

STIRLING AND SON LIMITED
Unaudited Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

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UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

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STIRLING AND SON LIMITED
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As at 31 December 2020

		2020	2019
	Note	£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	3	23,374	21,030
		23,374	21,030
Current assets			
Stocks		107,850	142,500
Debtors	4	830,711	788,810
Cash at bank and in hand		860	7,047
		939,421	938,357
Creditors			
Amounts falling due within one year	5	(226,207)	(243,003)
Net current assets		713,214	695,354
Total assets less current liabilities		736,588	716,384
Provisions for liabilities	6	(3,086)	(3,575)
Net assets		733,502	712,809
Capital and reserves			
Called-up share capital	7	2	2
Profit and loss account		733,500	712,807
Total shareholder's funds		733,502	712,809

For the financial year ending 31 December 2020 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 financial year 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; and
- These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and a copy of the Profit and Loss Account has not been delivered.

The financial statements of Stirling and Son Limited (registered number: 08092040) were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 28 June 2021. They were signed on its behalf by:

Mrs S Stirling
Director

STIRLING AND SON LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

1. Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have all been applied consistently throughout the financial year and to the preceding financial year.

General information and basis of accounting

Stirling and Son Limited (the Company) is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act 2006 and is registered in England and Wales. The address of the Company's registered office is , Crapstone Barton, Buckland Monachorum, Yelverton, Devon, PL20 7LG, United Kingdom.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include certain items at fair value, and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

The functional currency of Stirling and Son Limited is considered to be pounds sterling because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

Turnover

Turnover is stated net of VAT and trade discounts and is recognised when the significant risks and rewards are considered to have been transferred to the buyer. Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the goods are physically delivered to the customer. Turnover from the supply of services represents the value of services provided under contracts to the extent that there is a right to consideration and is recorded at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Where a contract has only been partially completed at the Statement of Financial Position date turnover represents the fair value of the service provided to date based on the stage of completion of the contract activity at the Statement of Financial Position date. Where payments are received from customers in advance of services provided, the amounts are recorded as deferred income and included as part of creditors due within one year.

Interest income

Interest income is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Taxation

Current tax

Current tax is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recoverable) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the Statement of Financial Position date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax arises as a result of including items of income and expenditure in taxation computations in periods different from those in which they are included in the Company's financial statements. Deferred tax is provided in full on timing differences which result in an obligation to pay more or less tax at a future date, at the average tax rates that are expected to apply when the timing differences reverse, based on current tax rates and laws.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

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Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any provision for impairment. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than investment property and freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation, less estimated residual value, of each asset on a reducing balance basis over its expected useful life, as follows:

Motor vehicles - 25%
Fixtures and fittings - 25%

Residual value represents the estimated amount which would currently be obtained from disposal of an asset, after deducting estimated costs of disposal, if the asset were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life.

Impairment of assets

Assets, other than those measured at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each Statement of Financial Position date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings as described below.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to sell, which is equivalent to the net realisable value. Cost includes materials, direct labour and an attributable proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal levels of activity. Cost is calculated using the FIFO (first-in, first-out) method. Provision is made for obsolete, slow-moving or defective items where appropriate.

Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts except where the effect of discounting would be immaterial in such cases the receivables are stated at cost less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in creditors: amounts falling due within one year.

Trade and other creditors

Trade and other creditors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, unless the effect of discounting would be immaterial, in which case they are stated at cost.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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.

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Government grants

Government grants are recognised based on the accrual model and are measured at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are classified as relating either to revenue or to assets. Grants relating to revenue are recognised in income over the period in which the related costs are recognised.

Grants relating to assets are recognised over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income.

Grants that do not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient are recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) 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.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the Statement of Financial Position date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

2. Employees

	2020	2019
	Number	Number
Monthly average number of persons employed by the Company during the year, including directors	9	12

3. Tangible assets

	Vehicles	Fixtures and fittings	Total
	£	£	£
Cost/Valuation			
At 01 January 2020	2,500	76,217	78,717
Additions	8,699	657	9,356
At 31 December 2020	11,199	76,874	88,073
Accumulated depreciation			
At 01 January 2020	1,956	55,731	57,687
Charge for the financial year	1,767	5,245	7,012
At 31 December 2020	3,723	60,976	64,699
Net book value			
At 31 December 2020	7,476	15,898	23,374
At 31 December 2019	544	20,486	21,030

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4. Debtors

	2020	2019
	£	£
Amounts owed by Group undertakings	822,006	772,000
Prepayments	1,059	5,255
VAT recoverable	0	4,166
Other taxation and social security	7,391	7,389
Other debtors	255	0
	830,711	788,810

5. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Trade creditors	11,410	5,561
Amounts owed to Group undertakings	21,732	9,734
Amounts owed to directors	160,097	218,885
Accruals	16,193	8,823
Other taxation and social security	16,775	0
	226,207	243,003

6. Deferred tax

	2020	2019
	£	£
At the beginning of financial year	(3,575)	(5,328)
Credited to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings	489	1,753
At the end of financial year	(3,086)	(3,575)

The deferred taxation balance is made up as follows:

	2020	2019
	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	(3,086)	(3,575)

7. Called-up share capital

	2020	2019
	£	£
Allotted, called-up and fully-paid		
20 A ordinary shares of £ 0.10 each	2	2

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8. Related party transactions

Transactions with the entity's directors

	2020	2019
	£	£
Directors Loan account	160,097	218,885

The loan to the company bears no interest and there are no set repayment terms.

The company has taken advantage of disclosure exemption in FRS102 1A section 33.1A and not disclosed transactions with 100% owned group companies.

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.