KINGSFORTH SECURITY FENCING LIMITED Financial Accounts 2020-06-30
Company Registration No. 01497365 (England and Wales)
KINGSFORTH SECURITY FENCING LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020
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BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 JUNE 2020

		202	0	201	9
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		182,413		187,166
Current assets					
Stocks		77,766		87,694	
Debtors	4	118,168		116,997	
Cash at bank and in hand		7,341		139	
		203,275		204,830	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one	_	(170.755)		(110,000)	
year	5	(173,755)		(113,399)	
Net current assets			29,520		91,431
Total assets less current liabilities			211,933		278,597
Creditors: amounts falling due after more			(0.4.74.4.)		(0.1.5.10
than one year	6		(84,711)		(91,543
Net assets			127,222		187,054
net assets					107,034
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			13,263		13,263
Share premium account			3,837		3,837
Revaluation reserve	7		144,732		144,732
Profit and loss reserves			(34,610)		25,222
Total equity			127,222		187,054
			,		,

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

For the financial year ended 30 June 2020 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.

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) AS AT 30 JUNE 2020

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 5 March 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:

RM Myatt Director

Company Registration No. 01497365

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Kingsforth Security Fencing Limited is a private company, limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Mangham Way, Barbot Hall Industrial Estate, Rotherham, S61 4LR.

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 amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest \mathfrak{L} .

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

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

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.

1.4 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 buildings 2% per annum of valuation
Plant and machinery 20% per annum of cost
Fixtures, fittings & equipment 15% per annum of cost
Motor vehicles 25% per annum of 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

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. 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 and bank loans, 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.

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.

1.8 Equity instruments

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

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.

1.11 Retirement benefits

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

1.12 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 the profit and loss account 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

			2020 Number	2019 Number
Total			11	11
Tangible fixed as	esets			
		Land and building s na	Plant and achinery etc	Total
		£	£	£
Cost or valuation				
At 1 July 2019		175,000	144,740	319,740
Additions		-	17,176	17,176
Disposals		-	(18,295)	(18,295)
At 30 June 2020		175,000	143,621	318,621
Depreciation and	impairment			
At 1 July 2019		17,500	115,074	132,574
Depreciation char	ged in the year	3,500	15,761	19,261
Eliminated in resp	ect of disposals	-	(15,627)	(15,627)
At 30 June 2020		21,000	115,208	136,208
Carrying amount				
At 30 June 2020		154,000	28,413	182,413
At 30 June 2019		157,500	29,666	187,166
The net corning v	alue of tangible fixed assets includes the follov	wing in respect of acce	to hold under fin	2000
leases or hire pure		wing in respect or asse	its field under fill	ance
			2020 £	2019 £
Net book value			6,227	16,010

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

3	Tangible fixed assets		(Continued)	
	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:			
		2020 £	2019 £	
	Cost	62,722	62,722	
	Accumulated depreciation	(39,978)	(38,724)	
	Carrying value	22,744	23,998	
	The revaluation surplus is disclosed in note 7.			
4	Debtors			
	Amounts falling due within one year:	2020 £	2019 £	
	Trade debtors	112,648	111,301	
	Other debtors	5,520	5,696	
		118,168	116,997	
5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			
3	oreditors, amounts faming due within one year	2020	2019	
		3	£	
	Bank loans and overdrafts	56,256	10,687	
	Obligations under finance leases	11,437	7,800	
	Trade creditors	54,408	39,497	
	Other taxation and social security	23,689	35,209	
	Accruals and deferred income	27,965	20,206	
		173,755	113,399	

The aggregate amount of creditors for which security has been given amounted to £67,693 (2019 - £18,487).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

6	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
	·	2020	2019
		3	£
	Obligations under finance leases	-	11,437
	Other borrowings	84,711	80,106
		84,711	91,543
	The aggregate amount of creditors for which security has been given amounted to £ni	I (2019 - £11,437).
7	Revaluation reserve		
		2020	2019
		£	£
	At beginning and end of year	144,732	144,732

8 Directors' transactions

Included within other borrowings are loans due to directors amounting to £47,033 (2019 - £37,994).

