Registered number: 09141957
Kent County Surfacing Ltd
, 3
Unaudited
Financial statements
For the year ended 30 October 2021

Chartered accountants' report to the director on the preparation of the unaudited statutory financial statements of Kent County Surfacing Ltd for the year ended 30 October 2021

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of Kent County Surfacing Ltd for the year ended 30 October 2021 which comprise the Balance sheet and the related notes from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

As a practising member firm of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW), we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at https://www.icaew.com/regulation.

This report is made solely to the director of Kent County Surfacing Ltd in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter dated 15 October 2019. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of Kent County Surfacing Ltd and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the director of Kent County Surfacing Ltd in this report in accordance with ICAEW Technical Release TECH07/16AAF. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than Kent County Surfacing Ltd and its director for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that Kent County Surfacing Ltd has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of Kent County Surfacing Ltd. You consider that Kent County Surfacing Ltd is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or review of the financial statements of Kent County Surfacing Ltd. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.

Kreston Reeves LLP

Chartered Accountants

37 St Margaret's Street Canterbury Kent CT1 2TU 23 September 2022

Balance sheet

As at 30 October 2021

	Note		2021 £		2020 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		45,375		38,588
		•	45,375		38,588
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	65,496		146,283	
Cash at bank and in hand	_	48,377		39,463	
		113,873		185,746	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(22,119)		(60,601)	
Net current assets	_		91,754		125,145
Total assets less current liabilities		•	137,129		163,733
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		(13,742)		-
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax		(9,832)		(5,931)	
	_		(9,832)		(5,931)
Net assets		•	113,555		157,802
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	9		100		100
Profit and loss account			113,455		157,702
			113,555		157,802

The director considers that the company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

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

Kent County Surfacing Ltd Registered number: 09141957

Balance sheet (continued) As at 30 October 2021

The company has opted not to file the statement of income and retained earnings in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 22 September 2022.

I J Harris

Director

The notes on pages 4 to 8 form part of these financial statements.

1. General information

Kent County Surfacing Limited is a private company limited by shares which was incorporated in England and Wales with registration number 09141597.

The company's registered office is 7 Mariners View, Sandown Road, Deal, Kent, CT14 6LP.

The company's functional and presentational currency is Pounds Sterling, and the financial statements are presented to the nearest £.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2.3 Operating leases: the company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

2.4 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Current and deferred taxation

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

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

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

2.6 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, on a reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant and machinery

20% reducing balance

Office equipment

15% reducing balance

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

2.7 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.9 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.10 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to profit or loss in the year that the company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance sheet.

2.11 Financial instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

2.12 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 2 (2020 - 2).

4. Tangible fixed assets

		Plant and machinery	Office equipment	Total
		£	£	£
	Cost or valuation			
	At 31 October 2020	95,896	2,483	98,379
	Additions	24,000	-	24,000
	Disposals	(24,096)	-	(24,096)
	At 30 October 2021	95,800	2,483	98,283
	Depreciation			
	At 31 October 2020	58,245	1,545	59,790
	Charge for the year on owned assets	11,145	141	11,286
	Disposals	(18,168)	-	(18,168)
	At 30 October 2021	51,222	1,686	52,908
	Net book value			
	At 30 October 2021	44,578	797	45,375
	At 30 October 2020	37,650	938	38,588
5.	Debtors			
			2021	2020
			£	£
	Trade debtors		25,794	107,132
	Other debtors		39,702	39,151
			65,496	146,283
6.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year			
			2021	2020
			£	£
	Corporation tax		4,702	17,065
	Other taxation and social security		•	4,393
	Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts		5,598	-
	Other creditors		2,044	30,167
	Accruals and deferred income		9,775	8,976
			22,119	60,601

7. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

		2021 £	2020 £
	Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	13,742	-
		13,742	
8.	Hire purchase and finance leases		
	Minimum lease payments under hire purchase fall due as follows:		
		2021 £	2020 £
	Within one year	5,598	_
	Between 1-5 years	19,340	-
		24,938	_
9.	Share capital		
		2021	2020
	Allotted, called up and fully paid	£	£
	100 (2020 - 100) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	100	100

10. Related party transactions

Other creditors includes a loan from I Harris, the director. The balance outstanding at the year end is £NIL (£2020 - £15,049). The loan is interest free and repayable on demand.

11. Controlling party

The controlling parties are Mr I Harris and Mrs N Harris, by virtue of their combined 100% shareholding in the company.

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.