Mayfair Security Limited

Filleted Accounts

31 March 2018

Mayfair Security Limited

Registered number: 04485709

Balance Sheet

as at 31 March 2018

	Notes		2018		2017
			£		£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	3		12,000		-
Tangible assets	4		21,693		25,281
		_	33,693		25,281
Current assets					
Stocks		5,524		5,524	
Debtors	5	21,437		23,460	
Cash at bank and in hand		44,669		28,162	
	_	71,630	-	57,146	
Creditors: amounts falling					
due within one year	6	(66,392)		(37,752)	
Net current assets	_		5,238	•	19,394
Net assets		_	38,931	_	44,675
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss account			38,831		44,575
Shareholders' funds		<u> </u>	38,931	_	44,675

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 David Ogg

Director

Approved by the board on 26 March 2019

Mayfair Security Limited Notes to the Accounts for the year ended 31 March 2018

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.

Intangible fixed assets

Intangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative amortisation and any accumulative impairment losses.

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:

Freehold buildings over 50 years
Leasehold land and buildings over the lease term

Motor vehicles 25% reducing balance basis
Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment 15% reducing balance basis

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.

Provisions

Provisions (ie liabilities of uncertain timing or amount) are recognised when there is an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that economic benefit will be transferred to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

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

Employees

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

2019

2017

2	Employees	2018 Number	2017 Number
	Average number of persons employed by the company	5	5
3	Intangible fixed assets		£
	Goodwill:		
	Cost		
	At 1 April 2017		15,130
	Additions		12,000
	At 31 March 2018	-	27,130

At 1 April 2017	15,130
At 31 March 2018	15,130
Net book value	
At 31 March 2018	12,000

Goodwill is being written off in equal annual instalments over its estimated economic life of 5 years.

4 Tangible fixed assets

		Plant and machinery etc	M otor vehicles	Total
		£	£	£
	Cost			
	At 1 April 2017	8,263	33,757	42,020
	Additions	2,662	-	2,662
	At 31 March 2018	10,925	33,757	44,682
	Depreciation			
	At 1 April 2017	3,566	13,173	16,739
	Charge for the year	1,104	5,146	6,250
	At 31 March 2018	4,670	18,319	22,989
	Net book value			
	At 31 March 2018	6,255	15,438	21,693
	At 31 March 2017	4,697	20,584	25,281
5	Debtors		2018	2017
•	Debtors		£	£
	Trade debtors		21,437	23,460
6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		2018	2017
			£	£
	Trade creditors		4 ,479	4,221
	Corporation tax		18,412	3,100
	Other taxes and social security costs		11,250	9,630
	Other creditors		32,251	20,801
		- -	66,392	37,752

7 Other information

Mayfair Security Limited is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England. Its registered office is:
62 Hillside Road
Southminster
Essex
CM0 7AL

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