

Company Registration No. 05947759 (England and Wales)

DAVID ECCLES BUILDING CONTRACTORS LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

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DAVID ECCLES BUILDING CONTRACTORS LIMITED

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DAVID ECCLES BUILDING CONTRACTORS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

	Notes	2018 £	£	2017 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		1,276		1,698
Current assets					
Stocks		500		500	
Debtors	4	4,848		26,837	
Cash at bank and in hand		75,284		83,852	
		<u>80,632</u>		<u>111,189</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(13,122)</u>		<u>(37,145)</u>	
Net current assets			67,510		74,044
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>68,786</u>		<u>75,742</u>
Provisions for liabilities			(242)		(339)
Net assets			<u>68,544</u>		<u>75,403</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	6		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			68,444		75,303
Total equity			<u>68,544</u>		<u>75,403</u>

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 30 September 2018 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 provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

DAVID ECCLES BUILDING CONTRACTORS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 24 June 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr D E Eccles
Director

Company Registration No. 05947759

DAVID ECCLES BUILDING CONTRACTORS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

Company information

David Eccles Building Contractors Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 97 Tulketh Street, Southport, Merseyside, PR8 1AW.

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.

Revenue 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 revenue 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.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional 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 contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

1.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost 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 equipment	15% reducing balance basis
Computers	33.3% straight line basis
Motor vehicles	25% reducing balance basis

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.

1.4 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).

DAVID ECCLES BUILDING CONTRACTORS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

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 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 in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

1.5 Stocks

Stocks of raw materials are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price. Cost includes expenses that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Cost of raw materials is determined on a first in first out basis.

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.

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.

DAVID ECCLES BUILDING CONTRACTORS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors 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 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.

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.

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 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.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 0 (2017 - 0).

DAVID ECCLES BUILDING CONTRACTORS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and equipment	Computers	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
At 1 October 2017 and 30 September 2018	124	384	12,218	12,726
Depreciation and impairment				
At 1 October 2017	101	384	10,543	11,028
Depreciation charged in the year	3	-	419	422
At 30 September 2018	104	384	10,962	11,450
Carrying amount				
At 30 September 2018	20	-	1,256	1,276
At 30 September 2017	23	-	1,675	1,698

4 Debtors

	2018	2017
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	-	16,713
Gross amounts owed by contract customers	2,804	7,503
Other debtors	1,907	2,487
Prepayments and accrued income	137	134
	4,848	26,837

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018	2017
	£	£
Trade creditors	5,490	12,132
Corporation tax	1,874	10,099
Other taxation and social security	96	60
Other creditors	3,024	12,313
Accruals and deferred income	2,638	2,541
	13,122	37,145

DAVID ECCLES BUILDING CONTRACTORS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

6 Called up share capital

	2018	2017
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	100	100
	<hr/>	<hr/>

7 Directors' transactions

Dividends totalling £14,400 (2017 - £14,400) were paid in the year in respect of shares held by the company's directors.

Included in other creditors is an interest free loan of £1,841 (2017 £8,682) from Mr D E Eccles a director.

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.