

Company Registration No. 00822579 (England and Wales)

BRIAN DENT LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

BRIAN DENT LIMITED

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BRIAN DENT LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 JANUARY 2019

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		163,781		277,147
Current assets					
Stocks		15,400		16,150	
Debtors	4	590,575		488,320	
Cash at bank and in hand		181,187		404,057	
			<u>787,162</u>		<u>908,527</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(276,851)		(546,811)	
Net current assets			510,311		361,716
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>674,092</u>		<u>638,863</u>
Provisions for liabilities			(27,571)		(41,323)
Net assets			<u>646,521</u>		<u>597,540</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	6	2,003		2,003	
Profit and loss reserves		644,518		595,537	
Total equity			<u>646,521</u>		<u>597,540</u>

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 31 January 2019 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.

BRIAN DENT LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 JANUARY 2019

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 17 May 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

A S Dent
Director

W A Dent
Director

Company Registration No. 00822579

BRIAN DENT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Brian Dent Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Littlemoor Mill, Whalley Road, Clitheroe, Lancashire, BB7 1PW.

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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

The directors are not aware of any material uncertainties affecting the company and consider that the company will have sufficient resources to continue trading for the foreseeable future. As a result the directors have continued to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for goods and services provided net of VAT and trade discounts.

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:

Plant and machinery	20% Straight line for two years, then reducing balance
Motor vehicles	25% Reducing balance

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.

1.5 Stocks

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

1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash at bank and in hand 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.

BRIAN DENT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 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.

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 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.

BRIAN DENT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Deferred tax

The accounting policy in respect of deferred taxation reflects the requirements of the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective January 2015). Deferred taxation is provided in full in respect of taxation deferred by timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes. The deferred taxation balance has not been discounted.

1.10 Retirement benefits

The pension costs charged in the financial statements represent the contributions payable by the company during the year.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 22 (2018 - 22).

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc £
Cost	
At 1 February 2018	312,289
Additions	201,950
Disposals	(312,289)
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At 31 January 2019	201,950
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Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 February 2018	35,142
Depreciation charged in the year	38,169
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(35,142)
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At 31 January 2019	38,169
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Carrying amount	
At 31 January 2019	163,781
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At 31 January 2018	277,147
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4 Debtors

	2019	2018
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	516,730	416,500
Other debtors	73,845	71,820
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	590,575	488,320
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BRIAN DENT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019	2018
	£	£
Trade creditors	55,306	34,850
Amounts owed to group undertakings	68,083	331,399
Corporation tax	58,494	44,836
Other taxation and social security	75,622	116,262
Other creditors	3,278	3,278
Accruals and deferred income	16,068	16,186
	<u>276,851</u>	<u>546,811</u>
	<u><u>276,851</u></u>	<u><u>546,811</u></u>

6 Called up share capital

	2019	2018
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
2,000 A Ordinary shares of £1 each	2,000	2,000
1 B Ordinary share of £1 each	1	1
2 C Ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2
	<u>2,003</u>	<u>2,003</u>
	<u><u>2,003</u></u>	<u><u>2,003</u></u>

All classes of share have equal rights with regard to voting, on winding up and rights to dividends, except that the directors may declare dividends of different amounts and at different times on each class of share.

