase obligations amounting to £nil (2017 - £7,382) are secured on the assets	acquired.	
10	Called up share capital		
		2018	2017
	Ordinary share capital	£	£
	Issued and fully paid		
	5,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	5,000	5,000
11	Operating lease commitments		
	At the concerting and date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum	m laasa nayman	te under
	At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimu non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:	iii iease payiiieii	is under
		2018	2017
		£	£
		10,090	6,645

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

12 Directors' transactions

% Rate	Opening balance £	AmountsClosi advanced £	ng balance £
-	(14,440)	20,717	6,277
	(14,440)	20,717	6,277
		balance £ - (14,440)	balance advanced £ £ - (14,440) 20,717

There are no terms as repayment of this balance and no interest accrued thereon.

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.