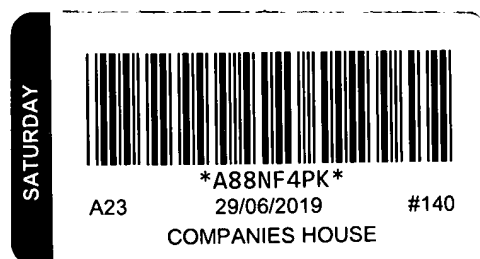


Company Registration No. 01302343 (England and Wales)

WINSTONWORTH LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR



WINSTONWORTH LIMITED

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WINSTONWORTH LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

	Notes	2018 £	£	2017 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	5		1,528		1,013
Current assets					
Stocks	6	57,784		57,784	
Debtors	7	15,233		19,741	
Cash at bank and in hand		267,069		223,374	
		340,086		300,899	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(95,465)		(81,911)	
Net current assets			244,621		218,988
Total assets less current liabilities			246,149		220,001
Provisions for liabilities			(366)		(202)
Net assets			245,783		219,799
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	9		2		2
Profit and loss reserves	10	245,781		219,797	
Total equity			245,783		219,799

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 30 September 2018 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.

WINSTONWORTH LIMITED

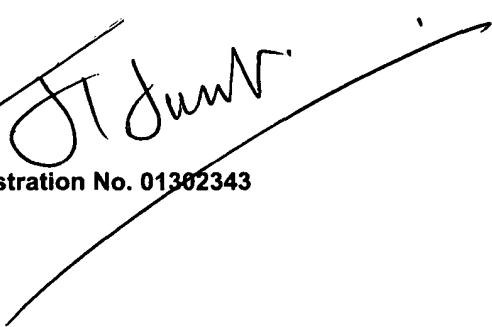
BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 28 June 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr John Hunt
Director

Company Registration No. 01302343

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'J Hunt', is written over a diagonal line that spans across the signature area and the company registration number.

WINSTONWORTH LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Winstonworth Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 701 Finchley Road, Childs Hill, London, United Kingdom, NW2 2JN.

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.

In preparing the accounts, the directors have considered whether in applying the accounting policies required by FRS102 the restatement of comparative items are required. After consideration, no such restatements of transition adjustments were required.

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 Turnover

Turnover represents rents and service charges receivable.

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 machinery	15% on reducing balance
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	15% on reducing balance
Motor vehicles	25% on 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.

1.4 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.

WINSTONWORTH LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.5 Stocks

Stock is valued at the lower cost and net realisable value.

1.6 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks.

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.

WINSTONWORTH LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 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.

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 profit and loss account, 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.

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.

WINSTONWORTH LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 2 (2017 - 2).

4 Taxation

	2018 £	2017 £
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	6,013	3,288
	<u>6,013</u>	<u>3,288</u>
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	164	124
	<u>164</u>	<u>124</u>
Total tax charge	<u>6,177</u>	<u>3,412</u>

5 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures, fittings & equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 October 2017	417	6,380	14,507	21,304
Additions	833	-	-	833
	<u>1,250</u>	<u>6,380</u>	<u>14,507</u>	<u>22,137</u>
At 30 September 2018	1,250	6,380	14,507	22,137
Depreciation and impairment				
At 1 October 2017	371	5,822	14,098	20,291
Depreciation charged in the year	132	84	102	318
	<u>503</u>	<u>5,906</u>	<u>14,200</u>	<u>20,609</u>
At 30 September 2018	503	5,906	14,200	20,609
Carrying amount				
At 30 September 2018	<u>747</u>	<u>474</u>	<u>307</u>	<u>1,528</u>
At 30 September 2017	<u>46</u>	<u>558</u>	<u>409</u>	<u>1,013</u>

6 Stocks

	2018 £	2017 £
Stocks	<u>57,784</u>	<u>57,784</u>

WINSTONWORTH LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

7 Debtors	2018	2017
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	4,408	4,435
Other debtors	9,717	14,271
Prepayments and accrued income	1,108	1,035
	<u>15,233</u>	<u>19,741</u>
8 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2018	2017
	£	£
Trade creditors	1,000	-
Corporation tax	6,013	3,288
Other taxation and social security	355	362
Other creditors	80,799	71,153
Accruals and deferred income	7,298	7,108
	<u>95,465</u>	<u>81,911</u>
9 Called up share capital	2018	2017
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
2 Ordinary of £1 each	2	2
	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
10 Profit and loss reserves	2018	2017
	£	£
At the beginning of the year	219,797	225,728
Profit for the year	25,984	14,069
Dividends declared and paid in the year	-	(20,000)
	<u>245,781</u>	<u>219,797</u>
11 Related party transactions		

The balance owed to Mr & Mrs Hunt amounted to £70,636 (2017 - £56,563). The net amount introduced by Mr & Mrs Hunt in the year amounted to £14,073.

WINSTONWORTH LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

12 Ultimate controlling party

The ultimate controlling parties are Mr and Mrs Hunt who each own 50% of the issued capital of the company.