Company Registration No. 00451880 (England and Wales)	
FOREST GATE CONSTRUCTION CO LTD FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR	

CONTENTS

	Page
Balance sheet	1
Notes to the financial statements	2-7

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

		201	8	2017	,
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		341,997		353,585
Investment properties	4		479,180		479,180
			821,177		832,765
Current assets					
Stocks		884,063		497,106	
Debtors	5	1,560,005		1,168,706	
Cash at bank and in hand		2,823,455		2,984,382	
		5,267,523		4,650,194	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(3,694,582)		(3,149,677)	
Net current assets			1,572,941		1,500,517
Total assets less current liabilities			2,394,118		2,333,282
Provisions for liabilities			(6,485)		(4,710)
Net assets			2,387,633		2,328,572
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7		46,001		46,000
Revaluation reserve	8		44,149		44,149
Non-distributable profits reserve	9		85,851		85,851
Distributable profit and loss reserves			2,211,632		2,152,572
Total equity			2,387,633		2,328,572

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

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 6 February 2019

T S Hosking

Director

Company Registration No. 00451880

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Forest Gate Construction Co Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Sidney House, Christy Close, Southfields, Basildon, Essex, SS15 6TN.

1.1 Accounting convention

The revised accounts replace the original accounts. These are now the statutory accounts. They have been prepared as at same date as the original accounts, and not as at the date of revision, and accordingly do not deal with events between those dates. There has been no change to the financial transactions within the revised accounts. The director has decided to submit full accounts to Companies House.

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 \pounds .

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 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.

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:

Fixtures, fittings & equipment 15% of net book value Motor vehicles 25% of net book value

The freehold property is being depreciated to its estimated residual value over its deemed useful economic life. The directors believe the residual value to be at least the current carrying value in these accounts and therefore and depreciation would be negligible. The directors review the estimated residual value at the end of each accounting period.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

1.4 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to carn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. The surplus or deficit on revaluation is recognised in profit or loss.

Where fair value cannot be achieved without undue cost or effort, investment property is accounted for as tangible fixed assets.

1.5 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.

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.

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.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

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.

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

The pension costs charged in the financial statements represent the contribution payable by the company during the year.

1.12 Leases

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 21 (2017 - 23).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

Amounts falling due within one year:

Trade debtors

Other debtors

3	Tangible fixed assets			
		Land and buildings m	Plant and achinery etc	Total
		£	£	£
	Cost	*	*	*
	At 1 October 2017	246,412	208,206	454,618
	Additions	· -	26,583	26,583
	Disposals	-	(32,913)	(32,913)
	At 30 September 2018	246,412	201,876	448,288
	Depreciation and impairment			
	At 1 October 2017	-	101,033	101,033
	Depreciation charged in the year	-	25,952	25,952
	Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(20,694)	(20,694)
	At 30 September 2018	-	106,291	106,291
	Carrying amount			
	At 30 September 2018	246,412	95,585	341,997
	At 30 September 2017	246,412	107,173	353,585
4	Investment property			
				2018 £
	Fair value At 1 October 2017 and 30 September 2018			479,180
	The fair value of the investment property has been arrived at on the the director. The valuation was made on an open market value basis similar properties.			
5	Debtors		2018	2017

£

1,127,095

1,168,706

41,611

1,509,219

1,560,005

50,786

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
	· ·	2018	2017
		£	£
	Trade creditors	1,217,977	1,073,089
	Corporation tax	281,486	278,048
	Other taxation and social security	177,472	195,522
	Other creditors	2,017,647	1,603,018
		3,694,582	3,149,677
7	Called up share capital	2010	2017
		2018 £	2017 £
	Ordinary share capital	τ	ı.
	Issued and fully paid		
	46,000 Ordinary shares of of £1 each	46,000	46,000
		46,000	46,000
	Preference share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		
	1 Preference share of of £1 each	1	-
		1	
8	Revaluation reserve	2019	2017
		2018	2017
		£	£
	At the beginning of the year	44,149	-
	Revaluation surplus arising in the year		44,149
	At the end of the year	44,149	44,149
9	Non-distributable profits reserve		
		2018	2017
		£	£
	At the beginning of the year	85,851	-
	Non distributable profits in the year		85,851
	At the end of the year	85,851	85,851

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

10 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Ian Meaburn.

The auditor was Myers Clark.

11 Operating lease commitments

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

	2018	2017
	£	£
Within one year	2,208	2,028
Between two and five years	2,208	4,056
	4,416	6,084
	<u>—</u>	

12 Events after the reporting date

On the 31 January 2019 the property owned by the company was sold at market value to a connected company, IW Hosking Investments Limited.

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.