J & M RESURFACING LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2017

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

Company Registration No. 04939306 (England and Wales)

Alan Cooper Saunders Angel
Chartered Accountants
Kenton House
666 Kenton Road
Harrow, Middlesex
HA3 9QN

J & M RESURFACING LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Mr J Fuller Mr J S Fuller Mr J D Fuller Mr J L Fuller Mrs V Fuller Mrs V Fuller Mrs T Fuller Mrs M Fuller
Secretary	Mr J S Fuller
Company number	04939306
Registered office	Clarksland Hornash Lane Shadoxhurst Ashford, Kent TN26 1HT
Accountants	Alan Cooper Saunders Angel Chartered Accountants Kenton House 666 Kenton Road Harrow, Middlesex HA3 9QN

J & M RESURFACING LIMITED

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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 OCTOBER 2017

	Notes	2017 £	2017 £	2016 £	2016 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		146,472		143,057
Current assets					
Stocks and work in progress		145,520		118,370	
Debtors	4	233,985		191,353	
Cash at bank and in hand		57,354		70,935	
		436,859		380,658	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(520,799)		(458,209)	
Net current liabilities			(83,940)		(77,551)
Total assets less current liabilities			62,532		65,506
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		(27,139)		(17,931)
Provisions for liabilities	7		(27,515)		(27,016)
Net assets			7,878		20,559
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		1,000		1,000
Profit and loss reserves			6,878		19,559
Shareholders Funds			7,878		20,559

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 31 October 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 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 special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies' regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 17-7-18 and are signed on its behalf by:

....

Mr J Fuller
Director

Company Registration No. 04939306

1 Accounting policies

Company information

J & M Resurfacing Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Clarksland, Hornash Lane, Shadoxhurst, Ashford, Kent, TN26 1HT.

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. 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.

Turnover 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 turnover 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.

Turnover from contracts for the provision of 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 labour and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, turnover is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

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 machinery	25% Reducing Balance Method
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	25% Reducing Balance Method
Motor vehicles	25% Reducing Balance Method

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 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.4 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible 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 Stock and work in progress

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.

Work-in-progress is reflected in the accounts on a contract by contract basis by recording turnover and related costs as contract activity progresses.

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 balance sheet 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.

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 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.

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 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 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 balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to the profit and loss account 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 (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 6 (2016 - 6).

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc
	£
Cost	
At 1 November 2016	514,238
Additions	63,479
Disposals	(46,794)
At 31 October 2017	530,923
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 November 2016	371,181
Depreciation charged in the year	51,634
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(38,364)
At 31 October 2017	384,451
Carrying amount	
At 31 October 2017	146,472
At 31 October 2016	143,057

4 Debtors

	2017	2016
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Trade debtors	215,644	175,751
Other debtors	18,341	15,602
	233,985	191,353

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Notes	2017	2016
		£	£
Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts (secured)		29,554	27,259
Trade creditors		122,320	104,614
Corporation tax		4,264	12,074
Other taxation and social security		20,055	22,579
Directors loan account		332,908	288,958
Accruals and deferred income		11,698	2,725
		520,799	458,209

The finance leases are secured on the assets concerned.

6 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	Notes	2017 £	2016 £
Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts (secured)		27,139	17,931

7 *Deferred taxation*

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the company and movements thereon:

Balances:	Liabilities 2017 £	Liabilities 2016 £
Accelerated capital allowances	27,515	27,016

Movements in the year:	2017 £
Liability at 1 November 2016	27,016
Charge to profit or loss	499
Liability at 31 October 2017	27,515

The deferred tax liability set out above is expected to reverse within [12 months] and relates to accelerated capital allowances that are expected to mature within the same period.

8 Called up share capital

	2017 £	2016 £
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
1,000 Ordinary of £1 each	1,000	1,000
	1,000	1,000

9 *Directors' transactions*

During the year a net movement of £43,950 was made to the director's loan account and the balance due to them by the company and included in creditors at the end of the financial year stood at £332,908 (2016: £288,958).

During the year, dividends amounting to £40,000 were paid to the directors.

The directors of the company had no other material transactions with the company during the year, other than directors' emoluments as disclosed in the notes.