

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 04664782

A J S Plumbing & Heating Limited
Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements
31 March 2017

A J S Plumbing & Heating Limited

Financial Statements

Year ended 31 March 2017

Contents	Page
Balance sheet	1
Notes to the financial statements	3

A J S Plumbing & Heating Limited

Balance Sheet

31 March 2017

		2017		2016
	Note	£	£	£
Fixed assets				
Tangible assets	5		78,798	27,167
Current assets				
Stocks		13,000		18,250
Debtors	6	71,430		87,865
Cash at bank and in hand		4,958		20
		89,388		106,135
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	90,742		126,972
Net current liabilities			1,354	20,837
Total assets less current liabilities			77,444	6,330
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8		36,417	—
Provisions				
Taxation including deferred tax			12,968	2,862
Net assets			28,059	3,468

A J S Plumbing & Heating Limited

Balance Sheet *(continued)*

31 March 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		27,959	3,368
		-----	-----
Shareholders funds		28,059	3,468
		-----	-----

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'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of income and retained earnings (including profit and loss account) has not been delivered.

For the 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.

Directors' 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 directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements .

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 10 December 2017 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr A J Starbuck

Director

Company registration number: 04664782

A J S Plumbing & Heating Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 March 2017

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 10 Oak Street, Fakenham, Norfolk, NR21 9DY.

2. Statement of compliance

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

Transition to FRS 102

The entity transitioned from previous UK GAAP to FRS 102 as at 1 April 2015. Details of how FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 9.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is the total amount receivable by the company for goods supplied and services rendered, excluding VAT.

Income tax

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

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and 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 equity, 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 equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity 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:

Plant and machinery	-	15% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	-	25% reducing balance
Equipment	-	33% reducing balance

Impairment of fixed assets

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. For the purposes of impairment testing, 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 largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

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 stock to its present location and condition.

Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are recognised in the balance sheet as assets and liabilities at the lower of the fair value of the assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments, which is determined at the inception of the lease term. Any initial direct costs of the lease are added to the amount recognised as an asset. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method. Finance charges are allocated to each period so as to produce a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

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 balance sheet 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 as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund. When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 12 (2016: 12).

5. Tangible assets

	Plant and machinery	Motor vehicles	Equipment	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
At 1 April 2016	17,338	78,190	7,297	102,825
Additions	1,110	58,065	2,389	61,564
	-----	-----	-----	-----
At 31 March 2017	18,448	136,255	9,686	164,389
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Depreciation				
At 1 April 2016	9,186	60,174	6,298	75,658
Charge for the year	1,354	7,672	907	9,933
	-----	-----	-----	-----
At 31 March 2017	10,540	67,846	7,205	85,591
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Carrying amount				
At 31 March 2017	7,908	68,409	2,481	78,798
	-----	-----	-----	-----
At 31 March 2016	8,152	18,016	999	27,167
	-----	-----	-----	-----

6. Debtors

	2017	2016
	£	£
Trade debtors	69,559	85,661
Other debtors	1,871	2,204
	-----	-----
	71,430	87,865
	-----	-----

7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	—	34,984
Trade creditors	26,644	9,659
Corporation tax	2,235	1,437
Social security and other taxes	38,506	41,577
Other creditors	23,357	39,315
	-----	-----
	90,742	126,972
	-----	-----

Bank overdrafts are secured by a debenture creating a fixed and floating charge over the assets of the company. Other creditors includes hire purchase agreements that are secured on the fixed assets concerned.

8. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Other creditors	36,417	—
	-----	-----

Other creditors includes hire purchase agreements that are secured on the fixed assets concerned.

9. Transition to FRS 102

These are the first financial statements that comply with FRS 102. The company transitioned to FRS 102 on 1 April 2015.

No transitional adjustments were required in equity or profit or loss for the year.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.