COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 04840101

Poole Builders Limited Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements 31 July 2017

Financial Statements

Year ended 31 July 2017

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Chartered Certified Accountants Report to the Board of Directors on the Preparation of the Unaudited Statutory Financial Statements of Poole Builders Limited

Year ended 31 July 2017

As described on the statement of financial position, the directors of the company are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements for the year ended 31 July 2017, which comprise the statement of financial position and the related notes. You consider that the company is exempt from an audit under the Companies Act 2006. In accordance with your instructions we have compiled these financial statements in order to assist you to fulfil your statutory responsibilities, from the accounting records and from information and explanations supplied to us.

JACKSONS Chartered Certified Accountants
Ash Tree Court Mellors Way Nottingham Business Park Nottingham NG8 6PY

24 April 2018

Statement of Financial Position

31 July 2017

		2017		
	Note	£	£	£
Fixed assets				
Tangible assets	4		_	941
Current assets				
Debtors	5	700,922		749,579
Cash at bank and in hand		1,265		1,324
		702,187		750,903
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	641,981		688,431
Net current assets			60,206	62,472
Total assets less current liabilities			60,206	63,413
Net assets			60,206	63,413
Capital and reserves			•••••	********
Called up share capital			99	99
Profit and loss account			60,107	63,314
Shareholders funds			60,206	63,413

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.

For the year ending 31 July 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 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 .

Statement of Financial Position (continued)

31 July 2017

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 24 April 2018, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr J Poole

Director

Company registration number: 04840101

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 July 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 H1 Ash Tree Court, Mellors Way, Nottingham Business Park, Nottingham, NG8 6PY.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the 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 August 2015. Details of how FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 8.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and 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. An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

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:

Motor vehicles - 25% reducing balance

Impairment of fixed assets

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. For the purposes of impairment testing, 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 largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

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. Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment. Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately. For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics. Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

4. Tangible assets

	Motor	
	vehicles	Total
	£	£
Cost		
At 1 August 2016	16,692	16,692
Disposals	(16,692)	(16,692)
At 31 July 2017		_
Depreciation		
At 1 August 2016	15,751	15,751
Disposals	(15,751)	(15,751)
At 31 July 2017		_
Carrying amount		
At 31 July 2017	_	_
At 31 July 2016	 941	941
5. Debtors		
	2017	2016
	£	£
Other debtors	700,922 	749,579
6. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		*********
	2017	2016
	£	£
Corporation tax	-	45,340
Other creditors	641,981	643,091
	641,981	688,431

7. Directors' advances, credits and guarantees

During the year the directors entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

		2017	
	Balance brought forward	Advances/ (credits) to the directors	Balance outstanding
	£	£	£
Miss C Poole	(18)	_	(18)
Mrs S M Poole	(4,406)	_	(4,406)
Mr J Poole	(22,439)	200	(22,239)
	(26,863)	200	(26,663)
		2016	
		Advances/	
	Balance	(credits) to the	Balance
	brought forward	directors	outstanding
	£	£	£
Miss C Poole	(18)	_	(18)
Mrs S M Poole	(4,406)	_	(4,406)
Mr J Poole	(22,439)	_	(22,439)
	(26,863)	_	(26,863)

8. Transition to FRS 102

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

No transitional adjustments were required in equity or profit or loss for the year.

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.