Company Registration No. 06531197 (England and Wales)

TRAFFORD & HOUGHTON FINANCIAL PLANNING LTD

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

TRAFFORD & HOUGHTON FINANCIAL PLANNING LTD

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Mrs G Houghton Mr I J Trafford Mr M R Houghton Mrs A M Trafford
Secretary	Mr I J Trafford
Company number	06531197
Registered office	Ribblesdale House 14 Ribblesdale Place Preston Lancashire PR1 3NA
Accountants	Bishops Chartered Accountants Phoenix Park Blakewater Road Blackburn Lancashire BB1 5BG

TRAFFORD & HOUGHTON FINANCIAL PLANNING LTD

CONTENTS

TRAFFORD & HOUGHTON FINANCIAL PLANNING LTD

ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS ON THE PREPARATION OF THE UNAUDITED STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF TRAFFORD & HOUGHTON FINANCIAL PLANNING LTD FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of Trafford & Houghton Financial Planning Ltd for the year ended 31 March 2021 which comprise, the statement of financial position and the related notes from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

As a practising member firm of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW), we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at http://www.icaew.com/en/members/regulations-standards-and-guidance.

This report is made solely to the Board of Directors of Trafford & Houghton Financial Planning Ltd, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter dated 8 April 2014. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of Trafford & Houghton Financial Planning Ltd and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the Board of Directors of Trafford & Houghton Financial Planning Ltd, as a body, in this report in accordance with ICAEW Technical Release 07/16 AAF. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than Trafford & Houghton Financial Planning Ltd and its Board of Directors as a body, for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that Trafford & Houghton Financial Planning Ltd has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of Trafford & Houghton Financial Planning Ltd. You consider that Trafford & Houghton Financial Planning Ltd is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of Trafford & Houghton Financial Planning Ltd. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.

Bishops Chartered Accountants

22 April 2021

Chartered Accountants

Phoenix Park
Blakewater Road
Blackburn
Lancashire
BB1 5BG

TRAFFORD & HOUGHTON FINANCIAL PLANNING LTD

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 MARCH 2021

		2021		2020	
	Notes	**£**	**£**	**£**	**£**
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	**4**		10,088		8,282
Investments	**5**		417,305		322,897
			427,393		331,179
Current assets					
Debtors	**6**	10,312		9,333	
Cash at bank and in hand		150,610		21,905	
		160,922		31,238	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**7**	(121,329)		(152,469)	
Net current assets/(liabilities)			39,593		(121,231)
Total assets less current liabilities			466,986		209,948
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	**8**		(3,874)		-
Provisions for liabilities			-		(208)
Net assets			463,112		209,740
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	**10**		184		184
Profit and loss reserves	**12**		462,928		209,556
Total equity			463,112		209,740

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 March 2021 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.

TRAFFORD & HOUGHTON FINANCIAL PLANNING LTD

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MARCH 2021

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 22 April 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr I J Trafford	Mr M R Houghton
Director	**Director**

Company Registration No. 06531197

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Trafford & Houghton Financial Planning Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Ribblesdale House, 14 Ribblesdale Place, Preston, Lancashire, PR1 3NA.

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 £.

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 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.

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:

Plant and equipment	25% reducing balance basis
Fixtures and fittings	15% reducing balance basis
Computers	33% straight line
Motor vehicles	25% reducing balance basis

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 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

Entities in which the company has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

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 and cash equivalents

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 statement of financial position 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.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

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 income statement 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 income statement, 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 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

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.

1.11 Retirement benefits

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

1.12 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 statement of financial position 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.

1.13 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

1.14 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 in the period are included in profit or loss.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

3 Employees

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

	2021 Number	2020 Number
Total	8	10

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and equipment	Fixtures and fittings	Computers	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost					
At 1 April 2020	8,307	1,245	7,908	9,550	27,010
Additions	-	-	1,168	10,999	12,167
Disposals	-	-	-	(9,550)	(9,550)
At 31 March 2021	8,307	1,245	9,076	10,999	29,627
Depreciation and impairment					
At 1 April 2020	8,007	988	5,554	4,179	18,728
Depreciation charged in the year	75	38	2,127	2,750	4,990
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	-	-	(4,179)	(4,179)
At 31 March 2021	8,082	1,026	7,681	2,750	19,539
Carrying amount					
At 31 March 2021	225	219	1,395	8,249	10,088
At 31 March 2020	300	257	2,354	5,371	8,282

5 Fixed asset investments

	2021	2020
	£	£
Other investments other than loans	417,305	322,897

5 Fixed asset investments (Continued)

Movements in fixed asset investments

	Investments
	£
Cost or valuation	
At 1 April 2020	322,897
Additions	210,000
Valuation changes	(3,080)
Disposals	(112,512)
At 31 March 2021	417,305
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2021	417,305
At 31 March 2020	322,897

6 Debtors

	2021	2020
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Other debtors	10,312	9,333

7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2021	2020
	£	£
Corporation tax	113,123	145,227
Other creditors	8,206	7,242
	121,329	152,469

8 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2021	2020
	£	£
Other creditors	3,874	-

9 Finance lease obligations

	2021	2020
Future minimum lease payments due under finance leases:	£	£
Within one year	1,083	-
In two to five years	3,875	-
	4,958	-

Finance lease payments represent rentals payable by the company for certain assets. Leases include purchase options at the end of the lease period, and no restrictions are placed on the use of the assets. The average lease term is 2.5 years. All leases are on a fixed repayment basis and no arrangements have been entered into for contingent rental payments.

10 Called up share capital

	2021	2020	2021	2020
Ordinary share capital	**Number**	**Number**	**£**	**£**
Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary A of £1 each	54	54	54	54
Ordinary B of £1 each	63	63	63	63
Ordinary C of £1 each	63	63	63	63
Ordinary D of £1 each	1	1	1	1
Ordinary E of £1 each	1	1	1	1
Ordinary F of £1 each	1	1	1	1
Ordinary G of £1 each	1	1	1	1
	184	184	184	184

11 Non-distributable profits reserve

	2021	2020
	£	£
At the beginning of the year	6,954	31,937
Non distributable profits in the year	(5,538)	(24,983)
At the end of the year	1,416	6,954

12 Profit and loss reserves

	2021	2020
	£	£
At the beginning of the year	209,556	1,267,886
Profit for the year	523,015	605,841
Dividends declared and paid in the year	(269,643)	(1,664,171)
At the end of the year	462,928	209,556

12 Profit and loss reserves **(Continued)**

Included within profit and loss reserves are non-distributable profits, as set out below:

	2021	2020
	£	£
Non-distributable profits included above		
At the beginning of the year	6,954	31,937
Non distributable profits in the year	(5,538)	(24,983)
At the end of the year	1,416	6,954
Distributable profits	461,512	202,602