St Georges Pest Control Limited

Registered number: 06453039

Balance Sheet

as at 31 December 2016

	Notes		2016		2015
			£		£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	2		125,582		135,210
Investments	3		18,440		18,440
			144,022		153,650
Current assets					
Stocks		6,425		5,920	
Debtors	4	66,520		62,076	
Cash at bank and in hand		108,203		68,530	
		181,148		136,526	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(88,454)		(71,986)	
Net current assets			92,694		64,540
Total assets less current liabilities			236,716		218,190
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		(24,377)		(30,818)
Provisions for liabilities			(7,040)		(8,964)
Net assets			205,299		178,408
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			150		150
Share premium			17,166		17,166
Profit and loss account			187,983		161,092
Shareholder's funds			205,299		178,408

The director is satisfied that the company is entitled to exemption from the requirement to obtain an audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

The member has not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Act.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions applicable to

companies subject to the small companies regime. The profit and loss account has not been delivered to the Registrar of Companies.

George Ketley
Director
Approved by the board on 13 April 2017

St Georges Pest Control Limited

Notes to the Accounts

for the year ended 31 December 2016

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and from the rendering of services. Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have transferred to the buyer. Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs.

Intangible fixed assets

Intangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative amortisation and any accumulative impairment losses.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative depreciation and any accumulative impairment losses. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Freehold buildings	over 50 years
Leasehold land and buildings	over the lease term
Plant and machinery	over 5 years
Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment	over 4 years

Investments

Investments in unquoted equity instruments are measured at fair value. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss. Fair value is estimated by using a valuation technique.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first in first out method. The carrying amount of stock sold is recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised.

Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price), less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts. Loans and other financial assets are initially recognised at transaction price including any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price). Loans and other financial liabilities are initially recognised at transaction price net of any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method.

Taxation

A current tax liability is recognised for the tax payable on the taxable profit of the current and past periods. A current tax asset is recognised in respect of a tax loss that can be carried back to recover tax paid in a previous period. Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between the recognition of income and expenses in the financial statements and their inclusion in tax assessments. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only 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 and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference, except for revalued land and investment property where the tax rate that applies to the sale of the asset is used. Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Provisions

Provisions (ie liabilities of uncertain timing or amount) are recognised when there is an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that economic benefit will be transferred to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Leased assets

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. All other leases are classified as operating leases. The rights of use and obligations under finance leases are initially recognised as assets and liabilities at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased assets or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction in the outstanding liability using the effective interest rate method. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Leased assets are depreciated in accordance with the company's policy for tangible fixed assets. If there is no reasonable certainty that ownership will be obtained at the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the lower of the lease term and its useful life. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Pensions

Contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed in the period to which they relate.

2 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
At 1 January 2016	104,550	22,813	88,164	215,527
Additions	-	1,277	12,595	13,872
Disposals	-	-	(4,028)	(4,028)
At 31 December 2016	104,550	24,090	96,731	225,371

Depreciation				
At 1 January 2016	10,455	15,492	54,370	80,317
Charge for the year	2,091	2,029	18,943	23,063
On disposals	-	-	(3,591)	(3,591)
At 31 December 2016	12,546	17,521	69,722	99,789
Net book value				
At 31 December 2016	92,004	6,569	27,009	125,582
At 31 December 2015	94,095	7,321	33,794	135,210

3 Investments

	Other investments £
Cost	
At 1 January 2016	18,440
At 31 December 2016	18,440

4 Debtors

	2016 £	2015 £
Trade debtors	63,251	59,331
Other debtors	3,269	2,745
	66,520	62,076

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2016 £	2015 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	5,113	4,313
Trade creditors	3,531	2,507
Corporation tax	20,416	11,111
Other taxes and social security costs	35,368	31,469
Other creditors	24,026	22,586
	88,454	71,986

6 Creditors: amounts falling due after one year

	2016 £	2015 £
Bank loans	24,377	30,818

7 Controlling party

During the year, the company was under the control of its director by virtue of his shareholding.

8 Other information

St Georges Pest Control Limited is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England. Its registered office is:

Unit 24 East Hanningfield Industrial Estate

Old Church Road

East Hanningfield

Essex

CM3 8AB

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