COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 05595942

A Felts Building Contractors Ltd Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements 31 March 2017



Financial Statements

Year ended 31 March 2017

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Officers and Professional Advisers

The board of directors Mr A Felts

Mrs D Felts

Company secretary Mrs D Felts

Registered office 40 Kimbolton Road

Bedford MK40 2NR

Accountants Collett Hulance LLP

Chartered Certified Accountants

40 Kimbolton Road

Bedford MK40 2NR

Bankers National Westminster Plc

81 High Street

Bedford MK40 1NE

Statement of Financial Position

31 March 2017

	2017			2016
	Note	£	£	£
Fixed assets Tangible assets	5		10,311	15,143
Current assets Stocks Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	6	1,250 71,189 18,581		1,250 8,885 89,957 100,092
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	91,020 66,235		34,945
Net current assets			24,785	65,147
Total assets less current liabilities			35,096	80,290
Provisions Taxation including deferred tax			1,536	2,287
Net assets			33,560	78,003

The statement of financial position continues on the following page.

The notes on pages 4 to 7 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position (continued)

31 March 2017

2017			2016
Note	£	£	£
		100	100
		33,460	77,903
		33,560	78,003
	Note	_ .	Note £ £ 100 33,460

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

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

Directors' responsibilities:

- 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;
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 3 October 2017, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr A Felts Director

Company registration number: 05595942

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 March 2017

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 40 Kimbolton Road, Bedford, MK40 2NR.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Transition to FRS 102

The entity transitioned from previous UK GAAP to FRS 102 as at 1 April 2015. Details of how FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 9.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

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

Deferred taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2017

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Loose Tools - 25% reducing balance
Fixtures & Fittings - 25% reducing balance
Motor Vehicles - 25% reducing balance
Equipment - 25% reducing balance

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2017

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense.

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year, including the directors, amounted to 2 (2016: 2).

5. Tangible assets

	Land and buildings	Fixtures and fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Equipment £	Total £
Cost At 1 April 2016 Disposals	8,412 	2,966	56,677 (10,500)	6,390	74,445 (10,500)
At 31 March 2017	8,412	2,966	46,177	6,390	63,945
Depreciation At 1 April 2016 Charge for the year Disposals	5,447 741 —	2,432 131 —	46,285 2,248 (9,099)	5,138 311 —	59,302 3,431 (9,099)
At 31 March 2017	6,188	2,563	39,434	5,449	53,634
Carrying amount At 31 March 2017	2,224	403	6,743	941	10,311
At 31 March 2016	2,965	534	10,392	1,252	15,143

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2017

6. Debtors

	Trade debtors Other debtors	2017 £ 69,760 1,429	2016 £ 6,420 2,465
		71,189	8,885
7 .	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2017 £	2016 £
	Trade creditors	21,746	12,543
	Corporation tax	3,435	5,089
	Social security and other taxes	14,848	3,396
	Other creditors	26,206	13,917
		66,235	34,945

8. Related party transactions

The company was under the control of Mr A Felts throughout the current year. Mr Felts is the managing director and majority shareholder.

9. Transition to FRS 102

These are the first financial statements that comply with FRS 102. The company transitioned to FRS 102 on 1 April 2015.

No transitional adjustments were required in equity or profit or loss for the year.