Company Registration No. 04830141 (England and Wales)
NORTHWEST FENCING PRODUCTS LTD
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 JANUARY 2019

		2019	2019		
	Notes	£	£	2018 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		271,569		271,833
Current assets					
Stocks		42,270		12,850	
Debtors	5	67,765		45,208	
Cash at bank and in hand		9,147		2,827	
		119,182		60,885	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(87,221)		(72,441)	
Net current assets/(liabilities)			31,961		(11,556)
Total assets less current liabilities			303,530		260,277
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		(57,350)		(55,485)
Provisions for liabilities			(10,997)		(13,086)
Net assets			235,183		191,706
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	9		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			235,083		191,606
Total equity			235,183		191,706

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 31 January 2019 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.

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 JANUARY 2019

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 15 May 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

M Kelly J L Kelly Director Director

Company Registration No. 04830141

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Northwest Fencing Products Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is c/o Lonsdale & Marsh, 7th Floor, Cotton House, Old Hall Street, Liverpool, L3 9TX.

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 a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest \pounds .

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.

1.2 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.

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.

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:

Land and buildings Leasehold Nil depreciation

Fixtures, fittings & equipment 25%/33% reducing balance / 10%/33% on cost

Motor vehicles 20% 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 and intangible 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

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, 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.

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.

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, 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.

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.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

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.

1.9 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

If material, the cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

If relevant, termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.10 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 5 (2018 - 5).

3 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill £
Cost At 1 February 2018 and 31 January 2019	70,000
Amortisation and impairment At 1 February 2018 and 31 January 2019	70,000
Carrying amount	
At 31 January 2019	-
At 31 January 2018	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

4	Tangible fixed assets			
	L	and and uilding s na	Plant and achinery etc	Total
		£	£	£
	Cost At 1 February 2018 Additions	202,960	145,127 18,471	348,087 18,471
	At 31 January 2019	202,960	163,598	366,558
	Depreciation and impairment			
	At 1 February 2018 Depreciation charged in the year	-	76,254 18,735	76,254 18,735
	Depreciation charges in the year			
	At 31 January 2019	-	94,989	94,989
	Carrying amount			
	At 31 January 2019	202,960	68,609	271,569
	At 31 January 2018	202,960	68,873	271,833
5	Debtors			
	Amounts falling due within one year:		2019 £	2018 £
	Trade debtors		65,410	42,828
	Other debtors		2,355	2,380
			67,765	45,208
6	Constituting and accounts followed in a contact of the contact of			
U	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		2019 £	2018 £
	Trade creditors		24,197	1,804
	Taxation and social security		35,338	27,177
	Other creditors		27,686	43,460
			87,221	72,441
7	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year			
-			2019	2018
			£	£
	Other creditors		57,350	55,485

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

8	Finance lease obligations		
	•	2019	2018
	Future minimum lease payments due under finance leases:	£	£
	Within one year	1,887	11,325
	In two to five years	-	1,887
		1,887	13,212

Finance lease payments represent rentals payable by the company for certain items of plant and machinery. Leases include purchase options at the end of the lease period, and no restrictions are placed on the use of the assets. The average lease term is 3 years. All leases are on a fixed repayment basis and no arrangements have been entered into for contingent rental payments.

9 Called up share capital

	2019	2018
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
100 ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100

10 Ultimate controlling party

In the opinion of the directors there is no ultimate controlling party.

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.