

**J BRAY (CIVIL ENGINEERING) LIMITED**

**UNAUDITED**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019**

**J BRAY (CIVIL ENGINEERING) LIMITED**  
**REGISTERED NUMBER: 00729770**

**BALANCE SHEET**  
**AS AT 31 JULY 2019**

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
<b>FIXED ASSETS</b>			
Investment property	4	166,500	166,500
		<u>166,500</u>	<u>166,500</u>
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	15,578	28,071
Cash at bank and in hand		164,905	139,320
		<u>180,483</u>	<u>167,391</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(32,501)	(33,804)
		<u>147,982</u>	<u>133,587</u>
<b>NET CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
<b>TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		<u>314,482</u>	<u>300,087</u>
<b>PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES</b>			
Deferred tax	7	(7,276)	(7,932)
		<u>(7,276)</u>	<u>(7,932)</u>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>			
		<u><u>307,206</u></u>	<u><u>292,155</u></u>
<b>CAPITAL AND RESERVES</b>			
Called up share capital		5,000	5,000
Investment property reserve		123,388	123,388
Profit and loss account		178,818	163,767
		<u><u>307,206</u></u>	<u><u>292,155</u></u>

**J BRAY (CIVIL ENGINEERING) LIMITED**  
**REGISTERED NUMBER: 00729770**

**BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**  
**AS AT 31 JULY 2019**

The director considers that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of Companies Act 2006.

The director acknowledges her responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The Company has opted not to file the statement of income and retained earnings in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 8 November 2019.

**Mrs F A Madge**  
Director

The notes on pages 3 to 6 form part of these financial statements.

## **J BRAY (CIVIL ENGINEERING) LIMITED**

### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019**

#### **1. GENERAL INFORMATION**

J Bray (Civil Engineering) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England within the United Kingdom. The address of the registered office is Causeway House, 1 Dane Street, Bishops Stortford, Hertfordshire, CM23 3BT. The company is not part of a group.

#### **2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

##### **2.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

##### **2.2 Turnover**

Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the turnover can be reliably measured. Turnover is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before turnover is recognised:

###### **Rendering of services**

Turnover from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of turnover can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

##### **2.3 INVESTMENT PROPERTY**

Investment property is carried at fair value determined annually by external valuers and derived from the current market rents and investment property yields for comparable real estate, adjusted if necessary for any difference in the nature, location or condition of the specific asset. No depreciation is provided. Changes in fair value are recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings.

##### **2.4 DEBTORS**

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

##### **2.5 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS**

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019**

**2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

**2.6 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS**

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in the case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

**2.7 CREDITORS**

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

**2.8 FINANCE COSTS**

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

**2.9 OPERATING LEASES: THE COMPANY AS LESSEE**

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings on a straight line basis over the lease term.

**2.10 INTEREST INCOME**

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings using the effective interest method.

**2.11 PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES**

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance Sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance Sheet.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019**

**2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

**2.12 CURRENT AND DEFERRED TAXATION**

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

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

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance Sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

**3. EMPLOYEES**

The average monthly number of employees, including the director, during the year was as follows:

	2019 No.	2018 No.
	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Total		

**4. INVESTMENT PROPERTY**

Long term  
leasehold  
investment  
property  
£

**VALUATION**

At 1 August 2018	166,500
<b>AT 31 JULY 2019</b>	<u><u>166,500</u></u>

The 2019 valuations were made by the director, on an open market value for existing use basis.

**J BRAY (CIVIL ENGINEERING) LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019**

**5. DEBTORS**

	2019 £	2018 £
Other debtors	15,578	28,071
	<u>15,578</u>	<u>28,071</u>

**6. CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year**

	2019 £	2018 £
Corporation tax	3,643	4,428
Other creditors	6,620	7,238
Accruals and deferred income	22,238	22,138
	<u>32,501</u>	<u>33,804</u>

**7. DEFERRED TAXATION**

	2019 £	2018 £
At beginning of year	(7,932)	(8,675)
Charged to profit or loss	656	743
<b>AT END OF YEAR</b>	<u>(7,276)</u>	<u>(7,932)</u>

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Gain on investment property	(7,276)	(7,932)
	<u>(7,276)</u>	<u>(7,932)</u>

**8. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**

During the year the Company operated a loan account with the director. The amount owed to her at the year end amounted to £2,980 (2018: £3,598). The loan is interest free and repayable on demand.





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