Marste Engineering Limited

Filleted Accounts

31 March 2019

Marste Engineering Limited

Registered number: 06522107

Balance Sheet

as at 31 March 2019

No	tes		2019		2018
Fixed assets			£		£
Tangible assets	3		67,528		73,303
Current assets					
Stocks		19,221		8,823	
Debtors	4	147,243		71,630	
Cash at bank and in hand		33,136		18,230	
	•	199,600		98,683	
Creditors: amounts falling due					
within one year	5	(148,321)		(77,369)	
Net current assets	-		51,279		21,314
Total assets less current liabilities		-	118,807	-	94,617
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		(21,361)		-
Provisions for liabilities			(7,770)		(13,643)
		_		-	
Net assets		-	89,676	-	80,974
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			102		102
Profit and loss account			89,574		80,872
Shareholders' funds		-	89,676	-	80,974

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.

S D Randall

Director

Approved by the board on 23 October 2019

Marste Engineering Limited Notes to the Accounts for the year ended 31 March 2019

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:

Plant and machinery 25% reducing balance Motor vehicles 25% reducing balance

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first in first out method. The carrying amount of stock sold is recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised.

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.

Leased assets

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. All other leases are classified as operating leases. The rights of use and obligations under finance leases are initially recognised as assets and liabilities at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased assets or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction in the outstanding liability using the effective interest rate method. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Leased assets are depreciated in accordance with the company's policy for tangible fixed assets. If there is no reasonable certainty that ownership will be obtained at the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the lower of the lease term and its useful life. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight line basis over the lease term.

2	Employees	2019	2018
		Number	Number
	Average number of persons employed by the company	5	5

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery	Motor	
	etc	vehicles	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 April 2018	394,276	16,010	410,286
Additions	2,021	28,950	30,971
Disposals	(80,000)	-	(80,000)
At 31 March 2019	316,297	44,960	361,257
Depreciation			
At 1 April 2018	326,039	10,944	336,983
Charge for the year	14,004	8,504	22,508
On disposals	(65,762)	-	(65,762)
At 31 March 2019	274,281	19,448	293,729

	Net book value				
	At 31 March 2019		42,016	25,512	67,528
	At 31 March 2018	_	68,237	5,066	73,303
4	Debtors			2019	2018
				£	£
	Trade debtors			115,392	61,422
	Other debtors			31,851	10,208
				147,243	71,630
5	Creditors: amounts falling due	within one year		2019	2018
	-	-		£	£
	Obligations under finance lease a	4,192	-		
	Trade creditors			37,462	11,934
	Taxation and social security costs			79,352	59,480
	Other creditors			27,315	5,955 ———
				148,321	77,369
6	Creditors: amounts falling due	after one year		2019	2018
				£	£
	Obligations under finance lease a	nd hire purchase c	ontracts	21,361	_
7	Other financial commitments			2019	2018
				£	£
	Total future minimum payments u leases	nder non-cancellab	ole operating	14,294	
8	Loans to directors				
	Description and conditions	B/fwd	Paid	Repaid	C/fwd
		£	£	£	£
	Director				
	Loan	6,537	10,000	-	16,537
	Director				
	Loan	-	3,005	-	3,005
		6,537	13,005		19,542

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

Sun Valley Business Park

Winnall Close

Winchester

SO23 0LB

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