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Company Registration No. 05777601 (England and Wales)					
FAIRWEATHER & SONS LIMITED					
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS					
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017					
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR					

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 JUNE 2017

	Notes	2017		2016	
		£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Investments	2		917,322		963,472
Current assets					
Debtors	3	100,270		-	
Cash at bank and in hand		63,066		324,670	
		163,336		324,670	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	4	(415,136)		(708,692)	
Net current liabilities			(251,800)		(384,022)
Total assets less current liabilities			665,522		579,450
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	5		20,000		20,000
Profit and loss reserves			645,522		559,450
Total equity			665,522		579,450

The director 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 30 June 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

The director acknowledges his 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.

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 30 November 2017

Mr C P Fairweather

Director

Company Registration No. 05777601

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Fairweather & Sons Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Craven House, 16 Northumberland Avenue, London, United Kingdom, WC2N 5AP.

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 amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Fixed asset investments

Fixed asset investments are stated at cost less provision for diminution in value.

1.3 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand 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.

1.4 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 30 JUNE 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.

1.5 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.

1.6 Group accounts

The financial statements present information about the company as an individual undertaking and not about its group. The company and its subsidiary undertaking comprise a small-sized group. The company has therefore taken advantage of the exemptions provided by section 399 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare group accounts.

2 Fixed asset investments

	2017	2016
	£	£
Investments	917,322	963,472

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

Othor	Sharaa in graup	Movements in fixed asset investments	
investments	undertakings		
her than loans			
	participating interests		
£	3		
		Cost or valuation	
65,000	898,472	At 1 July 2016 & 30 June 2017	
		Impairment	
-	-	At 1 July 2016	
46,150	<u> </u>	Impairment losses	
46,150	-	At 30 June 2017	
		Carrying amount	
18,850	898,472	At 30 June 2017	
65,000	898,472	At 30 June 2016	
		Debtors	3
2017 £		Amounts falling due within one year:	
100,270		Other debtors	
		Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	4
2017 £			
415.136		Other creditors	
		Called up share capital	5
		Ordinary share capital	
20,000		20,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	
20,000			
	\$ 65,000 46,150 46,150 18,850 65,000 2017 \$ 100,270 2017 \$ 415,136 20,000	undertakings investments another than loans participating interests £ £ 898,472 65,000 - 46,150 - 46,150 898,472 18,850 898,472 65,000 2017 £ 100,270 2017 £ 415,136	Undertakings Investments and other than loans participating interests

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

6 Related party transactions

The company was under the control of a director, Mr C P Fairweather and members of his close family throughout the current and previous year.

At the balance sheet date, the company owed £211,879 (2016: £321,634) to a corporate shareholder, Lyndhurst Estates Limited, a company under the control of Mr C P Fairweather and members of his close family. Loans of £199,152 (2016: £384,105) were owed to other shareholders of the company.

