Filleted accounts

31st December 2016

Company registration number: 06702099

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coxhinkins

Chartered Certified Accountants

Directors and other information

Director

B N Shorter

Company number

06702099

Registered office

The Old Dairy 12 Stephen Road Headington Oxford OX3 9AY

Accountants

Cox Hinkins & Co

Chartered Certified Accountants

The Old Dairy 12 Stephen Road Headington Oxford OX3 9AY

Balance sheet 31st December 2016

		2016		2015	
	Note	. \$	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	5	14,416	*	18,629	
			14,416		18,629
Current assets					
Stocks		6,500		5,100	
Debtors	6	153,758		86,777	
Cash at bank and in hand		39,784		59,603	
·		200,042		151,480	
Creditors: amounts falling due					
within one year	7	(113,218)	•	(94,414)	
Net current assets			86,824		57,066
Total assets less current liabilities			101,240		75,695
Creditors: amounts falling due					
after more than one year	8		(1,998)		(5,110)
Provisions for liabilities	9		(2,883)		(3,726)
Net assets		,	96,359		66,859
					 .
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	11		1		1
Profit and loss account			96,358		66,858
Shareholders funds			96,359		66,859

For the year ending 31st December 2016 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's responsibilities:

- The shareholders have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476;
- The director acknowledges their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect
 to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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'.

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

Balance sheet (continued) 31st December 2016

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Profit & loss account has not been delivered.

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

B N Shorter Director

Company registration number: 06702099

Notes to the financial statements Year ended 31st December 2016

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England & Wales. The address of the registered office is The Old Dairy, 12 Stephen Road, Headington, Oxford, OX3 9AY. There was no significant change in the company's principal activity during the year which continued to be that of supplying glass and glazing.

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 Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis. The principal accounting policies are set out below.

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 1st January 2015. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

Turnover

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.

Revenue from the rendering of services is measured by reference to the stage of completion of the service transaction at the end of the reporting period provided that the outcome can be reliably estimated. When the outcome cannot be reliably estimated, revenue is recognised only to the extent that expenses recognised are recoverable.

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, 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 31st December 2016

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Depreciation

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

Equipment

- Reducing balance basis at 25% per annum

Office equipment

- Straight line basis over 3 years

Motor vehicles

- Reducing balance basis at 25% per annum

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Impairment

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.

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 are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

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 stocks to their present location and condition. Cost is calculated using the first in, first out formula. Provision is made for damaged, obsolete and slow moving stock where appropriate.

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 Balance sheet 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 in finance costs 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 asset of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31st December 2016

4. Number of employees

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year, including the directors was 4 (2015: 4).

5.	Tangible assets				
	-	Equipment	Office equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
		£	£	£	£
	Cost				
	At 1st January 2016	27,188	8,352	37,215	72,755
	Additions	1,432	-	-	1,432
	At 31st December 2016	28,620	8,352	37,215	74,187
	Depreciation				
	At 1st January 2016	21,908	7,140	25,078	54,126
	Charge for the year	1,476	1,135	3,034	5,645
	At 31st December 2016	23,384	8,275	28,112	59,771
	Carrying amount				
	At 31st December 2016	5,236	77	9,103	14,416
	At 31st December 2015	5,280	1,212	12,137	18,629
		<u> </u>			
6.	Debtors				
				2016	2015
				£	£
	Trade debtors			145,152	62,651
	Other debtors			8,606	24,126
				153,758	86,777
					=====
7.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	r			
				2016	2015
	→ 100 N			3	£
	Trade creditors			33,268	36,747 10,878
	Corporation tax			27,595 11,373	4,338
	Social security and other taxes Other creditors			40,982	42,451
	Other diguitors				
				113,218	94,414

Other creditors include £3,112 (2015:£2,716) which are secured on the company's assets.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31st December 2016

8.	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one ye	ear		
	·		2016	2015
	Other creditors		£ 1,998 ————	£ 5,110 =====
	Other creditors are secured on the company's assets.			
9.	Provisions		Deferred tax (note 10)	Total
			£	£
	At 1st January 2016		3,726	3,726
	Charges against provisions		(843)	(843)
	At 31st December 2016		2,883	2,883
10.	Deferred tax			
	The deferred tax included in the Balance sheet is as follow	ws:		
			2016	2015
	Included in provisions (note 9)		£ 2,883	£ 3,726
	included in provisions (note 9)		=====	=====
	The deferred tax account consists of the tax effect of timir	ng differences in	respect of:	
		·	2016	2015
	Accelerated capital allowances		£ 2,883	£ 3,726
	Accelerated capital allowances		====	====
11.	Called up share capital			
	Issued, called up and fully paid	2016	2	015
		No	£ No	
	Ordinary shares of £ 1.00 each	1	1	1

12. Controlling party

The company is under the control of B N Shorter who owns 100% of the issued share capital.