KEIGHLEY TIMBER LIMITED Unaudited abridged financial statements 30 April 2017

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· 12/10/2017 COMPANIES HOUSE #308

M W DENTON

Chartered accountant 29 Devonshire Street Keighley West Yorkshire BD21 2BH

Abridged financial statements

Year ended 30 April 2017

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Officers and professional advisers

The board of directors T Alderson

C Alderson D Alderson

Registered office Goulbourne House

Goulbourne Street

Keighley West Yorkshire BD23 2UE

Accountants M W Denton

Chartered accountant 29 Devonshire Street

Keighley West Yorkshire BD21 2BH

Bankers National Westminster

Exchange Buildings

High Street Skipton

North Yorkshire BD23 IJA

Abridged statement of financial position

30 April 2017

		. 2017	2017	
	Note	£	£	2016 £
Fixed assets				
Tangible assets	4		14,612	20,928
Current assets				
Stocks		81,467		99,177
Debtors	5	269,471		238,581
Cash at bank and in hand		71,421		8,491
		422,359		346,249
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		(180,689)		(138,510)
Net current assets			241,670	207,739
Total assets less current liabilities			256,282	228,667
Provisions				
Taxation including deferred tax			(2,923)	(4,186)
Net assets			253,359	224,481

The abridged statement of financial position continues on the following page.

The notes on pages 7 to 9 form part of these abridged financial statements.

Abridged statement of financial position (continued)

30 April 2017

		2017		2016	
	Note	£	£	£	
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			2	2	
Profit and loss account			253,357	224,479	
Members funds			253,359	224,481	

These abridged 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 abridged income statement has not been delivered.

For the year ending 30 April 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 abridged 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 abridged financial statements.

These abridged financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 23 August 2017, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

D. Rider

D Alderson Director

Company registration number: 03504084

The notes on pages 7 to 9 form part of these abridged financial statements.

Accounting policies

Year ended 30 April 2017

Basis of preparation

The abridged 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 abridged 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 May 2015. Details of how FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 10.

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.

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.

Accounting policies (continued)

Year ended 30 April 2017

Operating leases

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

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

10% straight line

Motor vehicles

- 20% straight line

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.

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 abridged statement of financial position 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.

Accounting policies (continued)

Year ended 30 April 2017

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

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.

Notes to the abridged financial statements

Year ended 30 April 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 Goulbourne House, Goulbourne Street, Keighley, West Yorkshire, BD23 2UE.

2. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year, including the directors, amounted to 9 (2016: 9).

3. Profit before taxation

Profit before taxation is stated after charging:

	2017	2016
	£	£
Depreciation of tangible assets	6,316	6,313
-		

4. Tangible assets

_	£
Cost At 1 May 2016 and 30 April 2017	252,601
Depreciation At 1 May 2016 Charge for the year	231,673 6,316
At 30 April 2017	237,989
Carrying amount At 30 April 2017	14,612
At 30 April 2016	20,928

5. Debtors

Debtors include amounts of £197,929 (2016: £172,929) falling due after more than one year.

6. Operating leases

The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2017	2016
	£	£
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	47,528	47,528

Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)

Year ended 30 April 2017

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7. Directors' advances, credits and guarantees

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

		2017	
	Balance	Advances/	
	brought	(credits) to	Balance
	forward	the directors	outstanding
	£	£	£
T Alderson	19,029	20,840	39,869
C Alderson	_	5,000	5,000
D Alderson	_	5,000	5,000
	10.020	20.940	40.960
	19,029	30,840	49,869
	Balance brought forward	2016 Advances/ (credits) to the directors	Balance outstanding
	£	£	£
T Alderson	11,954	7,075	19,029
C Alderson		7,075	17,027
D Alle			_
D Alderson	_	_	_

8. Related party transactions

The company operates from land and buildings owned by its parent undertaking, Keighley Timber (Holdings) Limited.

During the year rent of £47,528 (2017 - £47,528) was paid to Keighley Timber (Holdings) Limited under a formal lease agreement on a normal commercial basis.

During the year a management charge of £25,000 (2017 - £25,000) was received from Keighley Timber (Holdings) Limited on a normal commercial basis.

Included in debtors amounts falling due after more than one year, is an amount of £197,929 (2016 - £172,929) due from Keighley Timber (Holdings) Limited, the parent undertaking. The amount has no fixed repayment date and bears no interest.

Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)

Year ended 30 April 2017

9. Controlling party

The ultimate parent undertaking is Keighley Timber (Holdings) Limited, a company registered in England and Wales and incorporated in Great Britain. T and B Alderson are directors and shareholders of Keighley Timber (Holdings) Limited. The company was under the control of T and B Alderson who were interested in 100% of the issued share capital of Keighley Timber (Holdings) Limited.

The financial statements of Keighley Timber (Holdings) Limited are available to the public and may be obtained from the Registrar of Companies, Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ.

10. Transition to FRS 102

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

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