

Registered number
4888615

Christopher Rodwell & Co Limited

Unaudited Filleted Accounts

30 September 2018



Christopher Rodwell & Co Limited
Registered number: 4888615
Balance Sheet
as at 30 September 2018

	Notes	2018 £	2017 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5	24,416	29,453
Current assets			
Stocks		4,000	4,000
Debtors	6	89,841	62,445
Cash at bank and in hand		13,952	18,218
		<u>107,793</u>	<u>84,663</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(88,649)	(108,368)
Net current assets/(liabilities)		<u>19,144</u>	<u>(23,705)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>43,560</u>	<u>5,748</u>
Provisions for liabilities		(4,628)	(5,582)
Net assets		<u>38,932</u>	<u>166</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		15	15
Profit and loss account		38,917	151
Shareholders' funds		<u>38,932</u>	<u>166</u>

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.



C D Rodwell
Director
Approved by the board on 0 January 1900

Christopher Rodwell & Co Limited
Notes to the Accounts
for the year ended 30 September 2018

1 Statutory information

Christopher Rodwell & Co Limited is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England and Wales. Its registered office is:

Unit 1
29 Wigston Street
Countesthorpe
Leicester
LE8 5RP

The financial statements are presented in Sterling, which is the functional currency of the company, and rounded to the nearest £.

2 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).

The significant principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below and have remained unchanged from the previous year, and have been consistently applied except where otherwise stated.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. The policies adopted for the recognition of turnover are as follows:

Sales of goods

Turnover from the sale of shopfitting and joinery is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have transferred to the buyer, the amount of turnover can be measured reliably; it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the company and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably. This is usually on dispatch of the goods.

Intangible fixed assets

Intangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative amortisation and any accumulative impairment losses.

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:

Computer equipment	33% on cost
Plant & machinery	25% on reducing balance
Motor vehicles	25% on reducing balance

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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.

Provisions

Provisions (ie liabilities of uncertain timing or amount) are recognised when there is an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that economic benefit will be transferred to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

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.

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Employee benefits

When employees have rendered service to the company short-term employee benefits to which the employees are entitled are recognised at the undiscounted amount expected to be paid in exchange for that service.

The company has a defined contribution pension scheme. The cost of the contributions made by the company to the scheme are charged to the profit and loss account as incurred.

3 Employees	2018 Number	2017 Number
Average number of persons employed by the company	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>
4 Intangible fixed assets		£
Goodwill:		
Cost		
At 1 October 2017		<u>8,000</u>
At 30 September 2018		<u>8,000</u>
Amortisation		
At 1 October 2017		<u>8,000</u>
At 30 September 2018		<u>8,000</u>
Net book value		
At 30 September 2018		<u>-</u>

Goodwill is being written off in equal annual instalments over its estimated economic life of 3 years.

5 Tangible fixed assets	Computer equipment £	Plant and machinery etc £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 October 2017	2,780	22,824	38,510	64,114
Additions	-	3,100	-	3,100
At 30 September 2018	<u>2,780</u>	<u>25,924</u>	<u>38,510</u>	<u>67,214</u>
Depreciation				
At 1 October 2017	2,780	16,012	15,869	34,661
Charge for the year	-	2,478	5,659	8,137
At 30 September 2018	<u>2,780</u>	<u>18,490</u>	<u>21,528</u>	<u>42,798</u>
Net book value				
At 30 September 2018	<u>-</u>	<u>7,434</u>	<u>16,982</u>	<u>24,416</u>
At 30 September 2017	<u>-</u>	<u>6,812</u>	<u>22,641</u>	<u>29,453</u>

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6 Debtors	2018	2017
	£	£
Trade debtors	870	58,339
Other debtors	88,971	4,106
	<u>89,841</u>	<u>62,445</u>

7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2018	2017
	£	£
Trade creditors	14,949	28,667
Corporation tax	9,955	3,563
Other taxes and social security costs	1,694	3,118
Other creditors	62,051	73,020
	<u>88,649</u>	<u>108,368</u>

8 Provisions for liabilities	2018	2017
Deferred taxation:	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	<u>4,628</u>	<u>5,582</u>

	2018	2017
	£	£
At 1 October	5,582	2,303
Deferred tax charge in profit and loss account	(954)	3,279
At 30 September	<u>4,628</u>	<u>5,582</u>

9 Share capital	Nominal value	2018 Number	2018 £	2017 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid:				
Ordinary shares	£1 each	15	<u>15</u>	<u>15</u>

10 Pension commitments

The assets of the pension scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost represents contributions payable by the company to the fund and amounted to £5,298 (2017: £4,754).

11 Controlling party

The controlling interest in the company is held by Mr C D Rodwell by virtue of his 33% shareholding in the company.