Registration number: 05767035

Terence Colford Consulting Limited

Annual Report and Unaudited Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 31 March 2018

Haines Watts Leicester LLP Chartered Accountants Hamilton Office Park 31 High View Close Leicester LE4 9LJ



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Contents

Company Information	1
Balance Sheet	2
Notes to the Financial Statements	3 to 6

Company Information

Director

T H Colford

Company secretary

L J Colford

Registered office

Hamilton Office Park

31 High View Close Leicester Leicestershire

LE4 9LJ

Accountants

Haines Watts Leicester LLP Chartered Accountants Hamilton Office Park

31 High View Close

Leicester LE4 9LJ

(Registration number: 05767035) Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2018

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	1,310	1,390
Current assets			
Debtors	5	1,915	11,575
Cash at bank and in hand	_	125,825	187,404
		127,740	198,979
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	6	(34,638)	(54,995)
Net current assets	-	93,102	143,984
Total assets less current liabilities		94,412	145,374
Provisions for liabilities	-		(278)
Net assets	=	94,412	145,096
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		1	1
Profit and loss account	_	94,411	145,095
Total equity	=	94,412	145,096

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

Director's responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

These financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and the option not to file the Profit and Loss Account has been taken.

Approved and authorised by the director on 25 October 2018

T H Colford

Director

The notes on pages 3 to 6 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Page 2

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2018

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in England.

The address of its registered office is: Hamilton Office Park 31 High View Close Leicester Leicestershire LE4 9LJ

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the director on 25 October 2018.

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except that as disclosed in the accounting policies certain items are shown at fair value.

Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts.

The company recognises revenue when:

The amount of revenue can be reliably measured;

it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity;

and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities.

Tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

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

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between taxable profits and profits reported in the financial statements.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised when it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2018

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the statement of financial position at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset class

Computer equipment Fixtures and fittings

Depreciation method and rate

25% straight line 20% straight line

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Trade creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

Dividends

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the reporting period in which the dividends are declared.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2018

Defined contribution pension obligation

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

Financial instruments

Classification

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities. Where shares are issued, any component that creates a financial liability of the company is presented as a liability in the balance sheet. The corresponding dividends relating to the liability component are charged as interest expense in the profit and loss account.

3 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company (including the director) during the year, was 2 (2017 - 2).

4 Tangible assets

	Fixtures and fittings	Plant and machinery	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 April 2017	939	3,911	4,850
Additions	125	280	405
At 31 March 2018	1,064	4,191	5,255
Depreciation			
At 1 April 2017	796	2,665	3,461
Charge for the year	47	437	484
At 31 March 2018	843	3,102	3,945
Carrying amount			
At 31 March 2018	221	1,089	1,310
At 31 March 2017	143	1,247	1,390

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2018

5 Debtors

5 Debtois		2018 £	2017 £
Trade debtors		-	11,087
Prepayments		393	338
Other debtors	_	1,522	150
	=	1,915	11,575
6 Creditors			
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			
		2018	2017
	Note	£	£
Due within one year			
Director's current account	7	32,803	29,788
Social security and other taxation		565	13,792
Other creditors	_	1,270	11,415
	_	34,638	54,995

7 Related party transactions

Other transactions with directors

Included in oither creditors is a loan from the director of £32,803 (2017-£29,788). This loan is interest free and repayable on demand.