COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 07889571

Dalston Rainwater Systems Limited

Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements

31st December 2016

Dalston Rainwater Systems Limited

Financial Statements

Year ended 31st December 2016

Contents **Page**

Dalston Rainwater Systems Limited

Statement of Financial Position

31st December 2016

	Note	2016 £	£	2015 £
Fixed assets				
Intangible assets	5		100,000	110,000
Tangible assets	6		35,408	11,469
			135,408	121,469
Current assets				
Stocks		5,000		5,163
Debtors	7	110,046		94,131
Cash at bank and in hand		252,064		248,330
		367,110		347,624
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	162,752		210,297
Net current assets			204,358	137,327
Total assets less current liabilities			339,766	258,796
Provisions				
Taxation including deferred tax			7,082	–
Net assets			332,684	258,796
Capital and reserves				
Called up share capital			200	200
Profit and loss account			332,484	258,596
Members funds			332,684	258,796

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 31st December 2016 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.

The statement of financial position continues on the following page.

The notes on pages 3 to 8 form part of these financial statements.

Dalston Rainwater Systems Limited

Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

31st December 2016

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 7th September 2017, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr DK Scott
Director

Company registration number: 07889571

Dalston Rainwater Systems Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31st December 2016

1. **General information**

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Deanbanks, Lakerigg, Dalston, CARLISLE, CA5 7BS.

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 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 1st January 2015. Details of how FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 10.

Revenue recognition

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.

Taxation

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

3. Accounting policies *(continued)*

Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful life of that asset as follows:

Goodwill	-	6% straight line

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

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	-	20% reducing balance
Equipment	-	20% 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.

3. Accounting policies *(continued)*

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 stock to its present location and condition.

Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are recognised in the statement of financial position as assets and liabilities at the lower of the fair value of the assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments, which is determined at the inception of the lease term. Any initial direct costs of the lease are added to the amount recognised as an asset.

Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method. Finance charges are allocated to each period so as to produce a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

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 as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial instruments

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 entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year, including the directors, amounted to 7 (2015: 7).

Dalston Rainwater Systems Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

Year ended 31st December 2016

5. Intangible assets

	Goodwill
	£
Cost	
At 1 Jan 2016 and 31 Dec 2016	**150,000**
Amortisation	
At 1st January 2016	40,000
Charge for the year	10,000
At 31st December 2016	**50,000**
Carrying amount	
At 31st December 2016	**100,000**
At 31st December 2015	110,000

6. Tangible assets

	Motor vehicles	Equipment	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1st January 2016	24,338	1,107	**25,445**
Additions	29,990	2,810	**32,800**
At 31st December 2016	54,328	3,917	**58,245**
Depreciation			
At 1st January 2016	13,520	456	**13,976**
Charge for the year	8,161	700	**8,861**
At 31st December 2016	21,681	1,156	**22,837**
Carrying amount			
At 31st December 2016	32,647	2,761	**35,408**
At 31st December 2015	10,818	651	11,469

Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Included within the carrying value of tangible assets are the following amounts relating to assets held under finance leases or hire purchase agreements:

	Motor vehicles
	£
At 31st December 2016	**–**
At 31st December 2015	4,909

7. Debtors

	2016	2015
	£	£
Trade debtors	**72,328**	65,384
Other debtors	**37,718**	28,747
	110,046	94,131

8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2016	2015
	£	£
Trade creditors	**22,138**	35,425
Social security and other taxes	**33,009**	44,559
Other creditors	**107,605**	130,313
	162,752	210,297

9. Related party transactions

The company was under the control of Mr D K Scott and Mr W A Scott throughout the current period. Mr D K Scott and Mr W A Scott are the managing directors and majority shareholders. The amounts owing to each is shown in current liabilities as detailed in Note 8 above.

10. Transition to FRS 102

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

10. Transition to FRS 102 *(continued)*

Reconciliation of equity

	1st January 2015			31st December 2015		
	As previously stated	Effect of transition	FRS 102 (as restated)	As previously stated	Effect of transition	FRS 102 (as restated)
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets	127,819	–	127,819	128,969	(7,500)	121,469
Current assets	198,400	–	198,400	347,624	–	347,624
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	(160,169)	–	(160,169)	(210,297)	–	(210,297)
Net current assets	38,231	–	38,231	137,327	–	137,327
Total assets less current liabilities	166,050	–	166,050	266,296	(7,500)	258,796
Net assets	166,050	–	166,050	266,296	(7,500)	258,796
Capital and reserves	234,483	–	234,483	266,296	(7,500)	258,796

The amortisation of the goodwill has been amended to write off the asset by the 31st December 2026.