Company Registration No. 03165782 (England and Wales)	
FOX ROAD SOLUTIONS LIMITED  UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 JANUARY 2021  PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR	

## CONTENTS

	Page
Balance sheet	1
Notes to the financial statements	2 - 5

## **BALANCE SHEET**

### AS AT 31 JANUARY 2021

					2021		
	Notes	£	£	£	£		
Fixed assets							
Tangible assets	3		2,634		2,743		
Current assets							
Debtors	4	1		1			
Cash at bank and in hand		230,242		313,713			
		230,243		313,714			
Creditors: amounts falling due within one							
year	5	(3)		(3)			
Net current assets			230,240		313,711		
Net assets			232,874		316,454		
Capital and reserves							
Called up share capital			2		2		
Profit and loss reserves			232,872		316,452		
Total equity			232,874		316,454		

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial Period ended 31 January 2021 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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 members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the Period 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.

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 19 October 2021

S Gronow

Director

Company Registration No. 03165782

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 JANUARY 2021

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Fox Road Solutions Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is First Floor, Lipton House, Stanbridge Road, Leighton Buzzard. Bedfordshire, United Kingdom, LU7 4QQ.

#### 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 a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest  $\pounds$ .

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. 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. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

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 it is probable will be recovered.

## 1.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, 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 25% reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings 25% reducing balance
Computers 25% reducing balance

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 JANUARY 2021

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

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 (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

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 (or cash-generating unit) 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 (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

#### 1.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents 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.

#### 1.6 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.

#### 1.7 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.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

## 1.8 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

## FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 JANUARY 2021

2	<b>Employees</b>
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The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the Period was:

		2021	2020
		Number	Number
	Total	1	1
3	Tangible fixed assets		
			Plant and machinery etc
			£
	Cost		
	At 1 February 2020		22,406
	Additions		769
	At 31 January 2021		23,175
	Depreciation and impairment		
	At 1 February 2020		19,662
	Depreciation charged in the Period		879
	At 31 January 2021		20,541
	Carrying amount		
	At 31 January 2021		2,634
	At 31 January 2020		2,743
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4	Debtors		
		2021	2020
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Trade debtors	1	1

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

## FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 JANUARY 2021

5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
	·	2021 £	2020 £
	Taxation and social security	(11)	(11)
	Other creditors	14	14
		<del></del>	
		3	3

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