COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 05146971

J M Weston (Construction) Limited
Unaudited Financial Statements
For the year ended
31 August 2017

L7595FIB

-D2 04/05/2018 COMPANIES HOUSE

#89

Financial Statements

Year ended 31 August 2017

CONTENTS	PAGE	
Officers and professional advisers	1	
Directors' report	2	
Statement of income and retained earnings	3	
Statement of financial position	4	
Notes to the financial statements	5	
The following pages do not form part of the financial statements		
Chartered accountants report to the board of directors on the preparation of the		
unaudited statutory financial statements	411	
Detailed income statement	12	-

Officers and Professional Advisers

The board of directors Mr J M Weston

Mrs S Weston

Company secretary Mr M S Milner

Registered office Lynton House

7 - 12 Tavistock Square

London WC1H 9BQ

Accountants BSG Valentine

Chartered Accountants

Lynton House

7-12 Tavistock Square

London WC1H 9BQ

Directors' Report

Year ended 31 August 2017

The directors present their report and the unaudited financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 August 2017.

Directors

The directors who served the company during the year were as follows:

Mr J M Weston Mrs S Weston

Small company provisions

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

Mr M S Milner Company Secretary

Registered office: Lynton House 7 - 12 Tavistock Square London

Statement of Income and Retained Earnings

Year ended 31 August 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Turnover		2,766,628	2,043,861
Cost of sales		(2,322,947)	(1,698,994)
Gross profit		443,681	344,867
Administrative expenses		(174,871)	(122,348)
Operating profit		268,810	222,519
Profit before taxation	. 5	268,810	222,519
Tax on profit		(54,491)	(36,733)
Profit for the financial year and total comprehensive income		214;319	185,786
Dividends paid and payable		(78,630)	(68,000)
Retained earnings at the start of the year		362,131	244,345
Retained earnings at the end of the year		497,820	362,131

All the activities of the company are from continuing operations.

Statement of Financial Position

31 August 2017

	2017		2016		
	Note	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	6		49,016		58,354
Current assets					
Debtors	7	317,194		287,425	
Cash at bank and in hand	,	426,324		333,466	
				 	
		743,518		620,891	
Creditors: amounts falling due within					
one year	8	(294,614)		(317,014)	
Net current assets			448,904		303,877
Total assets less current liabilities			497,920		362,231
Total assets less current natimites					
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss account			497,820		362,131
Charakalda a Garda					262 221
Shareholders funds			497,920		362,231

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

For the year ending 31 August 2017 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 financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476;
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

Mr J M Weston Director

Company registration number: 05146971

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 August 2017

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Lynton House, 7 - 12 Tavistock Square, London, WC1H 9BQ.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

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

Transition to FRS 102

The entity transitioned from previous UK GAAP to FRS 102 as at 1 September 2015. Details of how FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 11.

Disclosure exemptions

The entity satisfies the criteria of being a qualifying entity as defined in FRS 102.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

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. Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Accounting estimates and assumptions are made concerning the future and, by their nature, will rarely equal the related actual outcome. The key assumptions and other sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are as follows:

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 August 2017

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Income tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Equipment

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Plant and machinery Motor vehicles 25% reducing balance25% reducing balance25% reducing balance

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 August 2017

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Impairment of fixed assets (continued)

For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 2 (2016: 2).

5. Profit before taxation

Profit before taxation is stated after charging:

	2017	2016
	£	£
Depreciation of tangible assets	16,338	18,563

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 August 2017

6. Tangible assets

		Plant and machinery M	otor vehicles £	Equipment £	Total £
	Cost At 1 September 2016 Additions	3,591	101,034 7,000	12,950	117,575 7,000
	At 31 August 2017	3,591	108,034	12,950	124,575
	Depreciation At 1 September 2016 Charge for the year	2,648 236	47,305 15,182	9,268 920	59,221 16,338
	At 31 August 2017	2,884	62,487	10,188	75,559
	Carrying amount At 31 August 2017	707	45,547	2,762	49,016
	At 31 August 2016	943	53,729	3,682	58,354
7.	Debtors				
	Trade debtors			2017 £ 310,749	2016 £ 287,425
	Other debtors			6,445	-
				317,194	287,425
8.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one ye	ar			
				2017 £	2016 £
	Trade creditors			232,790	238,632
	Corporation tax Social security and other taxes			54,171 —	36,733 40,495
	Other creditors			7,653	1,154
				294,614	317,014

9. Directors' advances, credits and guarantees

Included in other creditors is an amount of £Nil (2016: £1,154) owed to the directors by the company.

10. Related party transactions

The company is under the control of both its directors who equally own 100% of the issued share capital.

Dividends of £78,630 (2016: £68,000) were paid during the year.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 August 2017

11. Transition to FRS 102

These are the first financial statements that comply with FRS 102. The company transitioned to FRS 102 on 1 September 2015.

No transitional adjustments were required in equity or profit or loss for the year.