Company registration number: 02809341

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 JULY 2018

F L BEADLE & SONS LIMITED

MENZIES

#### **COMPANY INFORMATION**

**Directors** Mr F Beadle

Mr P Newton

Company secretary Mrs J Beadle

Registered number 02809341

Registered office Centrum House 36 Station Road

Egham

Surrey TW20 9LF

Accountants Menzies LLP

Chartered Accountants Centrum House 36 Station Road

Egham Surrey TW20 9LF

#### CONTENTS

	Page
Statement of Financial Position	1 - 2
Notes to the Financial Statements	3 - 6

REGISTERED NUMBER:02809341

# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 JULY 2018

	Note		2018 £		2017 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		18,924		17,431
		_	18,924	_	17,431
Current assets					
Stocks		8,500		9,250	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	169,556		44,613	
Cash at bank and in hand	_	392,519	_	323,988	
		570,575		377,851	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(403,414)		(307,901)	
Net current assets			167,161		69,950
Total assets less current liabilities			186,085	_	87,381
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax		(2,529)		(2,529)	
			(2,529)		(2,529)
Net assets		=	183,556	_	84,852
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			10,000		10,000
Profit and loss account			173,556		74,852
		_	183,556		84,852

REGISTERED NUMBER:02809341

# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 JULY 2018

The directors consider 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 Companies Act 2006.

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 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.

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 by:

#### Mr F Beadle

Director

Date: 30 April 2019

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2018

#### 1. General information

F L Beadle & Sons Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The principal place of business is Wilfred Works, 2-4 Huntingdon Gardens, Worcester Park, Surrey, KT4 8TF.

The financial statements are presented in sterling which is the functional currency of the company and rounded 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 Turnover

Turnover gained by providing a civil engineering service 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. Turnover gained by providing a civil engineering service 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:

#### 2.3 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, using the straight-line method and on a reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant and machinery

15% Reducing Balance

Motor vehicles

25% Reducing Balance

Computer equipment

25% Straight Line

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 the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings.

#### 2.4 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads

At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is 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.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2018

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.5 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 non-puttable ordinary shares.

#### 2.6 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 the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings in the year that the company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Statement of Financial Position 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 Statement of Financial Position.

#### 2.7 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings, 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 reporting 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 Statement of Financial Position 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 reporting date.

#### 3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 6 (2017 - 6).

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2018

#### 4. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery	Motor vehicles	Office equipment	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost or valuation				
At 1 August 2017	44,455	64,285	27,829	136,569
Additions	5,850	-	-	5,850
At 31 July 2018	50,305	64,285	27,829	142,419
Depreciation				
At 1 August 2017	35,045	57,027	27,066	119,138
Charge for the year on owned assets	2,289	1,814	254	4,357
At 31 July 2018	37,334	58,841	27,320	123,495
Net book value				
At 31 July 2018	12,971	5,444	509	18,924
At 31 July 2017	9,410	7,258	763	17,431

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2018

5.	Debtors		
		2018 £	2017 £
	Trade debtors	166,526	40,966
	Prepayments and accrued income	3,030	3,647
		169,556	44,613
6.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	2018 £	2017 £
	Bank overdrafts	2,816	2,626
	Trade creditors	129,009	73,705
	Corporation tax	26,631	14,073
	Other taxation and social security	57,098	42,511
	Other creditors	20,432	52,557
	Accruals and deferred income	167,428	122,429
		403,414	307,901

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.