REGISTERED NUMBER: 02361854 (England and Wales)

Unaudited Financial Statements

For The Year Ended 31 December 2018

for

Alan Aston Roofing Supplies Limited

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For The Year Ended 31 December 2018

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Alan Aston Roofing Supplies Limited

Company Information
For The Year Ended 31 December 2018

DIRECTORS:	P Snell A Richens R Trinder
SECRETARY:	P Snell
REGISTERED OFFICE:	Field Farm Oxford Road Woodstock Oxfordshire OX20 1HU
REGISTERED NUMBER:	02361854 (England and Wales)
ACCOUNTANTS:	Kingscott Dix Limited Chartered Accountants Goodridge Court Goodridge Avenue Gloucester Gloucestershire GL2 5EN
BANKERS:	Barclays Bank PLC 14 Park Street Woodstock Oxfordshire OX20 1SW

Abridged Balance Sheet
31 December 2018

	Notes	31.12.18 £	£	31.12.17 £	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible assets	4		22,837		9,989
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks		287,253		317,503	
Debtors		250,379		358,791	
Cash at bank and in hand		320,691		184,541	
		858,323		860,835	
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year		446,095		441,219	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			412,228		419,616
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			435,065		429,605
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES			4,339		1,124
NET ASSETS			430,726		428,481
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital			75		75
Capital redemption reserve			25		25
Retained earnings			430,626		428,381
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			430,726		428,481

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 31 December 2018.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for:

(a) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and

(b) preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

The notes form part of these financial statements

continued...

Abridged Balance Sheet - continued
31 December 2018

The financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

All the members have consented to the preparation of an abridged Income Statement and an abridged Balance Sheet for the year ended 31 December 2018 in accordance with Section 444(2A) of the Companies Act 2006.

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Income Statement has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 5 August 2019 and were signed on its behalf by:

P Snell - Director

The notes form part of these financial statements

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Alan Aston Roofing Supplies Limited is a private company, limited by shares , registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements
These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" including the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Turnover
Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer. This is usually on collection or delivery of goods.

Tangible fixed assets
Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life.

Short leasehold improvements	- at varying rates on cost
Plant and machinery	- at varying rates on cost
Fixtures and fittings	- at varying rates on cost
Motor vehicles	- 20% on cost

Stocks
Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

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2. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

Financial instruments
The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.
Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.
Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets
Basic financial assets, which include trade and other debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Impairment of financial assets
Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.
Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets
Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity.

Classification of financial liabilities
Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors, are recognised at transaction price.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade creditors are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year. If not, they are presented as creditors falling due after more than one year. Trade creditors are recognised at transaction price.

Derecognition of financial liabilities
Financial liabilities are derecognised when, and only when, the company's obligations are discharged, cancelled, or they expire.

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2. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

Taxation

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

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.

Hire purchase and leasing commitments

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to profit or loss in the period to which they relate.

3. **EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS**

The average number of employees during the year was 6 (2017 - 6) .

4. **TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS**

	Totals £
COST	
At 1 January 2018	174,240
Additions	22,599
Disposals	(16,121)
At 31 December 2018	180,718
DEPRECIATION	
At 1 January 2018	164,251
Charge for year	8,809
Eliminated on disposal	(15,179)
At 31 December 2018	157,881
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 December 2018	22,837
At 31 December 2017	9,989

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.