Company Registration No. 03315878 (England and Wales)
A S L CHARMAN LIMITED
A & L CHAPMAN LIMITED  UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR
<u>L</u>

# CONTENTS

	Page
Balance sheet	1-2
Notes to the financial statements	3 - 6

# BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2018

		201	2018		2017	
	Notes	£	£	£	£	
Fixed assets						
Tangible assets	3		98,656		104,358	
Current assets						
Debtors	4	706,031		1,093,017		
Cash at bank and in hand		213,225		328,174		
		919,256		1,421,191		
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(427,546)		(895,676)		
year	-					
Net current assets			491,710		525,515	
Total assets less current liabilities			590,366		629,873	
Creditors: amounts falling due after more						
than one year	6		-		(7,431)	
Provisions for liabilities			(18,745)		(19,828)	
Net assets			571,621		602,614	
Capital and reserves						
Called up share capital	8		1,000		1,000	
Profit and loss reserves			570,621		601,614	
Total equity			571,621		602,614	

# BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 MARCH 2018

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 31 March 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.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 6 December 2018 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr B Mills

Director

Company Registration No. 03315878

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

### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

A & L Chapman Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Room H12A TOB1, Earley Gate, Whiteknights Road, Reading, Berkshire, RG6 7BE.

#### 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 £1.

#### 1.2 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable from building contracting work net of VAT.

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 contracts for the provision of building 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 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 or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset over its expected useful life, as follows:

Plant and machinery 20% - 33.33% on a straight line basis
Fixtures, fittings & equipment 20% - 50% on a straight line basis
Motor vehicles 20% - 25% on a straight line 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 Cash and cash equivalents

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.

### 1.5 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.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

## 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 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.

### Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that 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.

### 1.6 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

### 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 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

## 2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 7 (2017 - 14).

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

3	Tangible fixed assets	<b></b>	
		Plant and m	achinery etc £
	Cost		_
	At 1 April 2017		326,376
	Additions		22,791
	Disposals		(30,049)
	At 31 March 2018		319,118
	Depreciation and impairment		
	At 1 April 2017		222,021
	Depreciation charged in the year		28,428
	Eliminated in respect of disposals		(29,987)
	At 31 March 2018		220,462
	Carrying amount		
	At 31 March 2018		98,656
	At 31 March 2017		104,358
4	Debtors		
	Amounts falling due within one year:	2018 £	2017 £
	Trade debtors	641,261	979,762
	Other debtors	64,770	113,255
		706,031	1,093,017
5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2018	2017
		£	£
	- L	000,000	107.485
	Trade creditors	260,338	487,185
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	29,985	90,027
	Corporation tax	74,035	108,645
	Other taxation and social security	10,861	12,051
	Other creditors	52,327 ———	197,768
		427,546	895,676
		<del></del>	

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

6	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
	·	2018	2017
		£	£
	Other creditors	-	7,431
7	Provisions for liabilities		
		2018	2017
		£	£
	Deferred tax liabilities	18,745	19,828
8	Called up share capital		
		2018	2017
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		
	1,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000	1,000
		1,000	1,000

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.