

Registered number: 03790109

County Fire Protection Limited

Unaudited

Financial statements

Information for filing with the registrar

For the year ended 30 June 2023

County Fire Protection Limited

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Chartered accountants' report to the board of directors on the preparation of the unaudited statutory financial statements of County Fire Protection Limited for the year ended 30 June 2023

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of County Fire Protection Limited for the year ended 30 June 2023 which comprise the Balance sheet and the related notes from the Company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

As a practising member firm of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW), we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at <https://www.icaew.com/regulation>.

This report is made solely to the Board of directors of County Fire Protection Limited, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter dated 15 March 2024. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of County Fire Protection Limited and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the Board of directors of County Fire Protection Limited, as a body, in this report in accordance with ICAEW Technical Release TECH07/16AAF. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than County Fire Protection Limited and its Board of directors, as a body, for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that County Fire Protection Limited has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of County Fire Protection Limited. You consider that County Fire Protection Limited is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or review of the financial statements of County Fire Protection Limited. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.

Kreston Reeves LLP
Chartered Accountants
37 St Margaret's Street
Canterbury
Kent
CT1 2TU
28 March 2024

Balance sheet
As at 30 June 2023

	Note	2023 £	2022 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	5,401	1,634
		<u>5,401</u>	<u>1,634</u>
Current assets			
Stocks		7,101	6,000
Debtors	5	50,694	43,162
Cash at bank and in hand		53,556	56,711
		<u>111,351</u>	<u>105,873</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(36,253)	(28,243)
		<u>75,098</u>	<u>77,630</u>
Net current assets			
		<u>75,098</u>	<u>77,630</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>80,499</u>	<u>79,264</u>
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax	7	(1,026)	(310)
		<u>(1,026)</u>	<u>(310)</u>
Net assets		<u>79,473</u>	<u>78,954</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	8	100	100
Profit and loss account		79,373	78,854
		<u>79,473</u>	<u>78,954</u>

Balance sheet (continued)
As at 30 June 2023

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 the 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 by:

P G Crow
Director
Date: 28 March 2024

The notes on pages 4 to 9 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2023

1. General information

County Fire Protection Limited is a private company limited by shares which was incorporated in England and Wales.

The company's registered office is 37 St Margaret's Street, Canterbury, Kent, CT1 2TU. The company's principal place of business is Rochester Airport, Maidstone Road, Chatham, Kent, ME5 9SD.

The financial statements are presented in Pounds Sterling, and rounded to the nearest pound.

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.

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.

2.3 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.

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2023

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

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 and machinery	-	25%	reducing balance
Motor vehicles	-	25%	reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings	-	25%	reducing balance
Office equipment	-	25%	reducing balance

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 profit or loss.

2.4 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 balance sheet 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.

2.5 Financial instruments

The Company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 "Basic Financial Instruments" 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 trade and other receivables, cash and bank balances, are initially measured at their transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at their amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment, 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.

Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The Company's cash and cash equivalents, trade and most other receivables due with the operating cycle fall into this category of financial instruments.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting date.

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2023

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets are impaired when events, subsequent to their initial recognition, indicate the estimated future cash flows derived from the financial asset(s) have been adversely impacted. The impairment loss will be the difference between the current carrying amount and the present value of the future cash flows at the asset(s) original effective interest rate.

If there is a favourable change in relation to the events surrounding the impairment loss then the impairment can be reviewed for possible reversal. The reversal will not cause the current carrying amount to exceed the original carrying amount had the impairment not been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in the profit or loss.

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 the deduction of all its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities, which include trade and other payables, bank loans and other loans are initially measured at their transaction price after transaction costs. When this constitutes a financing transaction, whereby the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at their amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods and services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade payables are classified as current liabilities if the payment is due within one year. If not, they represent non-current liabilities. Trade payables are initially recognised at their transaction price and subsequently are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

Derecognition of financial instruments

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised when their contractual right to future cash flow expire, or are settled, or when the Company transfers the asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another party. If significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained after the transfer to another party, then the Company will continue to recognise the value of the portion of the risks and rewards retained.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the Company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

2.6 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss 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.

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2023

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

2.8 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss 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 balance sheet 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 balance sheet 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 balance sheet date.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 5 (2022 - 7).

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2023

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Office equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation				
At 1 July 2022	10,294	1,261	7,595	19,150
Additions	501	-	4,683	5,184
At 30 June 2023	<u>10,795</u>	<u>1,261</u>	<u>12,278</u>	<u>24,334</u>
Depreciation				
At 1 July 2022	10,072	1,244	6,200	17,516
Charge for the year on owned assets	117	8	1,292	1,417
At 30 June 2023	<u>10,189</u>	<u>1,252</u>	<u>7,492</u>	<u>18,933</u>
Net book value				
At 30 June 2023	<u>606</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>4,786</u>	<u>5,401</u>
At 30 June 2022	<u>222</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>1,395</u>	<u>1,634</u>

5. Debtors

	2023 £	2022 £
Trade debtors	48,896	41,450
Other debtors	879	879
Prepayments and accrued income	919	833
	<u>50,694</u>	<u>43,162</u>

6. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2023 £	2022 £
Trade creditors	12,573	11,424
Other taxation and social security	18,648	14,287
Other creditors	2,032	832
Accruals and deferred income	3,000	1,700
	<u>36,253</u>	<u>28,243</u>

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2023

7. Deferred taxation

	2023 £
At beginning of year	(310)
Charged to profit or loss	(716)
At end of year	<u>(1,026)</u>

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2023 £	2022 £
Accelerated capital allowances	(1,026)	(310)
	<u>(1,026)</u>	<u>(310)</u>

8. Share capital

	2023 £	2022 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
100 (2022 - 100) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

9. Controlling party

The ultimate controlling party is P G Crow by virtue of his majority shareholding.

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.