

Company Registration No. 01363942 (England and Wales)

P C CREST ENGINEERING LTD
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

P C CREST ENGINEERING LTD

COMPANY INFORMATION

Director	Mrs J E Corcoran
Company number	01363942
Registered office	Crest Industrial Estate Pattenden Lane Marden Kent TN12 9QJ
Accountants	Wilkins Kennedy FKC Stourside Place Station Road Ashford Kent TN23 1PP

P C CREST ENGINEERING LTD

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P C CREST ENGINEERING LTD

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

	Notes	2017 £	£	2016 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	2	193,135		163,846	
Investment properties	3	1,870,275		1,870,275	
Investments	4	12,341		8,040	
		<u>2,075,751</u>		<u>2,042,161</u>	
Current assets					
Debtors	5	8,859		38,065	
Cash at bank and in hand		934,209		818,211	
		<u>943,068</u>		<u>856,276</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(236,517)</u>		<u>(241,329)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>706,551</u>		<u>614,947</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>2,782,302</u>		<u>2,657,108</u>
Provisions for liabilities			<u>(178,173)</u>		<u>(193,193)</u>
Net assets			<u><u>2,604,129</u></u>		<u><u>2,463,915</u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital		10,000		10,000	
Revaluation reserve		1,395,296		1,395,296	
Profit and loss reserves		1,198,833		1,058,619	
Total equity			<u><u>2,604,129</u></u>		<u><u>2,463,915</u></u>

P C CREST ENGINEERING LTD

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 March 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges her responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The member has 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.

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 20 September 2017

Mrs J E Corcoran
Director

Company Registration No. 01363942

P C CREST ENGINEERING LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

P C Crest Engineering Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Crest Industrial Estate, Pattenden Lane, Marden, Kent, TN12 9QJ.

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, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017 are the first financial statements of P C Crest Engineering Ltd prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 April 2015. An explanation of how transition to FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 7.

1.2 Going concern

The accounts are prepared on a going concern basis, the use of the going concern basis of accounting is appropriate because there are no material uncertainties related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt about the ability of the company to continue as a going concern.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

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.

P C CREST ENGINEERING LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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:

Freehold land	no depreciation provided
Plant and machinery	15% Reducing balance
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	15% Reducing balance
Computer equipment	15% 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 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. The surplus or deficit on revaluation is recognised in the profit and loss account.

Where fair value cannot be achieved without undue cost or effort, investment property is accounted for as tangible fixed assets.

1.6 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.

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.

1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents 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.

P C CREST ENGINEERING LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.8 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.

1.9 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.10 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.

P C CREST ENGINEERING LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 April 2016	80,000	702,389	782,389
Additions	-	95,778	95,778
Disposals	-	(90,288)	(90,288)
At 31 March 2017	80,000	707,879	787,879
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 April 2016	-	618,543	618,543
Depreciation charged in the year	-	32,487	32,487
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(56,286)	(56,286)
At 31 March 2017	-	594,744	594,744
Carrying amount			
At 31 March 2017	80,000	113,135	193,135
At 31 March 2016	80,000	83,846	163,846

3 Investment property

	2017 £
Fair value	
At 1 April 2016 and 31 March 2017	1,870,275

P C CREST ENGINEERING LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

3 Investment property (Continued)

The fair value of the investment properties has been arrived at on the basis of a valuation prepared by the director on an open market basis. No depreciation is provided in respect of these properties.

On an historical cost basis these properties would have been included at an original cost of £455,112. These financial statements include a provision in respect of the corporation tax liability, after indexation, that would arise should the investment properties be sold.

4 Fixed asset investments

	2017 £	2016 £
Investments	12,341	8,040

Movements in fixed asset investments

	Investments other than loans £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 April 2016	8,040
Valuation changes	4,301
At 31 March 2017	12,341
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2017	12,341
At 31 March 2016	8,040

5 Debtors

	2017 £	2016 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	4,571	7,795
Other debtors	4,288	30,270
	8,859	38,065

P C CREST ENGINEERING LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Trade creditors	64,882	175,254
Corporation tax	51,263	52,215
Other taxation and social security	-	3,860
Other creditors	120,372	10,000
	<u>236,517</u>	<u>241,329</u>

7 Reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102

Reconciliation of equity

	Notes	1 April 2015 £	31 March 2016 £
Equity as reported under previous UK GAAP		2,560,935	2,657,108
Adjustments arising from transition to FRS 102:			
Deferred tax	A	-	(193,193)
Equity reported under FRS 102		<u>2,560,935</u>	<u>2,463,915</u>

Reconciliation of profit for the financial period

	Notes	2016 £
Profit as reported under previous UK GAAP		196,173
Adjustments arising from transition to FRS 102:		
Deferred tax	A	2,731
Profit reported under FRS 102		<u>198,904</u>

Notes to reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102

A) Deferred tax in respect of investment properties

Under old UK GAAP deferred tax is only reflected on property revaluations when there is a binding contract to sell the property. Under FRS 102 deferred tax on property revaluations should be recognised regardless of the intention to sell.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.