Registration number: 05858926

Vectorwell Limited

Unaudited Financial Statements

for the Period from 1 September 2016 to 30 August 2017

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(Registration number: 05858926) Statement of Financial Position as at 30 August 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	21,295	90,528
Current assets			
Stocks	5	4,184	4,184
Debtors	6	2,112,944	1,894,349
Cash at bank and in hand		191,184	260,146
		2,308,312	2,158,679
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	7	(2,301,162)	(1,902,611)
Net current assets		7,150	256,068
Total assets less current liabilities		28,445	346,596
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	7	-	(16,548)
Provisions for liabilities		<u> </u>	(200,960)
Net assets		28,445	129,088
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		28,345	128,988
Shareholders funds		28,445	129,088

(Registration number: 05858926) Statement of Financial Position as at 30 August 2017

For the financial period ending 30 August 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 period in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The 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 Income Statement has been taken.

Approved and authorised by the director on 14 June 2018

D J Morris

Director

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period from 1 September 2016 to 30 August 2017

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital incorporated in England.

The address of its registered office is: Technologies House Unit 13 Crown Industrial Estate Canal Road Timperley Cheshire

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the director on 14 June 2018.

2 Accounting policies

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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 for the year ended 31 August 2017 are the first financial statements that comply with FRS 102 Section 1A for small entities. The date of transition is 1 September 2015. The transition to FRS 102 Section 1A for small entities has resulted in no changes in accounting policies to those previously used.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except that as disclosed in the accounting policies certain items are shown at fair value.

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:

Depreciation method and rate
25% straight line

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period from 1 September 2016 to 30 August 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.

Borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs. Interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the Income Statement over the period of the relevant borrowing.

Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and similar charges.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the company will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period from 1 September 2016 to 30 August 2017

Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised at the lower of their fair value at inception of the lease and the present value of the minimum lease payments. These assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the useful life of the asset and the lease term. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the Statement of Financial Position as a finance lease obligation.

Lease payments are apportioned between finance costs in the Income Statement and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

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.

Financial instruments

Classification

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, 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 component are charged as interest expense in the income statement.

3 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company (including the director) during the period, was 10 (2016 - 8).

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period from 1 September 2016 to 30 August 2017

4 Tangible assets

	Office and computer equipment	Motor vehicles £	Plant and machinery £	Total £
Cost or valuation At 1 September 2016 Disposals	34,858	128,019	3,734	166,611
•		(77,475)	 -	(77,475)
At 30 August 2017	34,858	50,544	3,734	89,136
Depreciation At 1 September 2016 Charge for the year Eliminated on disposal	34,354 245	38,080 26,382 (34,954)	3,649 85	76,083 26,712 (34,954)
At 30 August 2017	34,599	29,508	3,734	67,841
Carrying amount				· · · ·
At 30 August 2017	259	21,036		21,295
At 31 August 2016	504	89,939	85	90,528
5 Stocks			2017	2016
Other inventories		-	£ 4,184	£ 4,184
6 Debtors				
		Note	2017 £	2016 £
Trade debtors Amounts owed by group undertakings	and undertakings i	n which	1,384,205	1,414,338
the company has a participating interes		9	596,995	271,588
Other debtors			131,744	208,423
Total current trade and other debtors			2,112,944	1,894,349

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period from 1 September 2016 to 30 August 2017

7 Creditors

/ Creditors			
	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Due within one year			
Loans and borrowings	8	16,549	5,574
Trade creditors		1,056,444	1,440,018
Taxation and social security		118,276	46,681
Other creditors		1,109,893	410,338
	:	2,301,162	1,902,611
Due after one year			
Loans and borrowings	8 .		16,548
8 Loans and borrowings Non-current loans and borrowings		2017 £	2016 £
Hire purchase agreements			16,548
		2017 €	2016 £
Current loans and borrowings			
Hire purchase agreements		16,549	5,574

9 Related party transactions

Summary of transactions with parent

As at 31 August 2017 the company was owed £596,995 (2016: £271,588) from James Haggerty Building Technologies Group Limited, a group company.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption from disclosing intra group transactions on the basis that the company is a wholly owned subsidiary within the group.

Summary of transactions with other related parties

As at 31 August 2017 the company owed £528,576 (2016: was owed £88,924) to Integrated MEP Limited, a company under common control. This balance is included within Other creditors (2016: Other debtors).

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period from 1 September 2016 to 30 August 2017

10 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

The company's immediate parent is James Haggerty Building Technologies Group Limited, incorporated in England and Wales. The company's registered office is Technologies House Unit 13 Crown Industrial Estate, Canal Road, Timperley, Cheshire, WA14 1TF.

11 Transition to FRS 102

These financial statements for the year ended 31 August 2017 are the first financial statements that comply with FRS 102 Section 1A for small entities. The transition to FRS 102 Section 1A for small entities has resulted in no changes in accounting policies to those previously used.