Company Registration No. 06833953 (England and Wales)	
ACCESS SERVICE & MAINTENANCE LIMITED  ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017	

## **COMPANY INFORMATION**

**Directors** G Valentine

Mrs C Valentine

Secretary Mrs C Valentine

Company number 06833953

Registered office 2 Chilton Ridge

Hatch Warren Basingstoke Hampshire

Accountants Cryer Sandham Limited

Chartered Accountants and Taxation Consultants

55 Russell Street

Reading RG1 7XG

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#### **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017.

#### **Principal activities**

The principal activity of the company was that of installation and maintenance of access equipment.

#### **Directors**

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

G Valentine

Mrs C Valentine

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

On behalf of the board

Mrs C Valentine **Director**27 October 2017

# ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS ON THE PREPARATION OF THE UNAUDITED STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ACCESS SERVICE & MAINTENANCE LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of Access Service & Maintenance Limited for the year ended 31 March 2017 set out on pages 3 to 12 from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

As a practising member firm of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW), we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at <a href="http://www.icaew.com/en/members/regulations-standards-and-quidance">http://www.icaew.com/en/members/regulations-standards-and-quidance</a>.

This report is made solely to the Board of Directors of Access Service & Maintenance Limited, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of Access Service & Maintenance Limited and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the Board of Directors of Access Service & Maintenance Limited, as a body, in this report in accordance with ICAEW Technical Release 07/16 AAF. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than Access Service & Maintenance Limited and its Board of Directors as a body, for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that Access Service & Maintenance 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 Access Service & Maintenance Limited. You consider that Access Service & Maintenance 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 Access Service & Maintenance 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.

#### Cryer Sandham Limited

27 October 2017

Chartered Accountants and Taxation Consultants 55 Russell Street Reading RG1 7XG

## **INCOME STATEMENT**

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

		2017	2016
	Notes	£	£
Turnover		328,223	435,580
Cost of sales		(73,692)	(81,158)
Gross profit		254,531	354,422
Administrative expenses		(179,099)	(183,108)
Operating profit		75,432	171,314
Interest payable and similar expenses		(1,136)	(1,833)
Profit before taxation		74,296	169,481
Tax on profit	3	(14,936)	(33,896)
Profit for the financial year		59,360	135,585

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

#### **AS AT 31 MARCH 2017**

		201	7	2016	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	5		46,812		26,589
Current assets					
Stocks		4,500		5,500	
Debtors	6	54,928		78,337	
Cash at bank and in hand		124,932		147,447	
		184,360		231,284	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(76,319)		(82,373)	
Net current assets			108,041		148,911
Total assets less current liabilities			154,853		175,500
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8		(1,015)		(9,067)
Provisions for liabilities			(9,363)		(5,318)
Net assets			144,475		161,115
			<del></del>		
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	9		100		100
Profit and loss reserves	10		144,375		161,015 ———
Total equity			144,475		161,115

For the financial year ended 31 March 2017 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 Act 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 in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 27 October 2017 and are signed on its behalf by:

G Valentine **Director** 

Company Registration No. 06833953

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Access Service & Maintenance Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 2 Chilton Ridge, Hatch Warren, Basingstoke, Hampshire.

#### 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 a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest  $\pounds$ .

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. 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 goods and 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.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

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 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 and equipment 25% reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings 25% reducing balance
Motor vehicles 25% reducing balance

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.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.4 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.

#### 1.5 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.

#### 1.6 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.

#### 1.7 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 statement of financial position 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.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 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.

#### 1.8 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

#### 1.9 Taxation

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

#### Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the income statement 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.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 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 income statement, 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.

#### 1.10 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.

#### 1.11 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

#### 1.12 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 statement of financial position as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to the income statement so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the lease asset are consumed.

#### 2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons employed by the company during the year was 1 (2016 - 1).

#### 3 Taxation

	2017	2016
	£	£
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	10,891	35,669

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

3	Taxation		(Continued)
	Deferred tax Origination and reversal of timing differences	4,045	(1,773)
	Total tax charge	14,936	33,896
4	Intangible fixed assets		
			Goodwill £
	Cost		
	At 1 April 2016 and 31 March 2017		10,300
	Amortisation and impairment		
	At 1 April 2016 and 31 March 2017		10,300
	Carrying amount		
	At 31 March 2017		
	At 31 March 2016		
5	Tangible fixed assets		
Ť		Plant and m	achinery etc
	Cost		-
	At 1 April 2016		93,332
	Additions		38,446
	Disposals		(14,702)
	At 31 March 2017		117,076
	Depreciation and impairment		
	At 1 April 2016		66,743
	Depreciation charged in the year		15,607
	Eliminated in respect of disposals		(12,086)
	At 31 March 2017		70,264
	Carrying amount		
	At 31 March 2017		46,812
	At 31 March 2016		26,589

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

	Debtors	2017	2016
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Trade debtors	52,185	69,880
	Other debtors	2,743	8,457
		54,928 ———	78,337
	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2017	2016
		£	£
	Trade creditors	28,372	6,495
	Corporation tax	10,891	35,669
	Other taxation and social security	24,200	28,216
	Other creditors	12,856	11,993
		76,319 ======	82,373
	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	2017	2016
		2017 £	2016 £
	Other creditors	1,015	9,067
		<del></del>	
	Called up share capital	2047	204.0
		2017 £	2016 £
	Ordinary share capital	τ.	
	Issued and fully paid		
	100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	<b>1</b> 00	100
		100	100
0	Profit and loss reserves		
U	Front and 1055 reserves	2017	2016
		£	£
	At the beginning of the year	161,015	138,930
	Profit for the year	59,360	135,585
	Dividends declared and paid in the year	(76,000)	(113,500
	At the end of the year	144,375	161,015

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

11	Directors'	transactions

Dividends totalling £76,000 (2016 - £113,500) were paid in the year in respect of shares held by the company's directors.

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.