
SKAINO ATMOS LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017



SKAINO ATMOS LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

Mr P Bainger
Mr M J Farrant
Mr E Hunt
Mr D Morriss
Mr R Parker
Mr D Walsma

Company registration number

01241033

Registered office

New Creation Farm
Heyford Hills
Nether Heyford
Northampton
NN7 3LB

Auditor

Grant Thornton UK LLP
Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor
The Colmore Building
20 Colmore Circus
Birmingham
B4 6AT

Bankers

Barclays Bank Plc
267 Wellingborough Road
Northampton
NN1 4EN

Solicitors

Shoosmiths
The Lakes
Northampton
NN4 7SH

SKAINO ATMOS LIMITED

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SKAINO ATMOS LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017.

Principal activity

The company continues to trade as plumbing and building contractors.

Results, dividends and charitable donations

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £78,569 (2016: £13,670).

During the year the company paid £Nil (2016: £75,000) under Gift Aid to the Jesus Fellowship Life Trust.

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

Mr P Bainger
Mr M J Farrant
Mr E Hunt
Mr D Morriss
Mr R Parker
Mr D Walsma

Mr J Walsma resigned as a director on 16 November 2017.

Going concern

The directors have made the decision that the company will cease trading with effect from 31 December 2018. The company's Heating Services division will transfer to the company's parent, House of Goodness Limited, whilst the Building division will cease trading completely. For this reason, the directors have prepared the accounts on a cessation basis.

SKAINO ATMOS LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law, including FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs and profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Disclosure of information to auditor

The directors confirm that:

- so far as each director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware, and
- the directors have taken all the steps that ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.


Auditor

The auditor, Grant Thornton UK LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

Small companies note

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board on 27/09/2018 and signed on its behalf.



Mr D Morriss
Director



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SKAINO ATMOS LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Skaino Atmos Limited for the year ended 31 December 2017, which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of financial position, the statement of changes in equity and the related notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2017 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Who we are reporting to

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Emphasis of matter - basis of preparation of the financial statements

We draw attention to note 2.3 in the financial statements, which indicates that the directors have concluded that it was no longer appropriate to prepare the accounts on a going concern basis, and therefore the accounts have been prepared on a cessation basis.

The impact of preparing accounts on a basis other than going concern included the reclassification of assets and liabilities from non-current to current as at 31 December 2017, along with a review of assets and liabilities for impairments. There were no alterations in the value of any of the assets or liabilities of the company. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SKAINO ATMOS LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matter on which we are required to report by the Companies Act 2006

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SKAINO ATMOS LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement on page 2, the director are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the director determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the director are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the director either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Grant Thornton UK LLP

William Devitt
Senior Statutory Auditor
for and on behalf of Grant Thornton UK LLP
Statutory Auditor, Chartered Accountants
Birmingham

Date: *28 September 2018*

SKAINO ATMOS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Turnover	4	1,263,006	1,309,519
Cost of sales		(926,948)	(887,231)
Gross profit		336,058	422,288
Administrative expenses		(244,807)	(403,844)
Operating profit	5	91,251	18,444
Tax on profit	8	(12,682)	(4,774)
Profit for the financial year		78,569	13,670

There was no other comprehensive income for 2017 (2016:£Nil)

The notes on pages 9 to 21 form part of these financial statements.

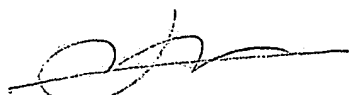
SKAINO ATMOS LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER:01241033

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	10	-	73,250
Current assets			
Tangible assets		93,486	-
Stocks	11	74,486	95,079
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	12	1,071,147	1,071,344
Cash at bank and in hand	13	135,986	135,999
		<u>1,375,105</u>	<u>1,302,422</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	(248,843)	(208,483)
Net current assets		<u>1,126,262</u>	<u>1,093,939</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>1,126,262</u>	<u>1,167,189</u>
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax		(504)	-
Other provisions	17	-	(120,000)
Net assets		<u>1,125,758</u>	<u>1,047,189</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	19	5,000	5,000
Profit and loss account	18	1,120,758	1,042,189
		<u>1,125,758</u>	<u>1,047,189</u>

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

27/09/18



Mr D Walsma (Chairman)
Director

The notes on pages 9 to 21 form part of these financial statements.

SKAINO ATMOS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 January 2017	5,000	1,042,189	1,047,189
Profit for the year	-	78,569	78,569
At 31 December 2017	<u>5,000</u>	<u>1,120,758</u>	<u>1,125,758</u>

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 January 2016	5,000	1,028,519	1,033,519
Profit for the year	-	13,670	13,670
At 31 December 2016	<u>5,000</u>	<u>1,042,189</u>	<u>1,047,189</u>

The notes on pages 9 to 21 form part of these financial statements.

SKAINO ATMOS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1. General information

Skaino Atmos Limited is a private company limited by shares and registered in England and Wales. Its registered head office is located at New Creation Farm, Heyford Hills, Nether Heyford, Northampton, NN7 3LB.

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 Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the company's accounting policies (see note 3)..

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Financial reporting standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by the FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- the requirements of Section 4 Statement of Financial Position paragraph 4.12(a)(iv);
- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d);
- the requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of House of Goodness Limited as at 31 December 2017 and these financial statements may be obtained from New Creation Farm, Heyford Hills, Nether Heyford, Northampton, NN7 3LB.

2.3 Going concern

The directors have made the decision that the company will cease trading with effect from 31 December 2018. The company's Heating Services division will transfer to the company's parent, House of Goodness Limited, whilst the Building division will cease trading completely.

For this reason the directors have prepared the accounts on a cessation basis. The impact of preparing accounts on a basis other than going concern has included the reclassification of assets and liabilities from non-current to current at 31 December 2017 with assets stated at their carrying value and liabilities stated at their payable amounts, along with a review of assets and liabilities for impairments. There were no alterations in the value of any of the assets and liabilities of the company. The main adjustments made were to fixed assets, which were reclassified from non-current assets to current assets.

SKAINO ATMOS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 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:

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2.5 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.

2.6 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.

The company adds to the carrying amount of an item of fixed assets the cost of replacing part of such an item when that cost is incurred, if the replacement part is expected to provide incremental future benefits to the company. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. Repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Short leasehold land and buildings	- Over the lease term
Motor vehicles	- 20 - 25%
Plant and equipment	- 20%

SKAINO ATMOS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 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.

2.8 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.

2.9 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.

2.10 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other accounts receivable and payable, loans from banks and other third parties and loans to related parties.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the income statement.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is an 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.

2.11 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.

SKAINO ATMOS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.12 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 comprehensive income 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.

2.13 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 comprehensive income 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.

2.14 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, 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.

SKAINO ATMOS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

3. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

Preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the balance sheet date and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year. The items in the financial statements where these judgements and estimates have been made include:

Trade debtors

Trade debtors consist of amounts due from customers. An allowance for doubtful debts is maintained for estimated losses resulting from the inability of the company's customers to make required payments. The allowance is based on the company's regular assessment of the credit worthiness and financial conditions of customers.

There are no key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting dates, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

4. Turnover

An analysis of turnover by class of business is as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Plumbing and building contracting services	<u>1,263,006</u>	<u>1,309,519</u>

All turnover arose within the United Kingdom.

5. Operating profit

The operating profit is stated after charging:

	2017 £	2016 £
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	31,878	29,507
Fees payable to the company's auditor and its associates for the audit of the company's annual financial statements	11,600	11,300
- Taxation compliance services	<u>575</u>	<u>575</u>

SKAINO ATMOS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

6. Employees

Staff costs, including directors' remuneration, were as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Wages and salaries	319,407	346,286
Social security costs	16,692	17,567
Cost of defined contribution scheme	1,570	1,512
	<u>337,669</u>	<u>365,365</u>

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was as follows:

	2017 No.	2016 No.
Production	21	21
Administration	8	10
	<u>29</u>	<u>31</u>

7. Directors' remuneration

	2017 £	2016 £
Directors' emoluments	63,260	62,686
Company contributions to defined contribution pension schemes	369	363
	<u>63,629</u>	<u>63,049</u>

During the year retirement benefits were accruing to 4 directors (2016: 5) in respect of defined contribution pension schemes.

SKAINO ATMOS LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017**

8. Taxation

	2017 £	2016 £
Corporation tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	-	4,774
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	3,014	-
Group taxation relief	9,164	-
Origination and reversal of timing differences	504	-
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	<u>12,682</u>	<u>4,774</u>

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2016 - *higher than*) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2016 - 20%). The differences are explained below:

	2017 £	2016 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	<u>91,251</u>	<u>18,444</u>
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2016 - 20%)	17,338	3,689
Effects of:		
Fixed asset differences	(8,125)	1,029
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	3,014	-
Difference in tax rate in respect of deferred tax	504	-
Other timing differences	(49)	56
Total tax charge for the year	<u>12,682</u>	<u>4,774</u>

SKAINO ATMOS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

9. Intangible assets

	Software £
Cost	
At 1 January 2017	28,505
Disposals	(24,020)
At 31 December 2017	<u>4,485</u>
Amortisation	
At 1 January 2017	28,505
On disposals	(24,020)
At 31 December 2017	<u>4,485</u>
Net book value	
At 31 December 2017	<u><u>-</u></u>
At 31 December 2016	<u><u>-</u></u>

SKAINO ATMOS LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017**

10. Tangible fixed assets

	Short leasehold land and buildings £	Motor vehicles £	Plant and equipment £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 January 2017	88,431	243,655	100,816	432,902
Additions	-	46,192	6,913	53,105
Disposals	-	(100,339)	(24,316)	(124,655)
Reclassified to held for sale	(88,431)	(189,508)	(83,413)	(361,352)
At 31 December 2017	-	-	-	-
At 1 January 2017	68,859	201,054	89,739	359,652
Charge for the year	1,420	24,701	5,757	31,878
Disposals	-	(99,348)	(24,316)	(123,664)
Reclassified to held for sale	(70,279)	(126,407)	(71,180)	(267,866)
At 31 December 2017	-	-	-	-
Net book value				
At 31 December 2017	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2016	19,572	42,601	11,077	73,250

11. Stocks

	2017 £	2016 £
Raw materials and consumables	25,545	24,778
Work in progress	48,941	70,301
	74,486	95,079

Stock recognised in cost of sales during the year as an expense was £397,720 (2016: £386,453).

An impairment loss of £Nil (2016: £Nil) was recognised in cost of sales against stock during the year due to slow-moving and obsolete stock.

SKAINO ATMOS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

12. Debtors

	2017 £	2016 £
Trade debtors	121,791	204,371
Amounts owed by group undertakings	916,726	812,599
Prepayments and accrued income	32,630	54,374
	<u>1,071,147</u>	<u>1,071,344</u>

An impairment loss of £15,732 (2016: impairment loss of £10,033) was recognised against trade debtors.

13. Cash and cash equivalents

	2017 £	2016 £
Cash at bank and in hand	<u>135,986</u>	<u>135,999</u>

14. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Trade creditors	24,263	69,662
Amounts owed to group undertakings	29,828	71,591
Corporation tax	3,036	7,810
Other taxation and social security	40,971	38,412
Dilapidation provision	129,000	-
Accruals and deferred income	21,745	21,008
	<u>248,843</u>	<u>208,483</u>

SKAINO ATMOS LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017**

15. Financial instruments

	2017 £	2016 £
Financial assets		
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	<u>1,197,318</u>	<u>1,179,884</u>
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	<u>(63,658)</u>	<u>(162,261)</u>

Financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise of cash and cash equivalents, trade debtors, amounts owed by group undertakings and accrued income.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise of trade creditors, amounts owed to group undertakings and accruals.

16. Deferred taxation

	2017 £
Charged to profit or loss	(504)
At end of year	<u>(504)</u>

The deferred taxation balance is made up as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Accelerated capital allowances	(527)	-
Other timing differences	23	-
	<u>(504)</u>	<u>-</u>

SKAINO ATMOS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

17. Provisions

	Dilapidation provision £
At 1 January 2017	120,000
Charged to profit or loss	9,000
Reclassified to current liabilities	(129,000)
At 31 December 2017	-

18. Reserves

Profit & loss account

Profit and loss account includes all current and prior period retained profits and losses.

19. Share capital

	2017 £	2016 £
Authorised, allotted, called up and fully paid		
5,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	5,000	5,000

Share capital represents the nominal value of shares that have been issued. There are no restrictions attached to the one class of share capital.

20. Contingent liabilities

There is an unlimited interlocking guarantee given to Barclays Bank Plc by House of Goodness Limited, Skaino Atmos Limited, TBS Building Supplies Limited and White & Bishop Limited. At 31 December 2017, the potential liability of Skaino Atmos Limited was £Nil (2016: £Nil).

21. Related party transactions

As a wholly owned subsidiary of House of Goodness Limited, the company is exempt from the requirements of FRS 102 to disclose transactions with other wholly owned members of the group headed by House of Goodness Limited on the grounds that consolidated accounts are publicly available.

Total key management personnel compensation for the year was £63,629 (2016: £63,049).

During the year the company made sales to its ultimate controlling party of £160,269 (2016: £295,451) with an amount due to be received of £Nil at 31 December 2016 (2016: £36,832).

SKAINO ATMOS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

22. Controlling party

The directors consider that House of Goodness Limited is the intermediate holding company and controlling related party by virtue of majority shareholding, with the Jesus Fellowship Community Trust being the ultimate parent undertaking and controlling related party, by virtue of its shareholding in House of Goodness Limited. The largest and smallest group of undertakings for which group accounts have been drawn up is that headed by House of Goodness Limited, incorporated in England and Wales.