Evolution Technical Services Limited Information for filing with the Registrar 31st March 2020



Statement of financial position

31st March 2020

		2020		2019	
	Note	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	5		1,916		2,915
Tangible assets	6		23,844		30,094
			25,760		33,009
Current assets					
Stocks		3,630		3,630	
Debtors	7	1,528,807		1,666,607	
Cash at bank and in hand		864,821		758,890	
		2,397,258		2,429,127	
Creditors: amounts falling due within		,			
one year	8	(1,681,150)		(1,946,188)	
Net current assets			716,108		482,939
Total assets less current liabilities			741,868		515,948
Net assets			741,868		515,948
1.00 43330					
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			250,000		250,000
Profit and loss account			491,868		265,948
Shareholders funds			741,868		515,948

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 Section 1A of 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 has not been delivered.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 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 29th December 2020, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mark O'Grady

M O'Grady Director

Company registration number: 04742763

Notes to the financial statements

Year ended 31st March 2020

1. General information

The principal activity of the company during the year continued to be that of the supply of heating and ventilation building maintenance services to hotels and commercial buildings.

The company is a private limited company, which is incorporated in England and Wales (no. 04742763). The address of the registered office is Unit B3 Lowfields Close, Lowfields Business Park, Elland HX5 9DX.

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.

Going concern

The directors, having made due and careful enquiry, are of the opinion that the company has adequate working capital to execute its operations over the next 12 months. The directors, therefore, have made an informed judgement, at the time of approving the financial statements, that there is a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

In arriving at this conclusion, the directors have given due consideration to the impact of the worldwide Covid-19 pandemic on future operations and the ability of the company to continue to operate as a going concern. The directors recognise that the situation remains highly fluid and as a result making accurate forecasts on the likely implications is difficult but the directors do recognise that trading over the coming months could potentially be adversely affected.

Despite this, the directors remain confident that the company can continue to operate as a going concern. This assessment is based on the understanding that the company will continue to trade over the coming months, albeit it at a potentially reduced level than was initially anticipated. This, along with government support and retained reserves will allow the company to continue to meet its obligations as they fall due and operate as a going concern. As a result, the directors have continued to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the date of the statement of financial position and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates. Details of these judgements are set out in the accounting policies.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Year ended 31st March 2020

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for services rendered, stated net of discounts and of Value Added Tax.

When the outcome of a transaction involving the rendering of services can be reliably estimated, revenue from the rendering of services is measured by reference to the stage of completion of the service transaction at the end of the reporting period.

When the outcome of a transaction involving the rendering of services cannot be reliably estimated, revenue is recognised only to the extent that expenses recognised are recoverable.

Taxation

Full provision is made for deferred taxation resulting from timing differences between the recognition of gains and losses in the accounts and their recognition for tax purposes. Deferred taxation is calculated on an un-discounted basis at the tax rates which are expected to apply in the periods when the timing differences will reverse.

Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful life of that asset as follows:

Website costs

20% straight line

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

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 & Machinery

20 - 50 % straight Line

Equipment

- 20 - 50 % straight Line

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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Year ended 31st March 2020

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Impairment of fixed assets (continued)

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.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual agreement, as 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. Where shares are issued, any component that creates a financial liability of the company is presented as a liability in the balance sheet. The corresponding dividends relating to the liability are charged as interest expense in the profit and loss account.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 74 (2019: 73).

5. Intangible assets

	Website costs £
Cost At 1st April 2019 and 31st March 2020	4,998
Amortisation At 1st April 2019 Charge for the year	2,083 999
At 31st March 2020	3,082
Carrying amount At 31st March 2020	1,916
At 31st March 2019	2,915

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Year ended 31st March 2020

10. Summary audit opinion (continued)

6. Tangible assets

		Plant and machinery	Equipment £	Total £
	Cost At 1st April 2019 Additions	16,522 3,044	113,850 8,139	130,372 11,183
	At 31st March 2020	19,566	121,989	141,555
	Depreciation At 1st April 2019 Charge for the year	15,621 1,836 .	84,657 15,597	100,278 17,433
	At 31st March 2020	17,457	100,254	117,711
	Carrying amount At 31st March 2020	2,109	21,735	23,844
	At 31st March 2019	901	29,193	30,094
7.	Debtors			
			2020 £	2019 £
	Trade debtors Other debtors		1,050,823 477,984	1,342,381 324,226
			1,528,807	1,666,607
8.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			
	·		2020 £	2019 £
	Trade creditors Amounts owed to group undertakings Social security and other taxes Other creditors		1,075,542 203,675 304,238 97,695	1,172,144 201,185 375,351 197,508
			1,681,150	1,946,188
9.	Operating leases			
	The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable	operating leases are a	s follows: 2020 £	2019 £
	Not later than 1 year Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years		14,727 40,949	45,039 70,232
			55,676	115,271

10. Summary audit opinion

The auditor's report for the year dated 29th December 2020 was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Kevin Hoult, BA FCA, for and on behalf of Sagars Accountants Ltd.