



**FREEMAN AND HARDING LTD**

**UNAUDITED**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

**FREEMAN AND HARDING LTD**  
**REGISTERED NUMBER: 02701403**

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**  
**AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018**

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
<b>FIXED ASSETS</b>			
Tangible assets	5	62,181	69,665
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Stocks		173,242	134,996
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	160,213	94,268
Cash at bank and in hand	7	293,359	246,076
		626,814	475,340
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(313,143)	(185,658)
<b>NET CURRENT ASSETS</b>		313,671	289,682
<b>TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		375,852	359,347
<b>PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES</b>			
Deferred tax	9	(8,090)	(7,750)
<b>NET ASSETS</b>		367,762	351,597
<b>CAPITAL AND RESERVES</b>			
Called up share capital		5,000	5,000
Revaluation reserve		34,964	39,864
Profit and loss account		327,798	306,733
		367,762	351,597

The directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of Companies Act 2006.

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 financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The Company has opted not to file the statement of income and retained earnings in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 26 April 2019.

**S J Harding**  
Director

**FREEMAN AND HARDING LTD**

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

	Called up share capital £	Revaluation reserve £	Profit and loss account £	Total equity £
<b>At 1 January 2017</b>	5,000	43,732	284,749	333,481
<b>COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR</b>				
Profit for the year	-	-	23,116	23,116
Surplus on revaluation of Moulds	-	-	3,868	3,868
<b>TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR</b>	-	-	26,984	26,984
Dividends: Equity capital	-	-	(5,000)	(5,000)
Transfer to/from profit and loss account	-	(3,868)	-	(3,868)
<b>TOTAL TRANSACTIONS WITH OWNERS</b>	-	(3,868)	(5,000)	(8,868)
<b>At 1 January 2018</b>	5,000	39,864	306,733	351,597
<b>COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR</b>				
Profit for the year	-	-	22,415	22,415
Surplus on revaluation of Moulds	-	-	4,900	4,900
<b>TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR</b>	-	-	27,315	27,315
Dividends: Equity capital	-	-	(6,250)	(6,250)
Transfer to/from profit and loss account	-	(4,900)	-	(4,900)
<b>TOTAL TRANSACTIONS WITH OWNERS</b>	-	(4,900)	(6,250)	(11,150)
<b>AT 31 DECEMBER 2018</b>	<u>5,000</u>	<u>34,964</u>	<u>327,798</u>	<u>367,762</u>

The notes on pages 3 to 9 form part of these financial statements.

## **FREEMAN AND HARDING LTD**

### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

#### **1. GENERAL INFORMATION**

Freeman & Harding Limited is a limited liability company incorporated and domiciled in the UK. The address of the registered office is shown in the company information. This is different to the principal place of business, which is Units 2 & 4 Manford Industrial Estate, Manor Road, Erith, DA8 2AJ.

#### **2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

##### **2.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

##### **2.2 REVENUE**

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

###### **Sale of goods**

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

##### **2.3 OPERATING LEASES: THE COMPANY AS LESSEE**

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of income and retained earnings on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

The Company has taken advantage of the optional exemption available on transition to FRS 102 which allows lease incentives on leases entered into before the date of transition to the standard 01 January 2017 to continue to be charged over the period to the first market rent review rather than the term of the lease.

#### **2.4 INTEREST INCOME**

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings using the effective interest method.

**FREEMAN AND HARDING LTD**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

## **2.5 FINANCE COSTS**

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of income and retained earnings over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

## **2.6 PENSIONS**

### **Defined contribution pension plan**

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of income and retained earnings when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Statement of financial position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

## **2.7 CURRENT AND DEFERRED TAXATION**

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Statement of financial position date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

## **2.8 Intangible assets**

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

## **FREEMAN AND HARDING LTD**

### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

#### **2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

##### **2.9 TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS**

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, on a reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant & machinery	-	25%	reducing balance
Motor vehicles	-	25%	reducing balance
Fixtures & fittings	-	25%	reducing balance
Moulds	-	25%	reducing balance over the life of the moulds

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings.

##### **2.10 REVALUATION OF TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS**

Moulds are carried at current year value at fair value at the date of the revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. Revaluations are undertaken with sufficient regularity to ensure the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair value at the Balance Sheet date. The revaluation is based upon the estimated economic useful life of the moulds, having the knowledge that the moulds potential usage decreases at the end of each financial year.

##### **2.11 STOCKS**

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.



At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

## **2.12 DEBTORS**

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

## **2.13 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS**

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

**2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

**2.14 CREDITORS**

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

**2.15 PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES**

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Statement of income and retained earnings in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Statement of financial position date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Statement of financial position.

**2.16 DIVIDENDS**

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

**3. EMPLOYEES**

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 9 (2017 - 8).

FREEMAN AND HARDING LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

4. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Goodwill £
<b>COST</b>	
At 1 January 2018	1,000
At 31 December 2018	<u>1,000</u>
<b>AMORTISATION</b>	
At 1 January 2018	1,000
At 31 December 2018	<u>1,000</u>
<b>NET BOOK VALUE</b>	
At 31 December 2018	<u>-</u>
<b>At 31 December 2017</b>	<u>-</u>

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5. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Plant & machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Fixtures & fittings £	Moulds £	Total £
<b>COST OR VALUATION</b>					
At 1 January 2018	22,220	13,290	19,422	145,103	200,035
At 31 December 2018	<u>22,220</u>	<u>13,290</u>	<u>19,422</u>	<u>145,103</u>	<u>200,035</u>
<b>DEPRECIATION</b>					
At 1 January 2018	20,462	12,904	14,352	82,653	130,371
Charge for the year on owned assets	619	96	1,268	5,500	7,483
At 31 December 2018	<u>21,081</u>	<u>13,000</u>	<u>15,620</u>	<u>88,153</u>	<u>137,854</u>
<b>NET BOOK VALUE</b>					
At 31 December 2018	<u>1,139</u>	<u>290</u>	<u>3,802</u>	<u>56,950</u>	<u>62,181</u>
<b>At 31 December 2017</b>	<u>1,758</u>	<u>386</u>	<u>5,071</u>	<u>62,450</u>	<u>69,665</u>

FREEMAN AND HARDING LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

Moulds are revalued by the company at the end of each financial year, based upon their economic useful life. This is charged through the revaluation reserve.

**6. DEBTORS**

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	2018 £	2017 £
Trade debtors	154,426	79,408
Other debtors	400	1,100
Prepayments and accrued income	5,387	13,760
	<u>160,213</u>	<u>94,268</u>

**7. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS**

	2018 £	2017 £
Cash at bank and in hand	<u>293,359</u>	<u>246,076</u>

**8. CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year**

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade creditors	260,479	138,525
Corporation tax	6,956	6,713
Other taxation and social security	32,880	21,605
Other creditors	3,506	3,491
Accruals and deferred income	9,322	15,324
	<u>313,143</u>	<u>185,658</u>

**9. DEFERRED TAXATION**

	2018 £
At beginning of year	(7,750)
Charged to profit or loss	(340)
<b>AT END OF YEAR</b>	<u><u>(8,090)</u></u>



**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

**9. DEFERRED TAXATION (CONTINUED)**

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
Accelerated capital allowances	(490)	(750)
Mould revaluation	(7,600)	(7,000)
	<u>(8,090)</u>	<u>(7,750)</u>

**10. PENSION COMMITMENTS**

"The Company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Company to the fund and amounted to £798 (2017 - £798). Contributions totalling £Nil (2017 - £Nil) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date