COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 9434836

REGISTRAR OF
COMPANIES

Aviva Stone South East Limited

Filleted Unaudited Abridged Financial Statements

28 February 2017

BURGESS HODGSON LLP
Chartered accountant
Camburgh House
27 New Dover Road
Canterbury
Kent
CT1 3DN

Aviva Stone South East Limited

Abridged Financial Statements

Year ended 28 February 2017

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Aviva Stone South East Limited

Abridged Statement of Financial Position

28 February 2017

	Note	2017 £	£	2016 £
Fixed assets				
Intangible assets	5		18,000	36,000
Tangible assets	6		23,197	17,726
			41,197	53,726
Current assets				
Stocks		5,000		5,000
Debtors		25,144		7,978
Cash at bank and in hand		16,464		22,282
		46,608		35,260
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		75,111		52,884
Net current liabilities			28,503	17,624
Total assets less current liabilities			12,694	36,102
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year			5,669	27,398
Provisions				
Taxation including deferred tax			4,400	3,545
Net assets			2,625	5,159

The abridged statement of financial position continues on the following page.

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

Aviva Stone South East Limited

Abridged Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

28 February 2017

	Note	2017 £	2017 £	2016 £
Capital and reserves				
Called up share capital			**100**	100
Profit and loss account			**2,525**	5,059
Members funds			**2,625**	5,159

These abridged 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 abridged statement of comprehensive income has not been delivered.

For the year ending 28 February 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 abridged 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 abridged financial statements.
- All of the members of Aviva Stone South East Limited have consented to the preparation of the abridged statement of comprehensive income and the abridged statement of financial position for the year ending 28 February 2017 in accordance with Section 444(2A) of the Companies Act 2006.

These abridged financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on ..29/06/2017.. and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr M Tomlin
Director

Company registration number: 9434836

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

Aviva Stone South East Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity

Year ended 28 February 2017

	Called up share capital £	Profit and loss account £	**Total £**
At 11 February 2015	–	–	–
Profit for the year		36,059	36,059
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	36,059	36,059
Issue of shares	100	–	100
Dividends paid and payable	–	(31,000)	(31,000)
Total investments by and distributions to owners	100	(31,000)	(30,900)
At 29 February 2016	100	5,059	**5,159**
Profit for the year		47,466	**47,466**
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	47,466	**47,466**
Dividends paid and payable	–	(50,000)	**(50,000)**
Total investments by and distributions to owners	–	(50,000)	**(50,000)**
At 28 February 2017	100	2,525	**2,625**

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

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Camburgh House, 27 New Dover Road, Canterbury, CT1 3DN, Kent.

2. Statement of compliance

These abridged 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 abridged 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 abridged 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 11 February 2015. Details of how FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 8.

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.

Income tax

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.

3. Accounting policies *(continued)*

Income tax *(continued)*

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.

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	-	33% 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:

Building Costs	-	20% straight line
Plant & Machinery	-	25% straight line
Motor Vehicles	-	20% straight line

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.

3. Accounting policies ***(continued)***

Impairment of fixed assets ***(continued)***

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.

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 abridged 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 abridged 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.

3. Accounting policies *(continued)*

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. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year, including the directors, amounted to 2 (2016: 1).

5. Intangible assets

	£
Cost	
At 1 March 2016 and 28 February 2017	**54,000**
Amortisation	
At 1 March 2016	**18,000**
Charge for the year	**18,000**
At 28 February 2017	**36,000**
Carrying amount	
At 28 February 2017	**18,000**
At 29 February 2016	36,000

6. Tangible assets

	£
Cost	
At 1 March 2016	**22,525**
Additions	**13,304**
At 28 February 2017	**35,829**
Depreciation	
At 1 March 2016	**4,799**
Charge for the year	**7,833**
At 28 February 2017	**12,632**
Carrying amount	
At 28 February 2017	**23,197**
At 29 February 2016	17,726

7. Operating leases

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

	2017	2016
	£	£
Not later than 1 year	**8,985**	10,174
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	**26,954**	35,939
	35,939	46,113

8. Transition to FRS 102

These are the first abridged financial statements that comply with FRS 102. The company transitioned to FRS 102 on 11 February 2015.

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