Wimborne Windows Limited

Filleted Accounts

31 October 2017

Wimborne Windows Limited

Registered number: 03194102

Balance Sheet

as at 31 October 2017

	Notes		2017		2016
			£		£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	2		2,132		2,843
Current assets					
Stocks		1,278		1,278	
Debtors	3	23,866		24,546	
Cash at bank and in hand	3	1,355		5,344	
Cash at bank and in hand					
		26,499		31,168	
Creditors: amounts falling					
due within one year	4	(35,859)		(26,237)	
-		, ,		, ,	
Net current					
(liabilities)/assets			(9,360)		4,931
T (1		_		_	
Total assets less current liabilities			(7,228)		7,774
magnities.			(7,220)		,,,,,
Creditors: amounts falling					
due after more than one					
year	5		(19,488)		(27,840)
NC 4 14 1 41545		_	(07.717)	_	(20.066)
Net liabilities		=	(26,716)	=	(20,066)
Capital and reserves			100		100
Called up share capital			102		102
Profit and loss account			(26,818)		(20,168)
Shareholders' funds		-	(26,716)	-	(20,066)
Shareholders lunus		=	(20,710)	=	(20,000)

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

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

The directors acknowledge their 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 and delivered 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.

Mr A Hunt

Director

Approved by the board on 31 August 2018

Wimborne Windows Limited Notes to the Accounts for the year ended 31 October 2017

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 (as applied to small entities by section 1A of the standard).

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.

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:

Plant and machinery 25% reducing balance
Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment 25% reducing balance
Motor vehicles 25% reducing balance

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.

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.

2 Tangible fixed assets

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		Plant and machinery etc	Motor vehicles	Total
		£	£	£
	Cost			
	At 1 November 2016	29,164	8,340	37,504
	At 31 October 2017	29,164	8,340	37,504
	Depreciation			
	At 1 November 2016	28,344	6,317	34,661
	Charge for the year	205	506	711
	At 31 October 2017	28,549	6,823	35,372
	Net book value			
	At 31 October 2017	615	1,517	2,132
	At 31 October 2016	820	2,023	2,843
}	Debtors		2017	2016
			£	£
	Trade debtors		1,052	1,242
	Directors' loan account		13,420	13,910
	Other debtors		9,394	9,394
		•	23,866	24,546
		:		

4	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2017	2016
		£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	6,960	6,960
	Trade creditors	8,311	3,088
	Taxation and social security costs	16,969	11,934
	Other creditors	3,619	4,255
		35,859	26,237
5	Creditors: amounts falling due after one year	2017	2016
		£	£
	Bank loans	19,488	27,840

6 Loans to directors

Description and conditions	B/fwd	Paid	Repaid	C/fwd
	£	£	£	£
Mr A Hunt				
Loan account	13,910	-	(490)	13,420
	13,910		(490)	13,420

During the year the company charged interest of £404 (2016 £534) on this loan.

7 Controlling party

Mr A Hunt is considered to be the controlling party by virtue of his 95% interest in the issued Ordinary A voting share capital of the company.

8 Other information

Wimborne Windows Limited is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England. Its registered office is:

Ebenezer House

5A Poole Road

Bournemouth

Dorset

BH2 5QJ

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