Company Registration No. 4451286 (England and Wales)

ASPEN CONSTRUCTION AND CIVIL ENGINEERING LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

ASPEN CONSTRUCTION AND CIVIL ENGINEERING LIMITED

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ASPEN CONSTRUCTION AND CIVIL ENGINEERING LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

		2019		2018	
	Notes	**£**	**£**	**£**	**£**
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	**4**		336,542		293,450
Current assets					
Debtors	**5**	96,440		216,698	
Cash at bank and in hand		59,847		5,102	
		156,287		221,800	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**6**	(212,591)		(266,218)	
Net current liabilities			(56,304)		(44,418)
Total assets less current liabilities			280,238		249,032
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	**7**		(90,028)		(80,248)
Provisions for liabilities	**8**		(20,770)		(15,083)
Net assets			169,440		153,701
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	**9**		75,000		75,000
Profit and loss reserves			94,440		78,701
Total equity			169,440		153,701

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 September 2019 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 member has 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 7 May 2020

Mr H Greenhaf
Director

Company Registration No. 4451286

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Aspen Construction and Civil Engineering Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 21 St Andrews Crescent, Cardiff, CF10 3DB.

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 amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

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 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.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

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:

Land and buildings Freehold	Buildings over 50 years, land not depreciated.
Plant and machinery	5 years
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	5 years
Computer equipment	5 years
Motor vehicles	2 to 4 years

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 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.4 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

1.5 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 revenue is recognised to the extent of contract costs incurred where it is probable that they will be recoverable. Contract costs are recognised as expenses in the period in which they are incurred. When costs incurred in securing a contract are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred, they are not included in contract costs if the contract is obtained in a subsequent period.

1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents 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.

1.7 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.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

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.

1.8 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.

1.9 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.

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 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.10 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.

1.11 Retirement benefits

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

1.12 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 profit or loss 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:

	2019 Number	**2018 Number**
Total	7	7

3 Dividends

	2019 Per share £	**2018 Per share £**	**2019 Total £**	**2018 Total £**
Ordinary Shares				
Final paid	0.16	0.03	12,000	2,500
Total dividends				
Final paid			12,000	2,500

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 October 2018	214,452	134,911	349,363
Additions	6,460	91,893	98,353
Disposals	-	(35,384)	(35,384)
At 30 September 2019	220,912	191,420	412,332
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 October 2018	8,826	47,087	55,913
Depreciation charged in the year	2,859	25,862	28,721
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(8,844)	(8,844)
At 30 September 2019	11,685	64,105	75,790
Carrying amount			
At 30 September 2019	209,227	127,315	336,542
At 30 September 2018	205,626	87,824	293,450

5 Debtors

	2019	2018
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Trade debtors	36,573	29,078
Gross amounts owed by contract customers	26,800	152,758
Corporation tax recoverable	2,441	-
Other debtors	16,500	16,500
Prepayments and accrued income	14,126	18,362
	96,440	216,698

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019	2018
	£	£
Obligations under finance leases	8,793	4,709
Trade creditors	164,212	223,430
Corporation tax	1,045	-
Other taxation and social security	16,714	15,747
Other creditors	9,275	9,195
Accruals and deferred income	12,552	13,137
	212,591	266,218

7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	Notes	2019 £	2018 £
Bank loans and overdrafts		53,272	60,911
Obligations under finance leases		36,756	19,337
		90,028	80,248

Finance Lease liabilities are secured on the assets acquired. Bank loans are secured by way of a mortgage charge on the freehold property.

8 Deferred taxation

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the company and movements thereon:

Balances:	Liabilities 2019 £	Liabilities 2018 £
Accelerated capital allowances	20,770	15,083

Movements in the year:	2019 £
Liability at 1 October 2018	15,083
Charge to profit or loss	5,687
Liability at 30 September 2019	20,770

The deferred tax liability set out above is expected to reverse within 36 months and relates to accelerated capital allowances that are expected to mature within the same period.

9 Called up share capital

	2019 £	2018 £
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
75,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each	75,000	75,000