ROBERT STREET & SONS (CONTRACTORS) LIMITED  UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019  PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019
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# **BALANCE SHEET**

# **AS AT 31 MARCH 2019**

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
Fixed assets					
Investment properties	2		200,000		200,000
Current assets					
Debtors	3	360,628		378,156	
Cash at bank and in hand		18,546		6,692	
		379,174		384,848	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one					
year	4	(10,809)		(14,457)	
Net current assets			368,365		370,391
Total assets less current liabilities			568,365		570,391
					====
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	5		100		100
Revaluation reserve	6		152,761		152,761
Profit and loss reserves			415,504		417,530
Total equity			568,365		570,391
•					

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 2019 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 5 September 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

S J Ford

Director

Company Registration No. 01346016

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

## 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Robert Street & Sons (Contractors) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 5 Pullman Court, Great Western Road, Gloucester, Gloucestershire, GL1 3ND.

#### 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 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. The surplus or deficit on revaluation is recognised in profit or loss.

Where fair value cannot be achieved without undue cost or effort, investment property is accounted for as tangible fixed assets.

# 1.3 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.

# 1.4 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.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

## 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 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.

## 1.5 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.

# 1.6 Derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to fair value at each reporting end date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset, whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability.

# 1.7 Leases

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

Investment property		2019
Fair value At 1 April 2018 and 31 March 2019		200,000
	-	
Historical cost in respect of these properties is £47,239 (2018: £47,239).		
Debtors		
Amounts falling due within one year:	2019 £	2018 £
Trade debtors Other debtors	- 360,628	9,199 368,957
	360,628	378,156
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2010	2018
	2019 £	£
Trade creditors Other creditors	- 10,809 	3,698 10,759
	10,809	14,457
Called up share capital	2019 £	2018 £
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid 100 Ordinary of £1 each	100	100
	Fair value At 1 April 2018 and 31 March 2019  Freehold investment properties were valued on an open market basis on 31 March 201 company, due to the current economic conditions the directors consider the valuation of significantly moved since this valuation.  Historical cost in respect of these properties is £47,239 (2018: £47,239).  Debtors  Amounts falling due within one year:  Trade debtors Other debtors  Creditors: amounts falling due within one year  Trade creditors Other creditors Other creditors  Called up share capital  Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid	Fair value At 1 April 2018 and 31 March 2019  Freehold investment properties were valued on an open market basis on 31 March 2019 by the director company, due to the current economic conditions the directors consider the valuation of the properties significantly moved since this valuation.  Historical cost in respect of these properties is £47,239 (2018: £47,239).  Debtors  2019 Amounts falling due within one year:  £  Trade debtors  Other debtors  2019 £  Trade creditors: amounts falling due within one year  2019 £  Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

# 6 Revaluation reserve

2019 2018 £ £

At beginning and end of year

152,761

152,761

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.