STANLEY J. NICHOLAS LIMITED

Registered number: 00991658

Balance Sheet

as at 31 August 2016

ı	Notes		2016		2015
			£		£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		242,335		257,275
Current assets					
Stocks		5,500		5,000	
Debtors	4	51,784		51,016	
Cash at bank and in hand		225,248		111,486	
		282,532		167,502	
Creditors: amounts falling					
due within one year	5	(109,323)		(82,721)	
Net current assets			173,209		84,781
Total assets less current		-		_	
liabilities			415,544		342,056
O					
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		(104,913)		(118,232)
·			, , ,		, ,
Net assets		-	310,631	-	223,824
		•		-	
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss account			310,531		223,724
Shareholders' funds		-	210 824	-	222 924
Onaterioliders fullus			310,631	_	223,824

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.

Mr E G Williams-Price
Director
Approved by the board on 22 May 2017

STANLEY J. NICHOLAS LIMITED

Notes to the Accounts

for the year ended 31 August 2016

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 20% reducing balance
Motor vehicles 20% 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.

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.

Pensions

At 31 August 2016

Contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed in the period to which they relate.

2015 Number	2016 Number			Employees		
6	6	Average number of persons employed by the company				
				Tangible fixed assets		
		Plant and				
Total	Motor vehicles	machinery etc	Land and buildings			
£	£	£	£			
	-		-	Cost		
581,617	518,991	15,249	47,377	At 1 September 2015		
57,017	57,017	-	-	Additions		
(37,494)	(37,494)	-	-	Disposals		
601,140	538,514	15,249	47,377	At 31 August 2016		
				Depreciation		
324,342	279,369	14,830	30,143	At 1 September 2015		
47,518	43,987	84	3,447	Charge for the year		
(13,055)	(13,055)	-	-	On disposals		
358,805	310,301	14,914	33,590	At 31 August 2016		

13.787

335

228.213

242,335

4	Debtors			2016	2015
				£	£
	Trade debtors			51,146	50,909
	Other debtors		638	107	
		51,784	51,016		
5	Creditors: amounts falling due		2016	2015	
				£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts		21	-	
	Obligations under finance lease a	contracts	42,882	40,195	
	Corporation tax		34,458	27,751	
	Other taxes and social security co		(72)	-	
	Other creditors		_	32,034	14,775
			-	109,323	82,721
			•		_
6	Creditors: amounts falling due after one year			2016	2015
			£	£	
	Obligations under finance lease a	104,913	118,232		
			_		_
7	Loans to directors				
	Description and conditions	B/fwd	Paid	Repaid	C/fwd
		£	£	£	£
	Mr E G Williams-Price				
	Director's loan account	(476)	19,934	(19,488)	(30)
	Mr A Williams-Price				
	Director's loan account	(476)	19,934	(19,488)	(30)
		(952)	39,868	(38,976)	(60)

17,234

419

239,622

257,275

8 Controlling party

At 31 August 2015

The Company is ultimately controlled by its directors by virtue of their shareholding.

9 Other information

STANLEY J. NICHOLAS LIMITED is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England. Its registered office is:

The Paddocks
New Road
Pengam
Gwent
NP12 1QZ

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.