

Company Registration No. 03252417 (England and Wales)

STYLES AND WHITLOCK LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2018

STYLES AND WHITLOCK LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Director M.W. Pote

Secretary Mrs A. Pote

Company number 03252417

Registered office Eden House
Reynolds Road
Beaconsfield
Buckinghamshire
HP9 2FL

Accountants Littlestone Golding
17 Cavendish Square
London
W1G 0PH

STYLES AND WHITLOCK LIMITED

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STYLES AND WHITLOCK LIMITED

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2018

The director presents his annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 May 2018.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of Chartered Surveying.

Director

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

M.W. Pote

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

On behalf of the board

M.W. Pote

Director

6 February 2019

STYLES AND WHITLOCK LIMITED

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT TO THE DIRECTOR ON THE PREPARATION OF THE UNAUDITED STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF STYLES AND WHITLOCK LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2018

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of Styles and Whitlock Limited for the year ended 31 May 2018 set out on pages 3 to 9 from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

As a practising member firm of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW), we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at <http://www.icaew.com/en/members/regulations-standards-and-guidance>.

This report is made solely to the Board of Directors of Styles and Whitlock Limited, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of Styles and Whitlock Limited and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the Board of Directors of Styles and Whitlock Limited, as a body, in this report in accordance with ICAEW Technical Release 07/16 AAF. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than Styles and Whitlock Limited and its Board of Directors as a body, for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that Styles and Whitlock Limited has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of Styles and Whitlock Limited. You consider that Styles and Whitlock Limited is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of Styles and Whitlock Limited. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.

Littlestone Golding

6 February 2019

Chartered Accountants

17 Cavendish Square
London
W1G 0PH

STYLES AND WHITLOCK LIMITED

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2018

	Notes	2018 £	2017 £
Turnover		54,000	28,000
Cost of sales		(42,719)	(9,168)
Gross profit		<u>11,281</u>	<u>18,832</u>
Administrative expenses		(9,126)	(10,082)
Profit before taxation		<u>2,155</u>	<u>8,750</u>
Tax on profit	3	-	-
Profit for the financial year		<u><u>2,155</u></u>	<u><u>8,750</u></u>

STYLES AND WHITLOCK LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MAY 2018

	Notes	2018 £	£	2017 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		2,796		3,391
Current assets					
Debtors	5	178		5,869	
Cash at bank and in hand		48,834		60,030	
		<u>49,012</u>		<u>65,899</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(3,436)</u>		<u>(5,073)</u>	
Net current assets			45,576		60,826
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>48,372</u>		<u>64,217</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7		1,000		1,000
Profit and loss reserves			47,372		63,217
Total equity			<u>48,372</u>		<u>64,217</u>

For the financial year ended 31 May 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

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

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 6 February 2019

M.W. Pote
Director

Company Registration No. 03252417

STYLES AND WHITLOCK LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2018

	Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
Notes	£	£	£
Balance at 1 June 2016	1,000	74,467	75,467
Year ended 31 May 2017:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	8,750	8,750
Dividends	-	(20,000)	(20,000)
	<u>1,000</u>	<u>63,217</u>	<u>64,217</u>
Balance at 31 May 2017	1,000	63,217	64,217
Year ended 31 May 2018:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	2,155	2,155
Dividends	-	(18,000)	(18,000)
	<u>1,000</u>	<u>47,372</u>	<u>48,372</u>
Balance at 31 May 2018	<u>1,000</u>	<u>47,372</u>	<u>48,372</u>

STYLES AND WHITLOCK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2018

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Styles and Whitlock Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Eden House, Reynolds Road, Beaconsfield, Buckinghamshire, HP9 2FL.

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.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

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 it is probable will be recovered.

1.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Fixtures, fittings & equipment	15% per annum reducing balance basis
Motor vehicles	25% per annum reducing balance basis

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

STYLES AND WHITLOCK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.4 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.5 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand 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.

1.6 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.

STYLES AND WHITLOCK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.7 Equity instruments

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

1.8 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 2 (2017 - 2).

3 Taxation

There is no corporation tax payable in respect of the year.

STYLES AND WHITLOCK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2018

4 Tangible fixed assets

Plant and machinery etc £

Cost

At 1 June 2017 and 31 May 2018 29,186

Depreciation and impairment

At 1 June 2017 25,795

Depreciation charged in the year 595

At 31 May 2018 26,390

Carrying amount

At 31 May 2018 2,796

At 31 May 2017 3,391

5 Debtors

2018 2017

£ £

Amounts falling due within one year:

Trade debtors - 4,800

Other debtors 178 1,069

178 5,869

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

2018 2017

£ £

Taxation and social security 588 750

Other creditors 2,848 4,323

3,436 5,073

7 Called up share capital

2018 2017

£ £

Ordinary share capital

Issued and fully paid

1,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each 1,000 1,000

1,000 1,000

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