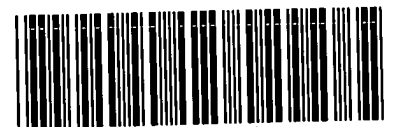


Company Registration No. 01586539 (England and Wales)

COURT MAINTENANCE LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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COURT MAINTENANCE LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	S Ratcliffe P A R Freeman R Griffith R Adams
Secretary	S Richardson
Company number	01586539
Registered office	Pimley Manor Sundorne Road Shrewsbury Shropshire England SY4 4SD
Auditor	Baldwins Audit Services Limited Churchill House 59 Lichfield Street Walsall West Midlands WS4 2BX

COURT MAINTENANCE LIMITED

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COURT MAINTENANCE LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of the maintenance of the communal areas of "The Court".

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

S Ratcliffe
P A R Freeman
R Griffith
R Adams

Auditor

During the year end Baldwins Audit Services Limited have been appointed as the company's auditors.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

On behalf of the board



S Ratcliffe
Director

23 October 2017

COURT MAINTENANCE LIMITED

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

COURT MAINTENANCE LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

	Notes	2017 £	£	2016 £	£
Current assets					
Debtors	4	2,926		3,694	
Cash at bank and in hand		53,576		47,223	
		<u>56,502</u>		<u>50,917</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(7,390)		(25,579)	
Net current assets			49,112		25,338
Provisions for liabilities	6		(49,012)		(25,238)
Net assets			<u>100</u>		<u>100</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7		100		100

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 23 October 2017 and are signed on its behalf by:


S Ratcliffe
Director


P A R Freeman
Director

Company Registration No. 01586539

COURT MAINTENANCE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Court Maintenance Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Pimley Manor, Sundorne Road, Shrewsbury, Shropshire, England, SY4 4SD.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017 are the first financial statements of Court Maintenance Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 April 2015. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover represents net invoiced service charges, excluding value added tax. The Company is not VAT registered.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

1.3 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

COURT MAINTENANCE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.4 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 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. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

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 creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

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. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.5 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

COURT MAINTENANCE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

1.6 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a legal or constructive present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that the company will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting end date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation is recognised at present value. When a provision is measured at present value the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

2 Operating loss	2017 £	2016 £
Operating loss is stated after charging:		
Auditors' remuneration - audit fees	1,200	1,060
Auditors' remuneration - other services	30	30
Directors' remuneration and other benefits etc	-	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

There is a limited liability agreement in place with the auditors Baldwins Audit Services Limited, this was approved with a written resolution dated 1 November 2016.

3 Taxation

Analysis of the tax charge

No liability to UK corporation tax arose on ordinary activities for the year ended 31 March 2017 nor for the year ended 31 March 2016.

4 Debtors

Amounts falling due within one year:	2017 £	2016 £
Trade debtors	2,161	3,474
Other debtors	765	220
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	<u>2,926</u>	<u>3,694</u>

COURT MAINTENANCE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Trade creditors	5,567	1,994
Other taxation and social security	17	-
Other creditors	1,806	23,585
	<u>7,390</u>	<u>25,579</u>

6 Provisions for liabilities

	31.3.17 £	31.3.16 £
Brought forward	25,238	34,791
Residents' contributions	23,000	23,000
Bank and investment income	5	6
Major property expenditure	(5,354)	(32,559)
Transfer from the profit and loss account	6,124	-
	<u>49,012</u>	<u>25,238</u>

7 Called up share capital

	2017 £	2016 £
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
31 Ordinary A of £2 each	62	62
19 Ordinary B of £2 each	38	38
	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

8 Statement of movements on profit and loss account

	Profit and loss account £
Balance at 1 April 2016	-
Loss for the year	-
Balance at 31 March 2017	<u>-</u>

COURT MAINTENANCE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

9 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.
The senior statutory auditor was Dawn Owen FCA.
The auditor was Baldwins Audit Services Limited.

10 Control

In the opinion of the directors, no individual has ultimate control of the company.

11 Related party transactions

Shropshire Industrial Estates Limited
Associated company

A management charge of £6,510 (2016: £6,510) was paid during the year.

Transactions amounting to £35,695 (2016: £58,813) were charged during the year.

	2017	2016
	£	£
Amounts due (to)/from related party at the balance sheet date	(2,717)	(5,331)
	=====	=====

A J Manson Limited
Associated company

	2017	2016
	£	£
Amounts due (to)/from related party at the balance sheet date	-	(14,411)
	=====	=====

12 Auditor's liability limitation agreement

In accordance with Companies Act 2006 (s538), we are required to disclose any auditor liability limitation agreements in effect.

A resolution was passed dated 5 September 2017 which limits the liability of the auditor to £5m for any loss or damage suffered by Court Maintenance Limited arising out of or in connection with the provision of the services by the auditor including negligence but not wilful default.