Company Registration No. 10147264 (England and Wales)	
THOMAS JAMES CONSTRUCTION CONSULTANTS LIMITED	
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018	
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR	

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# **BALANCE SHEET**

# **AS AT 30 APRIL 2018**

		2018		2017	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		1,156		-
Current assets					
Debtors	4	11,916		47,842	
Cash at bank and in hand		48,856		32,914	
		60,772		80,756	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one	_	(04.054)		(00.005)	
year	5	(24,251)		(20,965)	
Net current assets			36,521		59,791
Total assets less current liabilities			37,677		59,791
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	6		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			37,577		59,691
Total equity			37,677		59,791

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 year ended 30 April 2018 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 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 and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 4 September 2018

Mr I Thomas

Director

Company Registration No. 10147264

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018

### 1 Accounting policies

### Company information

Thomas James Construction Consultants Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 99 Hertford Road, East Finchley, London, N2 9BX.

### 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. 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.

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:

Computer Equipment - 20% 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 at bank and in hand

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.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.5 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 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.

#### 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 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

# 1.7 Taxation

The tax expense represents the tax currently payable.

### Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Plant and machinery etc

### 1.8 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.

#### 2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 1 (2017 - 1).

# 3 Tangible fixed assets

	£		
Cost		-	
At 1 May 2017		-	
Additions		1,198	
At 30 April 2018		1,198	
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 May 2017		-	
Depreciation charged in the year		42	
At 30 April 2018		42	
Carrying amount			
At 30 April 2018		1,156	
At 30 April 2017			
Debtors			
	2018	2017	
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£	
Trade debtors	8,569	4,950	
Other debtors	3,347	42,892	
	11,916	47,842	

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018

5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
	·	2018	2017
		£	£
	Corporation tax	13,542	14,895
	Other taxation and social security	7,649	3,250
	Other creditors	3,060	2,820
		24,251	20,965
6	Called up share capital	2018	2017
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		
	100 of £1 each	<u>100</u>	100
		100	100

# 7 Related party transactions

As at 30th April 2018, the Company was owed amounts totalling £3,347 (2017: £42,892) from Ian Thomas (a director and shareholder) and Holly Tatham (shareholder).

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.