

Tope Construction Limited

Annual Report and Unaudited Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31 January 2019

Principle Accounting Limited
Association of Accounting Technicians
Ribble Court
1 Mead Way
Shuttleworth Mead
Padiham
Lancashire
BB12 7NG

Tope Construction Limited

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Tope Construction Limited

Company Information

Directors	Mr Peter Bridge Mr Antony Carr
Registered office	1 Horse Hill Farm Barn Accrington Road Hapton Burnley, Lancashire BB11 5QJ
Accountants	Principle Accounting Limited Association of Accounting Technicians Ribble Court 1 Mead Way Shuttleworth Mead Padiham Lancashire BB12 7NG

Tope Construction Limited
(Registration number: 04344740)
Balance Sheet as at 31 January 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	<u>4</u>	37,982	48,505
Current assets			
Stocks	<u>5</u>	2,000	2,000
Debtors	<u>6</u>	49,367	65,000
Cash at bank and in hand		90,961	61,928
		142,328	128,928
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	<u>7</u>	(41,842)	(57,283)
Net current assets		100,486	71,645
Total assets less current liabilities		138,468	120,150
Provisions for liabilities		(7,216)	(9,701)
Net assets		<u>131,252</u>	<u>110,449</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	<u>8</u>	2	2
Profit and loss account		131,250	110,447
Total equity		<u>131,252</u>	<u>110,449</u>

For the financial year ending 31 January 2019 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 of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

These financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and the option not to file the Profit and Loss Account has been taken.

The notes on pages 4 to 9 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Tope Construction Limited
(Registration number: 04344740)
Balance Sheet as at 31 January 2019

Approved and authorised by the Board on 1 April 2019 and signed on its behalf by:

.....

Mr Peter Bridge
Director

.....

Mr Antony Carr
Director

The notes on pages 4 to 9 form an integral part of these financial statements.
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Tope Construction Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 January 2019

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in England.

The address of its registered office is:

1 Horse Hill Farm Barn
Accrington Road
Hapton
Burnley, Lancashire
BB11 5QJ

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board on 1 April 2019.

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except that as disclosed in the accounting policies certain items are shown at fair value.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Judgements

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. In the opinion of the directors there are no critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation and uncertainty.

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Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts.

The company recognises revenue when:

The amount of revenue can be reliably measured;
it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity;
and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities.

Tope Construction Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 January 2019

Tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates taxable income.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between taxable profits and profits reported in the financial statements.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised when 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.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the statement of financial position at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset class	Depreciation method and rate
Plant and machinery	15% Reducing balance
Furniture and fittings	15% Reducing balance
Motor vehicles	25% Reducing balance

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Tope Construction Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 January 2019

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stocks are impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell; the impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Trade creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs. Interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the Profit and Loss Account over the period of the relevant borrowing.

Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and similar charges.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised at the lower of their fair value at inception of the lease and the present value of the minimum lease payments. These assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the useful life of the asset and the lease term. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the Balance Sheet as a finance lease obligation.

Lease payments are apportioned between finance costs in the Profit and Loss Account and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

Dividends

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the reporting period in which the dividends are declared.

Tope Construction Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 January 2019

Defined contribution pension obligation

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

Financial instruments

Classification

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 entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities.

Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability.

Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity.

3 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the year, was 4 (2018 - 4).

Tope Construction Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 January 2019

4 Tangible assets

	Furniture, fittings and equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Other tangible assets £	Total £
Cost or valuation				
At 1 February 2018	3,479	62,557	55,636	121,672
At 31 January 2019	3,479	62,557	55,636	121,672
Depreciation				
At 1 February 2018	2,703	30,086	40,378	73,167
Charge for the year	118	8,117	2,288	10,523
At 31 January 2019	2,821	38,203	42,666	83,690
Carrying amount				
At 31 January 2019	658	24,354	12,970	37,982
At 31 January 2018	776	32,471	15,258	48,505

5 Stocks

	2019 £	2018 £
Raw materials and consumables	2,000	2,000

6 Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade debtors	26,367	42,000
Other debtors	23,000	23,000
	49,367	65,000

7 Creditors

Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

Tope Construction Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 January 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Due within one year			
Bank loans and overdrafts	<u>9</u>	-	1,418
Trade creditors		13,221	6,430
Taxation and social security		9,010	10,045
Accruals and deferred income		1,574	1,574
Other creditors		<u>18,037</u>	<u>37,816</u>
		<u>41,842</u>	<u>57,283</u>

8 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	2019		2018	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary share of £1 each	2	2	2	2

9 Loans and borrowings

	2019 £	2018 £
Current loans and borrowings		
Finance lease liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>1,418</u>

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.