

REGISTERED NUMBER: 09787958 (England and Wales)

Financial Statements for the Year Ended 5 April 2019
for
Cal Dru Construction Limited

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for the Year Ended 5 April 2019**

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Cal Dru Construction Limited

Company Information for the Year Ended 5 April 2019

DIRECTORS:

Mr C R Drury
Mrs S J Drury

REGISTERED OFFICE:

Hillgate Place
77 Middle Hillgate
Stockport
Cheshire
SK1 3EH

REGISTERED NUMBER:

09787958 (England and Wales)

ACCOUNTANTS:

HLP Ltd
Accounting and Tax Solutions
Hillgate Place
77 Middle Hillgate
Stockport
Cheshire
SK1 3EH

Accountants' Report to the Board of Directors on the Unaudited Financial Statements of Cal Dru Construction Limited

The following reproduces the text of the report prepared for the directors in respect of the company's annual unaudited financial statements. In accordance with the Companies Act 2006, the company is only required to file a Balance Sheet. Readers are cautioned that the Income Statement and certain other primary statements and the Report of the Directors are not required to be filed with the Registrar of Companies.

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of Cal Dru Construction Limited for the period ended 5 April 2019 which comprises the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet and the related notes from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

This report is made solely to the Board of Directors of Cal Dru Construction Limited, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of Cal Dru Construction Limited and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the Board of Directors of Cal Dru Construction Limited, as a body, and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the Board of Directors, as a body, for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that Cal Dru Construction Limited has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position of profit or loss of Cal Dru Construction Limited. You consider that Cal Dru Construction Limited is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the period.

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

HLP Ltd
Accounting and Tax Solutions
Hillgate Place
77 Middle Hillgate
Stockport
Cheshire
SK1 3EH

12 December 2019

Cal Dru Construction Limited (Registered number: 09787958)

Balance Sheet
5 April 2019

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Intangible assets	4		6,600		8,800
Tangible assets	5		142,442		73,199
			149,042		81,999
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks		6,291		1,366	
Debtors	6	133,341		70,356	
Cash at bank and in hand		19,532		79,297	
		159,164		151,019	
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year	7	90,271		74,085	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			68,893		76,934
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			217,935		158,933
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES			25,593		14,373
NET ASSETS			192,342		144,560
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital			100		100
Retained earnings			192,242		144,460
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			192,342		144,560

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 5 April 2019.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 5 April 2019 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for:

- (a) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.
- (b)

Cal Dru Construction Limited (Registered number: 09787958)

Balance Sheet - continued
5 April 2019

The financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Profit and Loss account and Retained Earnings has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 12 December 2019 and were signed on its behalf by:

Mr C R Drury - Director

**Notes to the Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 5 April 2019**

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Cal Dru Construction Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

The presentation currency of the financial statements is the Pound Sterling (£).

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" including the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Significant judgements and estimates

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, net of trade discounts, VAT and other sales related taxes.

Profit is recognised on long-term contracts, if the final outcome can be assessed with reasonable certainty, by including in the profit and loss account turnover and related costs as contract activity progresses. Turnover is calculated as that proportion of total contract value which costs to date bear to total expected costs for that contract.

Turnover is attributable to the principle activities of the company which is carried out entirely within the United Kingdom.

Goodwill

Goodwill, being the amount paid in connection with the acquisition of a business in 2017, is being amortised evenly over its estimated useful life of five years.

Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life.

Plant and machinery	- 20% on reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings	- 25% on cost
Motor vehicles	- 25% on reducing balance
Computer equipment	- 33% on reducing balance

**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 5 April 2019**

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Stocks

Stocks and work in progress are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

Cost is calculated using the first-in, first-out method and includes all purchase, transport, and handling costs in bringing stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks and work in progress are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value is based on estimated selling price, less further costs expected to be incurred to completion and disposal.

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 the profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in the profit or loss.

Amounts recoverable on long-term contracts, which are included in debtors, are stated at the net sales value of the work done less amounts received as progress payments on account. Excess progress payments are included in creditors as payments on account. Cumulative costs incurred net of amounts transferred to cost of sales, less provision for contingencies and anticipated future losses on contracts, are included as long-term contract balances in stock.

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 statement of financial position 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, which include trade and other receivables 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 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.

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, 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 receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

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 the suppliers. Accounts 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.

**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 5 April 2019**

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Taxation

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Leasing commitments

Leases where substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership are not transferred to the company are treated as operating leases. Leases are regarded as operating leases and the payments made under them are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the term of the lease.

Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to profit or loss in the period to which they relate.

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.

Going concern

The company has considerable financial resources together with contracts with a number of clients and suppliers across different geographic areas and industries. As a consequence, the directors believe that the company is well placed to manage its business risks successfully despite the current uncertain economic outlook.

After making enquiries, the directors have reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for a period of at least twelve months and for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report

3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The average number of employees during the year was 5 (2018 - 2) .

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 5 April 2019

4. INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

COST

At 6 April 2018
and 5 April 2019

Goodwill
£

11,000

AMORTISATION

At 6 April 2018
Amortisation for year
At 5 April 2019

2,200

2,200

4,400

NET BOOK VALUE

At 5 April 2019
At 5 April 2018

6,600

8,800

5. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Computer equipment £	Totals £
COST					
At 6 April 2018	51,750	334	29,690	625	82,399
Additions	39,785	26,665	20,290	985	87,725
At 5 April 2019	<u>91,535</u>	<u>26,999</u>	<u>49,980</u>	<u>1,610</u>	<u>170,124</u>
DEPRECIATION					
At 6 April 2018	5,766	28	3,406	-	9,200
Charge for year	10,615	46	7,318	503	18,482
At 5 April 2019	<u>16,381</u>	<u>74</u>	<u>10,724</u>	<u>503</u>	<u>27,682</u>
NET BOOK VALUE					
At 5 April 2019	<u>75,154</u>	<u>26,925</u>	<u>39,256</u>	<u>1,107</u>	<u>142,442</u>
At 5 April 2018	<u>45,984</u>	<u>306</u>	<u>26,284</u>	<u>625</u>	<u>73,199</u>

6. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2019 £	2018 £
Amounts owed by group undertakings	816	-
Other debtors	<u>132,525</u>	<u>70,356</u>
	<u>133,341</u>	<u>70,356</u>

**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 5 April 2019**

7. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2019	2018
	£	£
Trade creditors	16,553	1,099
Taxation and social security	68,678	32,189
Other creditors	5,040	40,797
	<u>90,271</u>	<u>74,085</u>

8. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

The company has taken advantage of exemption, under the terms of Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland', not to disclose related party transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries within the group.

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.