Registration number: 02229997

Fildes Roofing Limited

Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 31 March 2017

COMPANIES HOUSE

(Registration number: 02229997) Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2017

		2017	2016
	Note	£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	17,331	23,170
Current assets			
Stocks	5	42,600	41,000
Debtors	6	447,217	401,233
Cash at bank and in hand		569	441
		490,386	442,674
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	8	(350,144)	(319,783)
Net current assets		140,242	122,891
Total assets less current liabilities		157,573	146,061
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	8	(54,256)	(96,117)
Provisions for liabilities	•	(4,634)	(4,634)
Net assets		98,683	45,310
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		2	2
Profit and loss account		98,681	45,308
Total equity		98,683	45,310

For the financial 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 accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the company has elected not to file the profit and loss account and directors' report.

Approved and authorised by the Board on 22/9/17 and signed on its behalf by:

M S Fildes

Director

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2017

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital incorporated in England and Wales of the UK.

The address of its registered office is:

A2 Yeoman Gate Yeoman Way Worthing West Sussex BN13 3QZ

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board on 22 September 2017.

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except that as disclosed in the accounting policies certain items are shown at fair value.

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The company's ability to trade is dependent upon the support of its directors. If this assumption proves to be inappropriate, adjustments may have to be made to adjust the value of assets to their recoverable amounts, to provide for any further liabilities which might arise and reclassify fixed assets as current assets.

Revenue recognition

Turnover represents the value of goods and services provided, net of VAT, and the fair value of the right to consideration in exchange for the performance of its contractual obligations.

Tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates taxable income.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2017

Deferred income tax is recognised on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements and on unused tax losses or tax credits in the company. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and a valuation allowance is set up against deferred tax assets so that the net carrying amount equals the highest amount that is more likely than not to be recovered based on current or future taxable profit.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the statement of financial position at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset class

Plant and machinery Fixtures and fittings

Motor vehicles

Depreciation method and rate

20% per annum reducing balance 20% per annum reducing balance 20% and 33% per annum reducing balance

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Stocks

Stock is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after due regard for obsolete and slow moving stocks. Net realisable value is based on selling price less anticipated costs to completion and selling costs.

Trade creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2017

Borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs. Interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the Profit and Loss Account over the period of the relevant borrowing.

Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and similar charges.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

Leases

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

Assets held under finance leases are recognised at the lower of their fair value at inception of the lease and the present value of the minimum lease payments. These assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the useful life of the asset and the lease term. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the Balance Sheet as a finance lease obligation.

Lease payments are apportioned between finance costs in the Profit and Loss Account and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

Dividends

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the reporting period in which the dividends are declared.

Defined contribution pension obligation

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

Financial instruments

Classification

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as 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. Where shares are issued, any component that creates a financial liability of the company is presented as a liability in the balance sheet. The corresponding dividends relating to the liability component are charged as interest expense in the profit and loss account.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2017

3 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the year, was 14 (2016 - 15).

4 Tangible assets

	Furniture, fittings and equipment	Motor vehicles	Other property, plant and equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation				
At 1 April 2016	6,239	69,105	26,699	102,043
Additions		-	1,101	1,101
At 31 March 2017	6,239	69,105	27,800	103,144
Depreciation				
At 1 April 2016 ,	6,100	48,067	24,706	78,873
Charge for the year	136	5,806	998	6,940
At 31 March 2017	6,236	53,873	25,704	85,813
Carrying amount				
At 31 March 2017	3	15,232	2,096	17,331
At 31 March 2016	139	21,038	1,993	23,170

Included within motor vehicles are assets held under HP with a net book value of £11,404 (2016 - £16,253).

5 Stocks

	2017 £	2016 £
Other inventories	42,600	41,000
6 Debtors		
	2017 £	2016 £
Trade debtors	253,176	195,211
Other debtors	194,041	206,022
Total current trade and other debtors	447,217	401,233

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2017

7 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	201 No.	7 £	201 No.	6 £
	140.	de-	140.	at-
Ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2	2	2
8 Creditors				
			2017	2016
		Note	£	£
Due within one year				
Bank loans and overdrafts		9	116,676	96,626
Trade creditors			85,451	118,587
Amounts owed to group undertakings as	nd undertakings in	which		
the company has a participating interest		11	248	25,883
Taxation and social security			97,796	57,465
Other creditors		_	49,973	21,222
		_	350,144	319,783
Due after one year				
Loans and borrowings		9	54,256	96,117

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2017

9 Loans and borrowings

Non-current loans and borrowings	2017 £	2016 £
Bank borrowings	45,226	82,113
Finance lease liabilities	9,030	14,004
	54,256	96,117
Current loans and borrowings	2017 ₤	2016 £
Bank borrowings	39,010	37,200
Bank overdrafts	57,428	55,652
Finance lease liabilities	4,497	3,774
Other borrowings	15,741	
	116,676	96,626

10 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingencies

The total amount of financial commitments not included in the balance sheet is £4,771 (2016 - £7,781).

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2017

11 Related party transactions

Key management compensation

·	2017	2016
	£	£
Salaries and other short term employee benefits	10,000	_5,495

Summary of transactions with other related parties

M S Fildes

(Director)

During the year M S Fildes provided the company with a loan. During the year the company paid dividends to the director totalling £2,500 (2016 - £Nil). At the balance sheet date the amount owed to M S Fildes was £248 (2016 - £25,883).

South Coast Roof Training Limited

(A company under common control)

During the year the company provided a loan to South Coast Roof Training Limited. At the balance sheet date the amount owed to the company was £191,890 (2016 - £203,670).

12 Financial instruments

Categorisation of financial instruments

	2017 £	2016 £
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost	445,636	399,322
	445,636	399,322
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	227,505	293,552
	227,505	293,552

13 Transition to FRS 102

The company has adopted FRS 102 section 1A for the first time for the year ended 31 March 2017.

The policies applied under the company's previous accounting framework are not materially different to FRS 102 S1A and have not impacted on equity or profit and loss.