COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 10550497

Sanford Group Limited Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements 31 January 2018

Financial Statements

Period from 6 January 2017 to 31 January 2018

Contents	Pages
Balance sheet	1 to 2
Notes to the financial statements	3 to 7

Balance Sheet

31 January 2018

		31 Jan 18
	Note	£
Fixed assets		
Intangible assets	5	151,267
Tangible assets	6	120,341
		271,608
Current assets		
Stocks		12,445
Debtors	7	200,329
Cash at bank and in hand		33,366
		246,140
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	489,272
et current liabilities		243,132
otal assets less current liabilities		28,476
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9	45,066
Net liabilities		(16,590)
Capital and reserves		
Called up share capital		1
Profit and loss account		(16,591)
Shareholders deficit		(16,590)

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 profit and loss account has not been delivered.

For the period ending 31 January 2018 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 period 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 .

Balance Sheet (continued)

31 January 2018

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 5 October 2018, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr N Smith
Director
Director
Director

Company registration number: 10550497

Notes to the Financial Statements

Period from 6 January 2017 to 31 January 2018

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Unit 2 Kangley Bridge Centre, Kangley Bridge Road, SE26 5AQ, London.

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.

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. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions are initially recorded in the functional currency, by applying the spot exchange rate as at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate ruling at the reporting date, with any gains or losses being taken to the profit and loss account.

Goodwill

Goodwill arises on business acquisitions and represents the excess of the cost of the acquisition over the company's interest in the net amount of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquired business. Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. It is amortised on a straight-line basis over its useful life. Where a reliable estimate of the useful life of goodwill or intangible assets cannot be made, the life is presumed not to exceed ten years.

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:

Goodwill - 10% 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 and machinery - 20% straight line
Motor vehicles - 25% straight line
Computer equipment - 33% 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. 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 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 entity after deducting all of its financial 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 period amounted to 19.

5. Intangible assets

or mangaste assets		Goodwill £
Cost		
Additions		_
Acquisitions through business combinations		168,075
At 31 January 2018		168,075
Amortisation		
Charge for the period		16,808
At 31 January 2018		16,808
Carrying amount		********
At 31 January 2018		151,267
6. Tangible assets		·
	Plant and	Computer

	1 lant and		Computer	
	machinery	Motor vehicles	equipment	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
At 6 January 2017	_	_	_	_
Additions	125,057	34,397	296	159,750
Disposals	_	(7,600)	_	(7,600)
At 31 January 2018	125,057	26,797	296	152,150
Depreciation				
At 6 January 2017	_	_	_	_
Charge for the period	25,011	6,699	99	31,809
A421 I 2010	25.011			21.000
At 31 January 2018	25,011	6,699	99	31,809
Carrying amount				
At 31 January 2018	100,046	20,098	197	120,341

7. Debtors

	31 Jan 18
	£
Trade debtors	136,012
Other debtors	64,317
	200,329

8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	31 Jan 18
	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	50,159
Trade creditors	122,788
Social security and other taxes	15,729
Other creditors	300,596
	489,272
9. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	
	31 Jan 18
	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	45,066
10. Financial instruments at fair value	
	31 Jan 18
	£
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	366,481
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	534,338

11. Directors' advances, credits and guarantees

During the period the directors entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

		31 Jan 18	
		Advances/	
	Balance brought	(credits) to the	Balance
	forward	directors	outstanding
	£	£	£
Mr N Smith	_	(59,116)	(59,116)
Mr M Smith	_	(114,800)	(114,800)
Mr A Smith	_	(101,000)	(101,000)

	_	(274,916)	(274,916)
	••••		

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