Company registration number: 3705960

AIREVILLE LIMITED

Unaudited filleted financial statements

30 June 2019

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Directors and other information

Director R Gibson

Secretary J Gibson

Company number 3705960

Registered office White Hill Lane

Lothersdale Keighley West Yorkshire BD20 8HU

Bankers National Westminster Bank plc

63 North Street Keighley BD21 3SB

Statement of financial position 30 June 2019

		2019		2018	
	Note	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	5	729,279		668,383	
			729,279		668,383
Current assets					
Stocks		140,751		159,850	
Debtors	6	21,356		39,415	
Cash at bank and in hand		210,517		137,368	
Creditare, amounta falling due		372,624		336,633	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(105,464)		(168,628)	
Net current assets			267,160		168,005
Total assets less current liabilities			996,439		836,388
Provisions for liabilities			(25,924)		-
Net assets			970,515		836,388
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			100		100
Share premium account			958,492		958,492
Revaluation reserve			295,471		214,471
Profit and loss account			(283,548)		(336,675)
Shareholders funds			970,515		836,388
· ·	-		***************************************		

For the year ending 30 June 2019 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 financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476;
- The director acknowledges their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

Company registration number: 3705960

AIREVILLE LIMITED

Statement of financial position (continued) 30 June 2019

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of comprehensive income has not been delivered.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 19^{h} March 2020, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

R Gibson Director

Statement of changes in equity Year ended 30 June 2019

	Called up Share Capital £	Share premium account £	Revaluation reserve	Profit and loss account £	Total £
At 1 July 2017	100	958,492	214,471	(338,025)	835,038
Profit for the year	-	-	-	1,350	1,350
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	 -	-	1,350	1,350
At 30 June 2018 and 1 July 2018	100	958,492	214,471	(336,675)	836,388
Profit for the year Other comprehensive income for the year:	-	-	-	53,127	53,127
Revaluation of tangible assets Tax relating to components of	_	-	100,000	-	100,000
other comprehensive income	-	-	(19,000)	-	(19,000)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	81,000	53,127	134,127
At 30 June 2019	100	958,492	295,471	(283,548)	970,515

Notes to the financial statements Year ended 30 June 2019

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is White Hill Lane, Lothersdale, Keighley, West Yorkshire, BD20 8HU

The principal activities of the company is the manufacture and rental of autoclaves and the rental of property.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the provisions of FRS 102, Section 1A, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Turnover

Turnover represents the total invoice value, excluding value added tax, of sales made during the year and derives from the provision of goods falling within the company's ordinary activities.

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised 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 that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 30 June 2019

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in capital and reserves, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Freehold property - Nil%

Short leasehold property - 10% straight line
Plant and machinery - 10% reducing balance
Fittings fixtures and equipment - 10% reducing balance
Motor vehicles - 20% straight line

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Investment property

Investment property is measured initially at cost, which includes purchase price and any directly attributable expenditure. Investment property is revalued to its fair value at each reporting date and any changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

If a reliable measure of fair value is not available without undue cost or effort it shall be transferred to tangible assets and accounted for under the cost model until it is expected that fair value will be reliably measurable on an on-going basis.

Impairment

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 30 June 2019

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event; it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense.

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period it arises.

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 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 amounts due from group undertakings, 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 financial asset is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

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 and loans from fellow group companies 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

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 4 (2018: 3).

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 30 June 2019

5. Tangible assets

	Freehold property	Property improvement	Plant and machinery	Fixtures and fittings, computer and other equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Cost / Valuation						
At 1 July 2018	500,000	-	182,119	3,460	35,136	720,715
Additions	-	13,014	33,047	1,561	-	47,622
Disposals	-	-	(72,800)	-	-	(72,800)
Revaluation	100,000	<u>-</u>		-		100,000
At 30 June 2019	600,000	13,014	142,366	5,021	35,136	795,537
Depreciation						
At 1 July 2018	-	-	28,631	1,903	21,798	52,332
Charge for the year	-	1,301	14,039	469	7,077	22,886
Disposals	-	-	(8,960)	-	-	(8,960)
At 30 June 2019	-	1,301	33,710	2,372	28,875	66,258
Net book value						
At 30 June 2019	600,000	11,713	108,656	2,649	6,261	729,279
At 30 June 2018	500,000	-	153,488	1,557	13,338	668,383
Investment pi Included within		nvestment proper	ty as follows:			
At 1 July 2018 Fair value adju						£ 500,000 100,000
At 30 June 20	19					600,000

The property has been revalued as at 30 June 2019, on an existing use value by Hayfield Robinson, an independent qualified valuer. The valuation has been incorporated in the Financial Statements and the resulting adjustment has been taken to the revaluation reserve.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 30 June 2019

6. Debtors

0.	Deplois	2019 £	2018 £
	Trade debtors	15,227	17,465
	Other debtors	6,129	21,950
		21,356	39,415
		Control of the Contro	
7.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Trade creditors	67,358	89,679
	Corporation tax	9,624	-
	Social security and other taxes	1,479	1,243
	Other creditors	27,003	77,706
		105,464	168,628
			-

8. Controlling party

The company was under the control of R H Gibson throughout the current and previous year. R H Gibson owns 50% of the share capital.