Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2018



BREBNERS

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor 130 Shaftesbury Avenue London W1D 5AR

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Company Information

Directors

A P Rimoldi

S S Patel

S J. Hütchinson

Registered office

/130 Shaftesbury Avenue: 2nd Floor London W1D 5EU

Auditors

Brebners
Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor
130 Shaftesbury Avenue
London
W1D 5AR

Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2018

	Note	2018 £	;201 7 €
Fixed assets	_		
Tangible assets	:5	/=	803
Current assets			
Debtors	6	551,986	739,508
Cash at bank and in hand		106,871	32,892
		658,857	772,400
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	7.	(289,134)	(387,759)
Net current assets		369,723	384,641
Net assets		369,723	385,444
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		1,600	1,600
Share premium reserve		20,580	20,580
Profit and loss account		347,543	363,264
Total equity	•	369,723	385,444

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 and in accordance with FRS 102 1A The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

These financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and the option not to file the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings has been taken.

Approved and authorised by the Roard on 2/12/12 and signed on its behalf by

A P Rimoldi

Director

Company registration number: 04187979

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2018

1 GENERAL INFORMATION

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in England and Wales.

The address of its registered office is: 130 Shaftesbury Avenue 2nd Floor London W10:5EU

The principal activity of the company is the provision of structural engineering design and consultancy services.

2 AUDIT REPORT

3 ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Statement of compliance

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 1A 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and Companies Act 2006.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except any items disclosed in the accounting policies as being shown at fair value and are presented in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods or provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is shown net of value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts.

The company recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities.

Revenue from the rendering of services is measured by reference to the stage of completion of the service transaction at the end of the reporting period provided that the outcome can be reliably estimated. When the outcome cannot be reliably estimated, revenue is recognised only to the extent that expenses recognised are recoverable.

Tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a charge attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2018

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates taxable income.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between taxable profits and profits reported in the financial statements.

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

Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the statement of financial position at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses:

The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset class

Plant and machinery

Depreciation method and rate

25% reducing balance

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Trade creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2018

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

Defined contribution pension obligation

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

Financial instruments

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 entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities.

Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability.

Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity.

4 STAFF NUMBERS

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year, was 13 (2017 - 16).

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2018

5 TANGIBLE ASSETS

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			Furniture, fittings and equipment £	Other tangible assets £	'Total
Cost or valuation At 1. July 2017		•	416	49,368	49,784
At 30 June 2018			416	49,368	49,784
Depreciation At:1 July 2017 Charge for the year	·		416	48,981 387	48,981 803
At 30 June 2018	· ·		416	49,368	49,784
Carrying amount					
At 30 June 2018					-
At 30 June 2017	·	÷ ÷	416	387	803
DEBTORS					
•	· ·	. 9		2018 £	2017 £
Trade debtors Amounts owed by group u Other debtors	ndertakings		·	340,295 192,099 19,592	300,356 422,893 16,259
•	•	•		551,986	739,508

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2018

7 CREDITORS

Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018	2017
	<u>£</u> .	£
Due within one year		-
Trade creditors	9,606	8,793
Amounts owed to group undertakings	216,000	216,000
Taxation and social-security	45,028	117,299
Other creditors	<u>18,500</u>	45,667
·	289,134	387,759

8 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Summary of transactions with parent and fellow subsidiaries

Amounts due to and from group undertakings are aggregated as permitted by FRS 102 and shown separately in debtors and creditors:

During the year, amounts totalling £143,088 (2017: £80,575) were invoiced to fellow subsidiary undertakings and amounts totalling £4,470 (2017: £2,788) were invoiced by fellow subsidiary undertakings.

During the year, amounts of £55,000 (2017; £55,000) was charged as management expenses by its parent undertakings.

Summary of transactions with other related parties

During the year the company paid rent to a company under common control and management, totalling £16,000 (2017: £16,000). No amounts were outstanding at the year end.

9 PARENT AND ULTIMATE PARENT UNDERTAKING

The company's immediate parent is Centura Holdings Limited, incorporated in England and Wales.

The ultimate parent is Centura Group Limited, incorporated in England and Wales.

The most senior parent entity producing publicly available financial statements is Centura Group Limited. These financial statements are available upon request from Companies House.