Registered number: 04005856

1ST SOLO DUCTWORK SERVICES LTD

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2017

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 MAY 2017

	Note		2017 £		2016 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		**9,230**		*12,307*
			9,230		*12,307*
Current assets					
Stocks	5	**5,100**		*4,550*	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	**70,471**		*69,097*	
Cash at bank and in hand	7	**3,251**		*17,469*	
		78,822		*91,116*	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	**(59,647)**		*(70,640)*	
Net current assets			**19,175**		*20,476*
Total assets less current liabilities			**28,405**		*32,783*
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax	10	**(1,306)**		*(2,729)*	
			(1,306)		*(2,729)*
Net assets			**27,099**		*30,054*
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			**1,000**		*1,000*
Profit and loss account			**26,099**		*29,054*
			27,099		*30,054*

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 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 comprehensive income 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 on 24 November 2017.

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S. C. Tucker
Director

The notes on page 2 form part of these financial statements.

1. General information

The legal form of the entity is a private company limited by share capital. The company is registered in England and Wales and the principal place of its business is situated at Unit 3, Lisle Road, High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire HP13 5SH.

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.

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%
Motor vehicles	-	25%

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 the Statement of comprehensive income.

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 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.

2.5 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.

2.6 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.

2.7 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 debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Investments in non-convertible preference shares and in non-puttable ordinary and preference shares are measured:

- at fair value with changes recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income if the shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably;
- at cost less impairment for all other investments.

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 Statement of comprehensive income.

2.7 Financial instruments (continued)

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 of the recoverable amount, 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.

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or income as appropriate. The company does not currently apply hedge accounting for interest rate and foreign exchange derivatives.

2.8 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.

2.9 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of comprehensive income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.10 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting. Dividends on shares recognised as liabilities are recognised as expenses and classified within interest payable.

2.11 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of comprehensive income 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.

The Company has taken advantage of the optional exemption available on transition to FRS 102 which allows lease incentives on leases entered into before the date of transition to the standard 01 June 2015 to continue to be charged over the period to the first market rent review rather than the term of the lease.

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.

3. Employees

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

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 3 *(2016 - 3)*.

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£
Cost or valuation			
At 1 June 2016	**40,489**	**21,000**	**61,489**
At 31 May 2017	**40,489**	**21,000**	**61,489**
Depreciation			
At 1 June 2016	**38,968**	**10,215**	**49,183**
Charge for the year on owned assets	**380**	**2,696**	**3,076**
At 31 May 2017	**39,348**	**12,911**	**52,259**
Net book value			
At 31 May 2017	**1,141**	**8,089**	**9,230**
At 31 May 2016	*1,522*	*10,785*	*12,307*

5. Stocks

	2017	*2016*
	£	*£*
Raw materials and consumables	**3,000**	*2,750*
Finished goods and goods for resale	**2,100**	*1,800*
	5,100	*4,550*

6. Debtors

	2017	*2016*
	£	*£*
Trade debtors	**61,927**	*65,132*
Other debtors	**3,277**	*151*
Prepayments and accrued income	**5,267**	*3,814*
	70,471	*69,097*

7. Cash and cash equivalents

	2017	*2016*
	£	*£*
Cash at bank and in hand	**3,251**	*17,469*
	3,251	*17,469*

8. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	*2016 £*
Trade creditors	**18,748**	*21,873*
Corporation tax	**13,520**	*13,486*
Other taxation and social security	**8,018**	*10,091*
Other creditors	**15,416**	*18,370*
Accruals and deferred income	**3,945**	*6,820*
	59,647	*70,640*

9. Financial instruments

	2017 £	*2016 £*
Financial assets		
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	**3,251**	*17,469*
	3,251	*17,469*

10. Deferred taxation

	2017 £
At beginning of year	**(2,728)**
Charged to profit or loss	**1,422**
At end of year	**(1,306)**

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2017 £
Accelerated capital allowances	**(1,306)**
	(1,306)

11. Pension commitments

The Company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Company to the fund and amounted to £7,341 (2016 - £12,600). Contributions totalling £27 (2016 - £0) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date and are included in creditors.

12. Controlling party

The director S. Tucker controls the company by virtue of his shareholding and office as director.

First time adoption of FRS 102

The Company transitioned to FRS 102 from previously extant UK GAAP as at 1 June 2015. The impact of the transition to FRS 102 is as follows:

	Note	*As previously stated 1 June 2015*	*Effect of transition 1 June 2015*	**FRS 102 (as restated) 1 June 2015**	*As previously stated 31 May 2016*	*Effect of transition 31 May 2016*	**FRS 102 (as restated) 31 May 2016**
		£	*£*	**£**	*£*	*£*	**£**
Fixed assets		*16,409*	-	**16,409**	*12,307*	-	**12,307**
Current assets		*82,049*	-	**82,049**	*91,116*	-	**91,116**
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		*(67,045)*	-	**(67,045)**	*(70,640)*	-	**(70,640)**
Net current assets		*15,004*	-	**15,004**	*20,476*	-	**20,476**
Total assets less current liabilities		*31,413*	-	**31,413**	*32,783*	-	**32,783**
Provisions for liabilities		*(2,607)*	-	**(2,607)**	*(2,728)*	-	**(2,728)**
Net assets		*28,806*	-	**28,806**	*30,055*	-	**30,055**
Capital and reserves		*28,806*	-	**28,806**	*30,055*	-	**30,055**

13. First time adoption of FRS 102 (continued)

	Note	*As previously stated 31 May 2016 £*	*Effect of transition 31 May 2016 £*	**FRS 102 (as restated) 31 May 2016 £**
Turnover		*233,820*	-	**233,820**
Cost of sales		*(44,612)*	-	**(44,612)**
		189,208	-	**189,208**
Administrative expenses		*(124,352)*	-	**(124,352)**
Other operating income		*(920)*	-	**(920)**
Operating profit		*63,936*	-	**63,936**
Interest payable and similar charges		*(80)*	-	**(80)**
Taxation		*(13,608)*	-	**(13,608)**
Profit on ordinary activities after taxation and for the financial year		*50,248*	-	**50,248**

Explanation of changes to previously reported profit and equity:

1 The policies applied under the entity's previous accounting framework are not materially different to FRS 102 and have not impacted on equity or profit or loss.