

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 10364253

Stokes Building Services Northwest Limited
Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements
30 September 2017

Stokes Building Services Northwest Limited

Financial Statements

Period from 7 September 2016 to 30 September 2017

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Stokes Building Services Northwest Limited

Statement of Financial Position

30 September 2017

		30 Sep 17
	Note	£
Fixed assets		
Tangible assets	5	24,553
Current assets		
Cash at bank and in hand		10,333
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	7,582

Net current assets		2,751

Total assets less current liabilities		27,304
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7	9,972
Provisions		4,665

Net assets		12,667

Capital and reserves		
Called up share capital	8	2
Profit and loss account		12,665

Shareholders funds		12,667

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 comprehensive income has not been delivered.

For the period ending 30 September 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's responsibilities:

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

Stokes Building Services Northwest Limited

Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

30 September 2017

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 21 May 2018 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr V Stokes

Director

Company registration number: 10364253

Stokes Building Services Northwest Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity

Period from 7 September 2016 to 30 September 2017

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total
	£	£	£
At 7 September 2016	–	–	–
Profit for the period		27,665	27,665
	----	-----	-----
Total comprehensive income for the period	–	27,665	27,665
Issue of shares	2	–	2
Dividends paid and payable	–	(15,000)	(15,000)
	----	-----	-----
Total investments by and distributions to owners	2	(15,000)	(14,998)
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At 30 September 2017	2	12,665	12,667
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Stokes Building Services Northwest Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Period from 7 September 2016 to 30 September 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 Sycamore House, Sutton Quays Business Park, Sutton Weaver, Runcorn, Cheshire, WA7 3EH, UK.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, '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.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

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.

Income tax

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.

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:

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

Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are recognised in the statement of financial position as assets and liabilities at the lower of the fair value of the assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments, which is determined at the inception of the lease term. Any initial direct costs of the lease are added to the amount recognised as an asset. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method. Finance charges are allocated to each period so as to produce a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

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

The company only has financial assets and financial liabilities of a kind that qualify as basic financial instruments. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at transaction value and subsequently measured at their settlement value with the exception of bank loans which are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

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.

Creditors

Short term trade 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.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the period amounted to 1 .

5. Tangible assets

	Plant and machinery	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 7 September 2016	—	—	—
Additions	2,364	26,350	28,714
Disposals	—	(1,500)	(1,500)
	-----	-----	-----
At 30 September 2017	2,364	24,850	27,214
	-----	-----	-----
Depreciation			
At 7 September 2016	—	—	—
Charge for the period	247	2,414	2,661
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At 30 September 2017	247	2,414	2,661
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Carrying amount			
At 30 September 2017	2,117	22,436	24,553
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6. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	30 Sep 17
	£
Accruals and deferred income	1,560
Corporation tax	1,956
Social security and other taxes	178
Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	3,860
Director loan accounts	28

	7,582

7. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	30 Sep 17
	£
Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	9,972

8. Called up share capital

Issued, called up and fully paid

	30 Sep 17	
	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £ 1 each	2	2
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9. Director's advances, credits and guarantees

During the period the director entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

	30 Sep 17		
	Balance brought forward	Amounts repaid	Balance outstanding
	£	£	£
Mr V Stokes	—	(28)	(28)
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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.