

Company Registration No. 03574225 (England and Wales)

**STRATA TECHNOLOGY LIMITED**  
**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 SEPTEMBER 2018**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

# STRATA TECHNOLOGY LIMITED

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# STRATA TECHNOLOGY LIMITED

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 29 SEPTEMBER 2018

	Notes	2018		2017	
		£	£	£	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	4		1,330,347		1,331,648
<b>Current assets</b>					
Stocks		42,006		169,684	
Debtors		690,615		909,331	
Cash at bank and in hand		43,193		42,226	
		<u>775,814</u>		<u>1,121,241</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>		<u>(847,301)</u>		<u>(733,219)</u>	
<b>Net current (liabilities)/assets</b>			<u>(71,487)</u>		<u>388,022</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>1,258,860</u>		<u>1,719,670</u>
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			-		<u>(90,819)</u>
<b>Net assets</b>			<u>1,258,860</u>		<u>1,628,851</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	5		94,500		94,500
Revaluation reserve	6		-		443,415
Other reserves			64,000		64,000
Profit and loss reserves			<u>1,100,360</u>		<u>1,026,936</u>
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>1,258,860</u>		<u>1,628,851</u>

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006 all of the members of the company have consented to the preparation of abridged financial statements pursuant to paragraph 1A of Schedule 1 to the Small Companies and Groups (Accounts and Directors' Report) Regulations (S.I. 2008/409)(b).

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 29 September 2018 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 Companies Act 2006 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 and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

**STRATA TECHNOLOGY LIMITED**

**BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**

***AS AT 29 SEPTEMBER 2018***

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The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 25 January 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr T Hesketh  
**Director**

**Company Registration No. 03574225**

# STRATA TECHNOLOGY LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 SEPTEMBER 2018

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### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

STRATA TECHNOLOGY LIMITED is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Unit 7, Brooklands Close, Windmill Road, Sunbury on thames, Middlesex, UK, TW16 7DX.

#### 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 amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. 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.

Revenue from the sale of products is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the products have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the products), 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 and long term contracts for the provision of manufactured equipment 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 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

The company is the owner of know how and technology relating to sales of products. An appropriate charge against income is made through the profit and loss account in equal instalments over its estimates useful life. The carrying value of goodwill and other intangibles will continue to be reviewed annually for impairment and adjusted to the recoverable amount where necessary.

#### 1.4 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.

# STRATA TECHNOLOGY LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 SEPTEMBER 2018

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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:

Land and buildings Freehold	2% on cost on buildings
Land and buildings Leasehold	20% on cost over the remaining term of the lease
Plant and machinery	25% on cost
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	25% on cost
Computer equipment	33% on cost
Motor vehicles	25% on cost

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.

#### 1.5 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.

#### 1.6 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.

# STRATA TECHNOLOGY LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 SEPTEMBER 2018

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**1 Accounting policies** **(Continued)**

**1.7 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.

**1.8 Equity instruments**

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction 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 profit and loss account 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.

***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 profit and loss account, 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**

# STRATA TECHNOLOGY LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 SEPTEMBER 2018

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**1 Accounting policies** **(Continued)**

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.

**1.13 Foreign exchange**

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation are included in the profit and loss account for the period.

**2 Employees**

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 34 (2017 - 38).

**3 Intangible fixed assets**

	<b>Total £</b>
<b>Cost</b>	
At 30 September 2017 and 29 September 2018	5,000
	<hr/>
<b>Amortisation and impairment</b>	
At 30 September 2017 and 29 September 2018	5,000
	<hr/>
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 29 September 2018	-
	<hr/> <hr/>
At 29 September 2017	-
	<hr/> <hr/>



# STRATA TECHNOLOGY LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 SEPTEMBER 2018

<b>4 Tangible fixed assets</b>	<b>Total £</b>
<b>Cost or valuation</b>	
At 30 September 2017	1,879,274
Additions	49,228
	<hr/>
At 29 September 2018	1,928,502
	<hr/>
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>	
At 30 September 2017	547,626
Depreciation charged in the year	60,672
Revaluation	(10,143)
	<hr/>
At 29 September 2018	598,155
	<hr/>
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 29 September 2018	1,330,347
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At 29 September 2017	1,331,648
	<hr/> <hr/>

Land and buildings with a carrying amount of £1,200,000 are stated at their post year sale value.

If revalued assets were stated on an historical cost basis rather than a fair value basis, the total amounts included would have been as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
Cost	763,205	763,205
Accumulated depreciation	-	(10,143)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Carrying value	763,205	753,062
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

The revaluation surplus is disclosed in note 6.

<b>5 Called up share capital</b>	<b>2018 £</b>	<b>2017 £</b>
<b>Ordinary share capital</b>		
<b>Issued and fully paid</b>		
1,779 Ordinary A shares of £1 each	1,779	1,779
92,721 Ordinary B shares of £1 each	92,721	92,721
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	94,500	94,500
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
<b>6 Revaluation reserve</b>		

## STRATA TECHNOLOGY LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 SEPTEMBER 2018

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6	Revaluation reserve	(Continued)	
		2018	2017
		£	£
	At the beginning of the year	443,415	-
	Revaluation surplus arising in the year	-	534,234
	Deferred tax on revaluation of tangible assets	-	(90,819)
	Other movements	(443,415)	-
		<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
	At the end of the year	<u>          </u>	<u>443,415</u>

### 7 Events after the reporting date

On 28 November 2018 the company disposed of its freehold property for £1,200,000.

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.