

Registration number: 03621337

Martin Collins Joinery & Glazing Ltd

Annual Report and Unaudited Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 31 March 2017

" Amending "



Martin Collins Joinery & Glazing Ltd

Contents

Balance Sheet	1
Notes to the Financial Statements	2 to 7

Martin Collins Joinery & Glazing Ltd

(Registration number: 03621337)
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5	169,219	169,176
Current assets			
Stocks	6	37,000	27,180
Debtors	7	126,042	63,072
Cash at bank and in hand		20,189	25,511
		<u>183,231</u>	<u>115,763</u>
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	8	<u>(150,602)</u>	<u>(119,371)</u>
Net current assets/(liabilities)		<u>32,629</u>	<u>(3,608)</u>
Net assets		<u>201,848</u>	<u>165,568</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		<u>201,748</u>	<u>165,468</u>
Total equity		<u>201,848</u>	<u>165,568</u>

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.

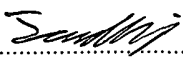
Director's responsibilities:

- 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 director acknowledges his 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.

These financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and the option not to file the Profit and Loss Account has been taken.

Approved and authorised by the director on 25 May 2017


.....

JM Collins

Director

Martin Collins Joinery & Glazing Ltd

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.

The address of its registered office is:

The Old Stables

Gannow Lane

Burnley

Lancashire

BB12 6QH

England

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the director on 25 May 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 are presented in sterling (£) and 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 in sterling (£) using the historical cost convention except that as disclosed in the accounting policies certain items are shown at fair value.

Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts.

The company recognises revenue when:

The amount of revenue can be reliably measured;

it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity;

and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities.

Tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred 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.

Martin Collins Joinery & Glazing Ltd

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.

The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

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	Depreciation method and rate
Land and buildings	2% on cost of buildings only
Equipment	25% on reducing balance
Equipment on hire	20% on cost
Motor Vehicles	25% on reducing balance

Goodwill

Goodwill arising on the acquisition of an entity represents the excess of the cost of acquisition over the company's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the entity recognised at the date of acquisition. Goodwill is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is held in the currency of the acquired entity and revalued to the closing rate at each reporting period date. Goodwill is amortised over its useful life, which shall not exceed ten years if a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made.

Amortisation

Amortisation is provided on intangible assets so as to write off the cost, less any estimated residual value, over their useful life as follows:

Asset class	Amortisation method and rate
Goodwill	20% on cost

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.

Martin Collins Joinery & Glazing Ltd

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

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. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. 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

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stocks are impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell; the impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

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.

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.

3 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company (including the director) during the year, was 11 (2016 - 10).

Martin Collins Joinery & Glazing Ltd

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

4 Intangible assets

	Goodwill £	Total £
Cost or valuation		
At 1 April 2016	<u>10,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>
At 31 March 2017	<u>10,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>
Amortisation		
At 1 April 2016	<u>10,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>
At 31 March 2017	<u>10,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>
Carrying amount		
At 31 March 2017	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Martin Collins Joinery & Glazing Ltd

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

5 Tangible assets

	Land and buildings £	Furniture, fittings and equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Other property, plant and equipment £
Cost or valuation				
At 1 April 2016	197,300	41,893	44,069	83,007
Additions	-	-	7,250	-
At 31 March 2017	197,300	41,893	51,319	83,007
Depreciation				
At 1 April 2016	45,647	40,522	27,917	83,007
Charge for the year	3,456	337	3,414	-
At 31 March 2017	49,103	40,859	31,331	83,007
Carrying amount				
At 31 March 2017	148,197	1,034	19,988	-
At 31 March 2016	151,653	1,371	16,152	-
				Total £
Cost or valuation				
At 1 April 2016				366,269
Additions				7,250
At 31 March 2017				373,519
Depreciation				
At 1 April 2016				197,093
Charge for the year				7,207
At 31 March 2017				204,300
Carrying amount				
At 31 March 2017				169,219
At 31 March 2016				169,176

6 Stocks

	2017 £	2016 £
Other inventories	37,000	27,180

Martin Collins Joinery & Glazing Ltd

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

7 Debtors

	2017	2016
	£	£
Trade debtors	113,254	59,940
Other debtors	<u>12,788</u>	<u>3,132</u>
Total current trade and other debtors	<u><u>126,042</u></u>	<u><u>63,072</u></u>

8 Creditors

	Note	2017	2016
		£	£
Due within one year			
Trade creditors		36,991	19,976
Taxation and social security		19,397	10,994
Other creditors		<u>94,214</u>	<u>88,401</u>
		<u><u>150,602</u></u>	<u><u>119,371</u></u>