COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 06150986

CLADDING MAINTENANCE & SOLUTIONS LIMITED

FILLETED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

31 March 2018

CLADDING MAINTENANCE & SOLUTIONS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

31 March 2018

	Note	2018 £	£	2017 £
Fixed assets				
Tangible assets	5		35,054	35,229
Current assets				
Stocks		19,195		–
Debtors	6	192,187		211,851
Cash at bank and in hand		172,043		300,924
		383,425		512,775
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	140,881		269,080
Net current assets			242,544	243,695
Total assets less current liabilities			277,598	278,924
Provisions				
Taxation including deferred tax			7,011	7,046
Net assets			270,587	271,878

CLADDING MAINTENANCE & SOLUTIONS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION *(continued)*

31 March 2018

		2018		2017
	Note	**£**	**£**	£
Capital and reserves				
Called up share capital	**8**		**10**	2
Profit and loss account			**270,577**	271,876
			---------	---------
Shareholders funds			**270,587**	271,878
			---------	---------

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 statement of comprehensive income has not been delivered.

For the year ending 31 March 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 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 financial statements .

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 14 September 2018 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr P D Abel	Mr J J Percival
Director	Director

Company registration number: 06150986

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England & Wales. The address of the registered office is The Old Mill, Blisworth Hill Farm, Stoke Road, Blisworth, Northampton, NN7 3DB.

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.

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.

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	-	25% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	-	25% reducing balance
Office equipment	-	25% 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.

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 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.

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. Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability. Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity.

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 year amounted to 3 (2017: 2).

5. Tangible assets

	Plant and machinery	Motor vehicles	Equipment	**Total**
	£	£	£	**£**
Cost				
At 1 April 2017	8,055	45,835	–	**53,890**
Additions	308	–	9,329	**9,637**
At 31 March 2018	8,363	45,835	9,329	**63,527**
Depreciation				
At 1 April 2017	6,486	12,175	–	**18,661**
Charge for the year	401	8,414	997	**9,812**
At 31 March 2018	6,887	20,589	997	**28,473**
Carrying amount				
At 31 March 2018	1,476	25,246	8,332	**35,054**
At 31 March 2017	1,569	33,660	–	35,229

6. Debtors

	2018	2017
	£	£
Trade debtors	**175,631**	194,497
Other debtors	**16,556**	17,354
	192,187	211,851

7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018	2017
	£	£
Trade creditors	**43,725**	176,755
Accruals and deferred income	**2,844**	6,210
Corporation tax	**49,124**	45,290
Social security and other taxes	**19,369**	34,260
Director loan accounts	**14,945**	–
Other creditors	**10,874**	6,565
	140,881	269,080

8. Called up share capital
Issued, called up and fully paid

	2018		2017	
	No.	**£**	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £– (2017 - £1) each	**–**	**–**	2	2
Ordinary A shares of £ 0.01 each	**670**	**7**	–	–
Ordinary B shares of £ 0.01 each	**330**	**3**	–	–
	1,000	**10**	2	2

9. Directors' advances, credits and guarantees

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

2018

	Balance brought forward	Advances/ (credits) to the directors	Amounts repaid	**Balance outstanding**
	£	£	£	**£**
Mr P D Abel	6,850	–	(6,850)	**–**
Mr J J Percival	10,083	–	(10,083)	**–**
	16,933	–	(16,933)	**–**

2017

	Balance brought forward	Advances/ (credits) to the directors	Amounts repaid	Balance outstanding
	£	£	£	£
Mr P D Abel	5,601	105,500	(104,251)	6,850
Mr J J Percival	18,268	121,080	(129,265)	10,083
	23,869	226,580	(233,516)	16,933

Interest of 2.5% was charged by the company on overdrawn amounts.