Company Registration No. 07052225 (England and Wales)
Company Registration No. 07032223 (England and Wales)
KEVIN WALKER ON SITE PLANT SERVICES LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors K Walker

W Walker

Company number 07052225

Registered office The Workshop

Beech Tree Farm Back Lane Rainton Thirsk YO7 3QB

Accountants Kenneth Easby Limited

Trinity House Thurston Road Northallerton North Yorkshire DL6 2NA

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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

		201	7	2016	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Goodwill	3		120,000		180,000
Tangible assets	4		58,101		68,160
			178,101		248,160
Current assets					
Stocks		328,069		252,215	
Debtors	5	333,398		171,325	
Cash at bank and in hand		145,279		230,079	
		806,746		653,619	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(245,689)		(234,952)	
Net current assets			561,057		418,667
Total assets less current liabilities			739,158		666,827
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		-		(5,500
Provisions for liabilities			(11,639)		(14,550
Net assets			727,519		646,777
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		200		200
Capital redemption reserve	-		1,020		1,020
Profit and loss reserves			726,299		645,557
Total equity			727,519		646,777
•					

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 March 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 24 August 2017 and are signed on its behalf by:

K Walker W Walker Director Director

Company Registration No. 07052225

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Kevin Walker On Site Plant Services Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is The Workshop, Beech Tree Farm, Back Lane, Rainton, Thirsk, YO7 3QB.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest \pounds .

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

1.3 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Acquired goodwill is written off in equal annual installments over its estimated useful economic life of 5 years.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Plant and machinery 15% reducing balance
Fixtures, fittings & equipment 20% reducing balance
Motor vehicles 15% reducing balance

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

1.6 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of replacement cost and cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.8 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Classification of financial liabilities

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.9 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.10 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred taxation is provided in full in respect of taxation deferred by timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes. The deferred tax balance has not been discounted.

1.11 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

1.12 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.13 Leases

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

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.14 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 7 (2016 - 6).

3 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill
	£
Cost	
At 1 April 2016 and 31 March 2017	300,000
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 April 2016	120,000
Amortisation charged for the year	60,000
Amortisation charged for the year	
At 31 March 2017	180,000
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2017	120,000
	
At 31 March 2016	180,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

4	Tangible fixed assets		Plant and machinery etc	
	Cost		£	
	At 1 April 2016		103,495	
	Additions		472	
	At 31 March 2017		103,967	
	Depreciation and impairment			
	At 1 April 2016		35,335	
	Depreciation charged in the year		10,531	
	At 31 March 2017		45,866	
	Carrying amount			
	At 31 March 2017		58,101	
	At 31 March 2016		68,160	
5	Debtors			
	Amounts falling due within one year:	2017 £	2016 £	
	Trade debtors	208,584	170,584	
	Other debtors	124,814	741	
		333,398	171,325	
6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			
		2017	2016	
		£	£	
	Bank loans and overdrafts	1,091	-	
	Trade creditors	89,427	77,131	
	Corporation tax	38,676	33,749	
	Other taxation and social security	107,860	84,878	
	Other creditors	8,635	39,194	
		245,689	234,952	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

7	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year			
	·	2017	2016	
		£	£	
	Other creditors	-	5,500	
			_	
8	Called up share capital			
		2017	2016	
		£	£	
	Ordinary share capital			
	Issued and fully paid			
	100 Ordinary 'A' shares of £1 each	100	100	
	100 Ordinary 'B' shares of £1 each	100	100	
		200	200	

9 Directors' transactions

Dividends totalling £66,000 (2016 - £61,500) were paid in the year in respect of shares held by the company's directors.

Loans to directors

A director had a loan from the company during the year. Advances in the year amounted to £206,965 with amounts repaid totalling £66,000. The maximum amount outstanding during the year was £124,161, the loan was £124,161 (2016 - £16,804 creditor) at the end of the year and is repayable on demand.

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.