Registered number 04864616

Walker Brothers (Timber Frames) Limited

Unaudited Filleted Accounts

30 November 2021

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Registered number: 04864616

Balance Sheet

as at 30 November 2021

	Notes		2021		2020
			£		£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		10,176		12,597
Current assets					
Stocks		143,000		117,000	
Debtors	4	25,631		24,896	
Cash at bank and in hand	_	140,057		158,276	
		308,688		300,172	
Creditors: amounts falling due					
within one year	5	(149,869)		(160,834)	
Net current assets	-		158,819		139,338
Total assets less current liabilities			168,995	-	151,935
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		(66,500)		(95,000)
Provisions for liabilities			(1,563)		(1,941)
Net assets			100,932	- -	54,994
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			3		3
Profit and loss account			100,929		54,991
Shareholders' funds			100,932	_ _	54,994

The directors are satisfied that the company is entitled to exemption from the requirement to obtain an audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Act.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

The accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The profit and loss account has not been delivered to the Registrar of Companies.

WALKER BROTHERS (TIMBER FRAMES) LTD Financial Accounts 2021-11-30 Director Approved by the board on 23 May 2022

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Notes to the Accounts

for the year ended 30 November 2021

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (as applied to small entities by section 1A of the standard).

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 from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have transferred to the buyer. 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.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative depreciation and any accumulative impairment losses. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Plant and machinery 15% reducing balance Motor vehicles 25% reducing balance

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first in first out method. The carrying amount of stock sold is recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised.

Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price), less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts. Loans and other financial assets are initially recognised at transaction price including any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price). Loans and other financial liabilities are initially recognised at transaction price net of any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method.

Taxation

A current tax liability is recognised for the tax payable on the taxable profit of the current and past periods. A current tax asset is recognised in respect of a tax loss that can be carried back to recover tax paid in a previous period. Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between the recognition of income and expenses in the financial statements and their inclusion in tax assessments. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that 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, except for

Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Provisions

Provisions (ie liabilities of uncertain timing or amount) are recognised when there is an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that economic benefit will be transferred to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Leased assets

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. All other leases are classified as operating leases. The rights of use and obligations under finance leases are initially recognised as assets and liabilities at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased assets or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction in the outstanding liability using the effective interest rate method. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Leased assets are depreciated in accordance with the company's policy for tangible fixed assets. If there is no reasonable certainty that ownership will be obtained at the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the lower of the lease term and its useful life. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Pensions

Contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed in the period to which they relate.

2	Employees		2021	2020
			Number	Number
	Average number of persons employed by the company	-	17	17
3	Tangible fixed assets			
		Plant and machinery etc	Motor vehicles	Total
		£	£	£
	Cost			
	At 1 December 2020	52,353	35,842	88,195
	At 30 November 2021	52,353	35,842	88,195
	Depreciation			
	At 1 December 2020	45,072	30,526	75,598
	Charge for the year	1,092	1,329	2,421
	At 30 November 2021	46,164	31,855	78,019
	Net book value			
	At 30 November 2021	6,189	3,987	10,176
	At 30 November 2020	7,281	5,316	12,597
4	Debtors		2021	2020
•			£	£

	Other debtors	25,631	17,381
		25,631	24,896
5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2021	2020
		£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	23,903	-
	Trade creditors	90,590	97,717
	Taxation and social security costs	29,292	28,599
	Other creditors	6,084	34,518
		149,869	160,834
6	Creditors: amounts falling due after one year	2021	2020
		£	£
	Bank loans	66,500	95,000

7 Other information

Walker Brothers (Timber Frames) Limited is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England. Its registered office is:

Unit A Kingmoor Park

Harker Estate

Carlisle

Cumbria

CA6 4RF