

Registered number
03220320

S Stott Engineering Limited

Filleled Accounts

31 July 2023

S Stott Engineering Limited**Registered number:** 03220320**Balance Sheet****as at 31 July 2023**

	Notes	2023 £	2022 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	3	595	356
Current assets			
Debtors	4	8,313	8,211
Cash at bank and in hand		18,493	19,166
		<u>26,806</u>	<u>27,377</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(10,119)	(11,084)
Net current assets		<u>16,687</u>	<u>16,293</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>17,282</u>	<u>16,649</u>
Provisions for liabilities		(114)	(69)
Net assets		<u>17,168</u>	<u>16,580</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		3	3
Profit and loss account		17,165	16,577
Shareholders' funds		<u>17,168</u>	<u>16,580</u>

The directors are satisfied that the company is entitled to exemption from the requirement to obtain an audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Act.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

The accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The profit and loss account has not been delivered to the Registrar of Companies.

Director

Approved by the board on 13 November 2023

S Stott Engineering Limited
Notes to the Accounts
for the year ended 31 July 2023

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (as applied to small entities by section 1A of the standard).

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and from the rendering of services. Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have transferred to the buyer. Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative depreciation and any accumulative impairment losses. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Freehold buildings	over 50 years
Leasehold land and buildings	over the lease term
Plant and machinery	over 5 years
Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment	over 5 years

Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price), less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts. Loans and other financial assets are initially recognised at transaction price including any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price). Loans and other financial liabilities are initially recognised at transaction price net of any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method.

Taxation

A current tax liability is recognised for the tax payable on the taxable profit of the current and past periods. A current tax asset is recognised in respect of a tax loss that can be carried back to recover tax paid in a previous period. Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between the recognition of income and expenses in the financial statements and their inclusion in tax assessments. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal

of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference, except for revalued land and investment property where the tax rate that applies to the sale of the asset is used. Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Provisions

Provisions (ie liabilities of uncertain timing or amount) are recognised when there is an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that economic benefit will be transferred to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Pensions

Contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed in the period to which they relate.

2 Employees	2023	2022
	Number	Number
Average number of persons employed by the company	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
3 Tangible fixed assets		
		Plant and machinery etc
		£
Cost		
At 1 August 2022		5,640
Additions		499
At 31 July 2023		<u>6,139</u>
Depreciation		
At 1 August 2022		5,284
Charge for the year		260
At 31 July 2023		<u>5,544</u>
Net book value		
At 31 July 2023		<u>595</u>
At 31 July 2022		356
4 Debtors	2023	2022
	£	£
Trade debtors	<u>8,313</u>	<u>8,211</u>
5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2023	2022
	£	£

Trade creditors	50	67
Taxation and social security costs	9,537	10,530
Other creditors	532	487
	<u>10,119</u>	<u>11,084</u>

6 Other information

S Stott Engineering Limited is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England. Its registered office is:

12 Buttercup Way

North Hykeham

Lincoln

Lincs

LN6 9FX

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