Registered number: 10488033

NADEN & LEE PLASTERING LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

Naden & Lee Plastering Limited
Unaudited Financial Statements
For The Year Ended 31 December 2018

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Naden & Lee Plastering Limited
Balance Sheet
As at 31 December 2018

Registered number: 10488033

	Notes	31 December 2018 £	31 December 2018 £	Period to 31 December 2017 £	Period to 31 December 2017 £
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors	**3**	3,741		16,571	
Cash at bank and in hand		24,515		16,722	
		28,256		33,293	
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year	**4**	(25,502)		(23,375)	
NET CURRENT ASSETS (LIABILITIES)			2,754		9,918
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			2,754		9,918
NET ASSETS			2,754		9,918
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	**5**		10		10
Profit and Loss Account			2,744		9,908
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			2,754		9,918

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

Directors' responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.
- These accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.
- The company has taken advantage of section 444(1) of the Companies Act 2006 and opted not to deliver to the registrar a copy of the company's Profit and Loss Account.

On behalf of the board

Mr Paul Naden

22 July 2019

The notes on pages 3 to 5 form part of these financial statements.

1. Accounting Policies

1.1. Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the FRS 102 Section 1A Small Entities - The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

1.2. Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and from the rendering of services. Turnover is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances.

Sale of goods

Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods has transferred to the buyer. This is usually at the point that the customer has signed for the delivery of the goods.

Rendering of services

Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs. Turnover is only recognised to the extent of recoverable expenses when the outcome of a contract cannot be estimated reliably.

1.3. Stocks and Work in Progress

Stocks and work in progress are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value after making due allowance for obsolete and slow-moving stocks. Cost includes all direct costs and an appropriate proportion of fixed and variable overheads. Work-in-progress is reflected in the accounts on a contract by contract basis by recording turnover and related costs as contract activity progresses.

1.4. Financial Instruments

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at the market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

1.5. Taxation

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

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the statement of comprehensive income because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other year and 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 end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax is recognised on timing differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable timing differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible timing differences can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period 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 assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Deferred tax liabilities are presented within provisions for liabilities and deferred tax assets within debtors. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and asset reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Current or deferred tax for the year is recognised in profit or loss, except when they related to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

1.6. Impairment

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

1.7. Registrar Filing Requirements

The company has taken advantage of Companies Act 2006 section 444(1) and opted not to file the profit and loss account, directors report, and notes to the financial statements relating to the profit and loss account. The notes which are not included have been hidden but original note numbering has remained the same for those that are present.

2. Average Number of Employees

Average number of employees, including directors, during the year was as follows:

	31 December 2018	Period to 31 December 2017
All staff	2	2
	2	2

3. Debtors

	31 December 2018	Period to 31 December 2017
	£	£
Due within one year		
Trade debtors	2,498	11,974
Other debtors	1,243	4,597
	3,741	16,571

4. Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year

	31 December 2018	Period to 31 December 2017
	£	£
Trade creditors	222	-
Corporation tax	3,031	8,391
VAT	4,383	2,519
Accruals and deferred income	415	1,390
Directors' loan accounts	17,451	11,075
	25,502	23,375

5. Share Capital

	31 December 2018	Period to 31 December 2017
Allotted, Called up and fully paid	10	10

6. Related Party Transactions

At the year end, 31 December 201, the directors were owed £17,451 (2017: £11,075) in respect of loans held with the company. This amount is interest free and repayable on demand.

7. **General Information**

Naden & Lee Plastering Limited is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in England & Wales, registered number 10488033. The registered office is 138 High Street , Crediton, Devon, EX17 3DX. The principal place of business is 11 Briar Crescent, Exeter, Devon, EX2 6DX.