

Company Registration No. 06473708 (England and Wales)

AAW MECHANICAL PIPEWORK SERVICES LIMITED

Unaudited Financial Statements

For The Year Ended 31 January 2019

Pages For Filing With Registrar

AAW MECHANICAL PIPEWORK SERVICES LIMITED

Company Information

Directors	A.A. Walker L.P. Walker A. Walker D. Walker
Secretary	L.P. Walker
Company Number	06473708
Registered Office	Unit 5 Wych Elm, Hamstel Road, Harlow, Essex, CM20 1QP.
Accountants	Nicholas Hall, 7 Johnston Road, Woodford Green, Essex, IG8 0XA.

AAW MECHANICAL PIPEWORK SERVICES LIMITED

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AAW MECHANICAL PIPEWORK SERVICES LIMITED

Accountants' Report To The Board Of Directors On The Preparation Of The Unaudited Statutory Financial Statements Of Aaw Mechanical Pipework Services Limited For The Year Ended 31 January 2019

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of AAW Mechanical Pipework Services Limited for the year ended 31 January 2019 which comprise, the balance sheet and the related notes from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

This report is made solely to the Board of Directors of AAW Mechanical Pipework Services Limited, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of AAW Mechanical Pipework Services Limited and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the Board of Directors of AAW Mechanical Pipework Services Limited, as a body, in this report in accordance with technical guidelines. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than AAW Mechanical Pipework Services Limited and its Board of Directors as a body, for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that AAW Mechanical Pipework Services Limited has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of AAW Mechanical Pipework Services Limited. You consider that AAW Mechanical Pipework Services Limited is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of AAW Mechanical Pipework Services Limited. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.

Nicholas Hall

Nicholas Hall

7 Johnston Road,
Woodford Green,
Essex,
IG8 0XA.

30 October 2019

AAW MECHANICAL PIPEWORK SERVICES LIMITED

Balance Sheet

As At 31 January 2019

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
Fixed Assets					
Intangible Assets	3		22,000		27,500
Tangible Assets	4		13,107		5,835
Current Assets					
Stocks		65,508		66,237	
Debtors	5	277,926		228,348	
Cash At Bank And In Hand		77,814		73,174	
		<u>421,248</u>		<u>367,759</u>	
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year	6	<u>(302,488)</u>		<u>(269,945)</u>	
Net Current Assets			118,760		97,814
Total Assets Less Current Liabilities			<u>153,867</u>		<u>131,149</u>
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due After More Than One Year	7		(4,353)		-
Provisions For Liabilities			<u>(2,490)</u>		<u>(1,108)</u>
Net Assets			<u>147,024</u>		<u>130,041</u>
Capital And Reserves					
Called Up Share Capital	9		1,000		1,000
Profit And Loss Reserves			146,024		129,041
Total Equity			<u>147,024</u>		<u>130,041</u>

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006 all of the members of the company have consented to the preparation of abridged financial statements pursuant to paragraph 1A of Schedule 1 to the Small Companies and Groups (Accounts and Directors' Report) Regulations (S.I. 2008/409)(b).

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

AAW MECHANICAL PIPEWORK SERVICES LIMITED

Balance Sheet (Continued)

As At 31 January 2019

For the financial year ended 31 January 2019 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 Companies Act 2006 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 by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 30 October 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

A.A. Walker

A.A. Walker

Director

Company Registration No. 06473708

AAW MECHANICAL PIPEWORK SERVICES LIMITED

Notes To The Financial Statements

For The Year Ended 31 January 2019

1 Accounting Policies

Company Information

AAW Mechanical Pipework Services Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Unit 5 Wych Elm, Hamstel Road, Harlow, Essex, CM20 1QP

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, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for 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 contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

1.3 Intangible Fixed Assets - Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of unincorporated businesses over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is considered to have a finite useful life and is amortised on a systematic basis over its expected life, which is 10 years.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating units expected to benefit from the acquisition. Cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment at least annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

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	- 15% Reducing Balance Method
Computer Equipment	- 15% Reducing Balance Method
Motor Vehicles	- 25% Reducing Balance Method

AAW MECHANICAL PIPEWORK SERVICES LIMITED

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

For The Year Ended 31 January 2019

1 Accounting Policies

(Continued)

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.

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.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

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.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.7 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.

AAW MECHANICAL PIPEWORK SERVICES LIMITED

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

For The Year Ended 31 January 2019

1 Accounting Policies

(Continued)

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.

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 transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.10 Derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to fair value at each reporting end date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset, whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability.

1.11 Taxation

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

AAW MECHANICAL PIPEWORK SERVICES LIMITED

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

For The Year Ended 31 January 2019

1 Accounting Policies

(Continued)

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 tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.12 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.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

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 profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 4 (2018 - 4).

AAW MECHANICAL PIPEWORK SERVICES LIMITED

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

For The Year Ended 31 January 2019

3 Intangible Fixed Assets

	Total £
Cost	
At 1 February 2018 And 31 January 2019	55,000
Amortisation And Impairment	
At 1 February 2018	27,500
Amortisation Charged For The Year	5,500
At 31 January 2019	33,000
Carrying Amount	
At 31 January 2019	22,000
At 31 January 2018	27,500

4 Tangible Fixed Assets

	Plant £	Computer equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 February 2018	4,453	1,157	8,225	13,835
Additions	-	542	10,595	11,137
At 31 January 2019	4,453	1,699	18,820	24,972
Depreciation And Impairment				
At 1 February 2018	1,932	446	5,622	8,000
Depreciation Charged In The Year	378	188	3,299	3,865
At 31 January 2019	2,310	634	8,921	11,865
Carrying Amount				
At 31 January 2019	2,143	1,065	9,899	13,107
At 31 January 2018	2,521	711	2,603	5,835

5 Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Amounts Falling Due Within One Year:		
Trade Debtors	201,177	151,356
Other Debtors	76,749	76,992
	277,926	228,348

AAW MECHANICAL PIPEWORK SERVICES LIMITED

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

For The Year Ended 31 January 2019

6 Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade Creditors	123,913	30,230
Taxation And Social Security	143,632	102,043
Other Creditors	34,943	137,672
	<u>302,488</u>	<u>269,945</u>

7 Creditors: Amounts Falling Due After More Than One Year

	2019 £	2018 £
Other Creditors	4,353	-
	<u>4,353</u>	<u>-</u>

8 Finance Lease Obligations

	2019 £	2018 £
Future Minimum Lease Payments Due Under Finance Leases:		
Within One Year	2,181	-
In Two To Five Years	4,353	-
	<u>6,534</u>	<u>-</u>

Finance lease payments represent rentals payable by the company for certain items of plant and machinery. Leases include purchase options at the end of the lease period, and no restrictions are placed on the use of the assets. The average lease term is 4 years. All leases are on a fixed repayment basis and no arrangements have been entered into for contingent rental payments.

9 Called Up Share Capital

	2019 £	2018 £
Ordinary Share Capital		
Issued And Fully Paid		
1,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each	1,000	1,000
	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>

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.