Registration number: 05404321

Joe Winter Building Services Limited

Annual Report and Unaudited Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31 March 2017

Atkinson Saul Fairholm Limited
Chartered Accountants
21A Newland
Lincoln
LN1 1XP

Joe Winter Building Services Limited

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Joe Winter Building Services Limited

Company Information

Directors	G N Winter P A Winter
Company secretary	P A Winter
Registered office	6 Beck Lane South Hykeham Lincoln LN6 9PQ
Bankers	Yorkshire Bank 8 Guildhall Street Lincoln LN1 1TT
Accountants	Atkinson Saul Fairholm Limited Chartered Accountants 21A Newland Lincoln LN1 1XP

Joe Winter Building Services Limited

(Registration number: 05404321)
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	967	1,258
Current assets			
Stocks	5	8,100	46,550
Debtors	6	86,388	87,533
Cash at bank and in hand		23,143	32,036
		117,631	166,119
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	7	(55,037)	(76,725)
Net current assets		62,594	89,394
Total assets less current liabilities		63,561	90,652
Provisions for liabilities		(184)	(252)
Net assets		63,377	90,400
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		63,277	90,300
Total equity		63,377	90,400

For the financial year ending 31 March 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 accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

These financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and the option not to file the Directors' Report and Profit and Loss Account has been taken.

Joe Winter Building Services Limited

(Registration number: 05404321)
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2017

Approved and authorised by the Board on 18 December 2017 and signed on its behalf by:

.....

G N Winter

Director

.....

P A Winter

Company secretary and director

The notes on pages 4 to 8 form an integral part of these financial statements.

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital incorporated in England and Wales.

The address of its registered office is:
6 Beck Lane
South Hykeham
Lincoln
LN6 9PQ

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board on 18 December 2017.

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

These financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017 are the first financial statements that comply with FRS 102. The date of transition is 1 April 2015. The transition to FRS 102 has resulted in a small number of changes in accounting policies to those used previously.
The nature of these changes and their impact on opening equity and profit for the comparative period are explained in the notes disclosed below.

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except that as disclosed in the accounting policies certain items are shown at fair value.

Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts.
The company recognises revenue when:
The amount of revenue can be reliably measured;
it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity;
and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities.

Tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates taxable income.

Deferred income tax is recognised on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements and on unused tax losses or tax credits in the company. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.
The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and a valuation allowance is set up against deferred tax assets so that the net carrying amount equals the highest amount that is more likely than not to be recovered based on current or future taxable profit.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the statement of financial position at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.
The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset class	Depreciation method and rate
Motor vehicles	25% reducing balance
Office equipment	15% reducing balance

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business.
Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method.
The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stocks are impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell; the impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Trade creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.
Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

Dividends

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the reporting period in which the dividends are declared.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities. Where shares are issued, any component that creates a financial liability of the company is presented as a liability in the balance sheet. The corresponding dividends relating to the liability are charged as interest expense in the profit and loss account.

3 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors with contracts of employment) during the year was 0 (2016 - 0).

4 Tangible assets

	Furniture, fittings and equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 April 2016	467	6,000	6,467
At 31 March 2017	467	6,000	6,467
Depreciation			
At 1 April 2016	232	4,977	5,209
Charge for the year	35	256	291
At 31 March 2017	267	5,233	5,500
Carrying amount			
At 31 March 2017	200	767	967
At 31 March 2016	235	1,023	1,258

5 Stocks

	2017 £	2016 £
Work in progress	8,100	46,550

6 Debtors

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Trade debtors		29,190	75,994
Amounts owed by group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest	9	46,535	-
Other debtors		10,663	11,539
Total current trade and other debtors		86,388	87,533

7 Creditors

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Due within one year			
Trade creditors		35,526	46,889
Amounts owed to group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest	9	-	2,573
Taxation and social security		18,903	17,892
Other creditors		608	9,371
		55,037	76,725

8 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingencies

The total amount of financial commitments not included in the balance sheet is £30,290 (2016 - £4,981). This represents the total minimum future payments under operating leases.

9 Related party transactions

Summary of transactions with parent

A loan account exists between the company and its parent. At the balance sheet date the amount owed by Joe Winter Holdings Limited was £46,535 (2016 - £2,573 owed to Joe Winter Holdings Limited).

10 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

The company's immediate parent is Joe Winter Holdings Limited, incorporated in England and Wales, whose registered office address is 6 Beck Lane, South Hykeham, Lincoln LN6 9PQ.
The ultimate controlling party is G N Winter & P A Winter.

11 Transition to FRS 102

This is the first year that the company has presented its financial statements under Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) issued by the Financial Reporting Council. The financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2016 were prepared under previous UK GAAP. The transition date to FRS 102 is 1 April 2015.
No transitional adjustments to prior year figures are required.

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.