

Company registration number: 07124694

L and M Carpentry Limited

Unaudited financial statements

31 March 2017

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L and M Carpentry Limited

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L and M Carpentry Limited
Statement of financial position
31 March 2017

	Note	2017 £	£	2016 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	6	15,587		2,442	
			15,587		2,442
Current assets					
Stocks		144,337		86,075	
Debtors	7	436,591		141,865	
Cash at bank and in hand		83,840		27,318	
		664,768		255,258	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(358,216)		(154,701)	
Net current assets			306,552		100,557
Total assets less current liabilities			322,139		102,999
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9		(49,695)		(64,000)
Provisions for liabilities			(3,117)		(488)
Net assets			269,327		38,511
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			4		4
Profit and loss account	10		269,323		38,507
Shareholders funds			269,327		38,511

For the 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 shareholders 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.

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

L and M Carpentry Limited

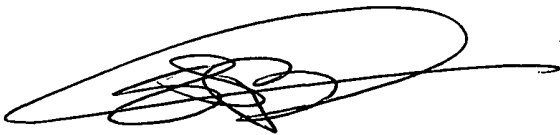
Statement of financial position (continued)

31 March 2017

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 income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 11 July 2017, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'S J Bunt', with a large, sweeping flourish extending to the right.

S J Bunt
Director

Company registration number: 07124694

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

L and M Carpentry Limited

Notes to the financial statements Year ended 31 March 2017

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Buckingham House, Myrtle Lane, Billingshurst, West Sussex, RH14 9SG.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the provisions of FRS 102, Section 1A, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and 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.

Transition to FRS 102

The entity transitioned from previous UK GAAP to FRS 102 as at 1 April 2015. Details of how FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 13.

Turnover

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.

Revenue from the rendering of services is measured by reference to the stage of completion of the service transaction at the end of the reporting period provided that the outcome can be reliably estimated. When the outcome cannot be reliably estimated, revenue is recognised only to the extent that expenses recognised are recoverable.

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, 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.

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Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 March 2017

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are 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.

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:

Fittings fixtures and equipment	- 25%	straight line
Motor vehicles	- 20%	reducing balance

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Impairment

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.

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 are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

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 stocks to their 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 in finance costs in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

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Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 March 2017

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 in finance costs in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year, including the directors was 3 (2016: 3).

5. Profit before taxation

Profit before taxation is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2017	2016
	£	£
Depreciation of tangible assets	4,628	1,211

6. Tangible assets

	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 April 2016	3,788	-	3,788
Additions	2,524	15,249	17,773
At 31 March 2017	6,312	15,249	21,561
Depreciation			
At 1 April 2016	1,346	-	1,346
Charge for the year	1,578	3,050	4,628
At 31 March 2017	2,924	3,050	5,974
Carrying amount			
At 31 March 2017	3,388	12,199	15,587
At 31 March 2016	2,442	-	2,442

L and M Carpentry Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
Year ended 31 March 2017

7. Debtors

	2017	2016
	£	£
Trade debtors	257,514	51,426
Other debtors	179,077	90,439
	<u>436,591</u>	<u>141,865</u>

8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Other loans	17,700	19,200
Trade creditors	159,053	81,602
Corporation tax	126,181	37,137
Social security and other taxes	6,347	-
Other creditors	48,935	16,762
	<u>358,216</u>	<u>154,701</u>

9. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Other loans	49,695	64,000
	<u>49,695</u>	<u>64,000</u>

10. Reserves

Profit and loss account:
This reserve records retained earnings and accumulated losses.

11. Operating leases

The company as lessee

The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2017	2016
	£	£
Not later than 1 year	874	-
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	<u>-</u>	<u>3,494</u>

L and M Carpentry Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
Year ended 31 March 2017

12. Related party transactions

S J Bunt and S P Lyons have both provided personal guarantees in respect of borrowings by the company. The total borrowings by the company at 31 March 2017 to which these guarantees relate amount to £67,395 (2016 - £83,200).

13. Transition to FRS 102

These are the first financial statements that comply with FRS 102. The company transitioned to FRS 102 on 1 April 2015.

Reconciliation of equity

No transitional adjustments were required.

Reconciliation of profit or loss for the year

No transitional adjustments were required.