FOCUS PAVING LIMITED  UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2018  PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2018
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## CONTENTS

	Page
Balance sheet	1 - 2
Notes to the financial statements	3 - 7

# **BALANCE SHEET**

## AS AT 31 MAY 2018

		2018		2017	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		142,286		269,829
Current assets					
Debtors	4	3,290,863		2,854,014	
Cash at bank and in hand		2,334,612		1,102,112	
		5,625,475		3,956,126	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one		,			
year	5	(2,126,038)		(1,837,899)	
Net current assets			3,499,437		2,118,227
Total assets less current liabilities			3,641,723		2,388,056
Creditors: amounts falling due after more	c				(C CC7)
than one year	6		-		(6,667)
Provisions for liabilities			(24,233)		(51,268)
Net assets			3,617,490		2,330,121
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7		66		66
Capital redemption reserve			33		33
Profit and loss reserves			3,617,391		2,330,022
Total equity			3,617,490		2,330,121

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 May 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.

# **BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**

AS AT 31 MAY 2018

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 27 February 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr M Fitzgerald

Director

Company Registration No. 05805288

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2018

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Focus Paving Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Edgwarebury Farm, Edgwarebury Lane, Edgware, Middlesex, HA8 8QX.

#### 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 represents amounts receivable for goods and services net of VAT and trade discounts.

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.

Amounts recoverable on long term contracts, which are included in debtors, are stated at the net sales value of the work done after provision for contingencies and anticipated future losses on contracts, less amounts received as progress payments on account. Excess progress payments are included in creditors as payments on account.

#### 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 machinery 25% Straight Line
Fixtures, fittings & equipment 15% Reducing Balance

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.

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

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.4 Construction contracts

Where the outcome of a construction contract can be estimated reliably, revenue and costs are recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract activity at the reporting end date. Variations in contract work, claims and incentive payments are included to the extent that the amount can be measured reliably and its receipt is considered probable.

When it is probable that total contract costs will exceed total contract turnover, the expected loss is recognised as an expense immediately.

Where the outcome of a construction contract cannot be estimated reliably, contract costs are recognised as expenses in the period in which they are incurred and contract revenue is recognised to the extent of contract costs incurred where it is probable that they will be recoverable.

The "percentage of completion method" is used to determine the appropriate amount to recognise in a given period. The stage of completion is measured by the proportion of contract costs incurred for work performed to date compared to the estimated total contract costs. Costs incurred in the year in connection with future activity on a contract are excluded from contract costs in determining the stage of completion. These costs are presented as stocks, prepayments or other assets depending on their nature, and provided it is probable they will be recovered.

#### 1.5 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.

#### 1.6 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.

## 1.7 Taxation

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

#### 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 31 MAY 2018

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

#### 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.

#### 1.9 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

#### 1.10 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.

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the lease asset are consumed.

#### 2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 10 (2017 - 11).

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

3	Tangible fixed assets			
		Plant andFi: machinery	xtures, fittings & equipment	Total
		£	£	£
	Cost			
	At 1 June 2017	807,280	3,666	810,946
	Additions	118,904	-	118,904
	Disposals	(667,280)		(667,280)
	At 31 May 2018	258,904	3,666	262,570
	Depreciation and impairment			
	At 1 June 2017	538,166	2,951	541,117
	Depreciation charged in the year	47,226	107	47,333
	Eliminated in respect of disposals	(468,166)	-	(468,166)
	At 31 May 2018	117,226	3,058	120,284
	Carrying amount			
	At 31 May 2018	<b>1</b> 41,678	608	142,286
	At 31 May 2017	<del>=====</del> 269,114	715	269,829
	Dahta			
4	Debtors		2018	2017
	Amounts falling due within one year:		£	£
	Trade debtors		1,225,878	1,106,615
	Other debtors		2,064,985	1,747,399
			3,290,863	2,854,014
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5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		2018	2017
			£	£
	Trade creditors		1,712,698	1,328,051
	Other taxation and social security		330,572	229,629
	Other creditors		82,768	280,219
			2,126,038	1,837,899

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

6	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	2018 £	2017 £
	Other creditors		6,667
7	Called up share capital	2018 £	2017 £
	Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid 66 Ordinary of £1 each	66 ——	66 ——

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.