Registered number: 3818111

ASPER MARBLE & GRANITE LIMITED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2018

## Asper Marble & Granite Limited Unaudited Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 August 2018

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# Asper Marble & Granite Limited Balance Sheet As at 31 August 2018

Registered number: 3818111

	201		2018 2		017
	Notes	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible Assets	3	_	55,348	_	72,531
			55,348		72,531
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks	4	165,740		122,981	
Debtors	5	8,243		9,918	
Cash at bank and in hand		153,862		113,503	
			_		
		327,845		246,402	
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year	6	(326,062)	_	(224,473 )	
NET CURRENT ASSETS (LIABILITIES)		_	1,783	-	21,929
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		_	57,131	-	94,460
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due After More Than One Year	7	_	(56,013)	_	(74,236)
NET ASSETS		_	1,118	_	20,224
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	9		100		100
Profit and Loss Account			1,018		20,124
		_		_	
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		_	1,118	_	20,224

## Asper Marble & Granite Limited Balance Sheet (continued) As at 31 August 2018

For the year ending 31 August 2018 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 in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.
- These accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.
- The company has taken advantage of section 444(1) of the Companies Act 2006 and opted not to deliver to the registrar a copy of the company's Profit and Loss Account.

On behalf of the board			
Mrs Vivian Asper			
04/03/2019			

The notes on pages 3 to 7 form part of these financial statements.

#### 1. Accounting Policies

#### 1.1. Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the FRS 102 Section 1A Small Entities - The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

#### 1.2. Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and form the rendering of services. Turnover is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances.

#### Sale of goods

Turnover form the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods has transferred to the buyer. This is usually at the point that the customer has signed for the delivery of the goods.

#### Rendering of services

Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs. Turnover is only recognised to the extent of recoverable expenses when the outcome of a contract cannot be estimated reliably.

#### 1.3. Tangible Fixed Assets and Depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost of the fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives on the following bases:

Plant & Machinery 25
Motor Vehicles 25
Fixtures & Fittings 25

### 1.4. Leasing and Hire Purchase Contracts

Assets obtained under hire purchase contracts and finance leases are capitalised as tangible fixed assets. Assets acquired under finance leases are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Assets acquired under hire purchase contracts are depreciated over their useful lives. Finance leases are those where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership are assumed by the company. Obligations under such agreements are included in the creditors net of the finance charge allocated to future periods. The finance element of the rental payment is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of charge on the net obligation outstanding in each period. Rentals applicable to operating leases where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership remain with the lessor are charged to profit and loss account as incurred.

#### 1.5. Stocks and Work in Progress

Stocks and work in progress are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value after making due allowance for obsolete and slow-moving stocks. Cost includes all direct costs and an appropriate proportion of fixed and variable overheads. Work-in-progress is reflected in the accounts on a contract by contract basis by recording turnover and related costs as contract activity progresses.

#### 1.6. Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the statement of comprehensive income because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other year and 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 end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax is recognised on timing differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable timing differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible timing differences can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period 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 assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Deferred tax liabilities are presented within provisions for liabilities and deferred tax assets within debtors. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and asset reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Current or deferred tax for the year is recognised in profit or loss, except when they related to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

### 2. Average Number of Employees

Average number of employees, including directors, during the year was as follows:

	2018	2017
Office and administration	3	2
Manufacturing	8	6
	11	8

## 3. Tangible Assets

	Plant & Machinery	Motor Vehicles	Fixtures & Fittings	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
As at 1 September 2017	272,914	92,635	33,475	399,024
As at 31 August 2018	272,914	92,635	33,475	399,024
Depreciation				
As at 1 September 2017	221,891	74,243	30,359	326,493
Provided during the period	12,756	4,598	(171)	17,183
As at 31 August 2018	234,647	78,841	30,188	343,676
Net Book Value				
As at 31 August 2018	38,267	13,794	3,287	55,348
As at 1 September 2017	51,023	18,392	3,116	72,531
4. Stocks				
			2018	2017
			£	£
Stock - materials			165,740	122,981
		_	165,740	122,981
5. <b>Debtors</b>				
			2018	2017
			£	£
Due within one year				
Trade debtors			4,872	5,788
Prepayments and accrued income			2,388	3,147
Other debtors		_	983	983
			8.243	9.918
		_	8,243	9,918

6. Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year		
	2018	2017
	£	£
Net obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	8,738	10,547
Trade creditors	7,411	8,149
Bank loans and overdrafts	17,840	19,006
Corporation tax	16,046	14,546
Other taxes and social security	31,130	10,773
VAT	27,984	29,470
Directors' loan accounts	216,913	131,982
	326,062	224,473
7. Creditors: Amounts Falling Due After More Than One Year		
_	2018	2017
	£	£
Net obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	31,332	38,777
Bank loans	24,681	35,459
	56,013	74,236
8. Obligations Under Finance Leases and Hire Purchase		
	2018	2017
	£	£
The maturity of these amounts is as follows:	_	-
Amounts Payable:		
Within one year	8,738	10,547
Between one and five years	31,332	38,777
between one and five years		
	40,070	49,324
	40,070	49,324
9. Share Capital		
-	2018	2017
Allotted, Called up and fully paid	100	100

### 10. Dividends

On equity shares:	2018 £	2017 £
Final dividend paid	73,827	21,000
	73,827	21,000

#### 11. General Information

Asper Marble & Granite Limited is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in England & Wales, registered number 3818111. The registered office is Unit 2 Fairfield Works, Fairfield Road, Hounslow, TW3 1UZ.

lectronic form, authenticat	ion and maimer or d	envery under section	n 1072 or the Compa	illes Act 2006.	