Registered number: 01894893

NU-BUILD (BARNSLEY) LIMITED (FORMERLY NUGAS (BARNSLEY) LIMITED)

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

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NU-BUILD (BARNSLEY) LIMITED (FORMERLY NUGAS (BARNSLEY) LIMITED) REGISTERED NUMBER:01894893

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 APRIL 2017

	Note		2017 £		2016 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		148,400		178,693
		•	148,400	•	178,693
Current assets					
Stocks	5	2,400		54,883	
Debtors	6	1,042,730		1,002,884	
Cash at bank and in hand		6,478		53,604	
		1,051,608	•	1,111,371	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(217,572)		(106,856)	
Net current assets			834,036	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1,004,515
Total assets less current liabilities		-	982,436	•	1,183,208
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8		(100,147)		(138,025)
Net assets		-	882,289		1,045,183

NU-BUILD (BARNSLEY) LIMITED (FORMERLY NUGAS (BARNSLEY) LIMITED) REGISTERED NUMBER:01894893

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) AS AT 30 APRIL 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Capital and reserves	Note	2	2
Called up share capital		100	100
Share premium account		65,900	65,900
Profit and loss account		816,289	979,183
•		882,289	1,045,183

The directors consider 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 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 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 28 November 2017.

R Murdoch,

Director

The notes on pages 3 to 11 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

1. General information

Nu-build (Barnsley) Limited (01894893) is a private company limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales. Its registered office is Murdoch House, Hemingfield Road, Barnsley, South Yorkshire, S73 0LY. The principal activities of the Company during the year were the installation of joinery, plumbing, heat and air-conditioning systems, floor and wall coverings and painting.

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.

This is the first year in which the financial statements have been prepared under FRS102. There are no material effects to equity or profit and loss on transition.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue 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 revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Rendering of services

Revenue 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 revenue 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

2. **Accounting policies (continued)**

2.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, as follows:.

Freehold property

- 4% straight line

Plant and machinery

- 25% reducing balance

Motor vehicles

- 25% reducing balance

Fixtures, fittings and equipment - 10% - 33% straight line

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings.

2.4 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.5 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments 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 case of an outright 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.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance Sheet when

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Financial instruments (continued)

there is an 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.

2.6 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.

2.7 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance Sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.8 Interest income

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

2.9 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 30 APRIL 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 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 directors, during the year was 12 (2016 - 13).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

	Freehold property £	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Fixtures, fittings & equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation					
At 1 May 2016	121,228	35,222	214,136	28,538	399,124
Additions	-	3,524	•	2,374	5,898
At 30 April 2017	121,228	38,746	214,136	30,912	405,022
Depreciation					
At 1 May 2016	73,033	1,278	121,526	24,594	220,431
Charge for the year on owned assets	3,849	1,085	5,748	175	10,857
Charge for the year on financed assets		7,929	17,405	-	25,334
At 30 April 2017	76,882	10,292	144,679	24,769	256,622
Net book value	•				
At 30 April 2017	44,346	28,454	69,457	6,143	148,400
At 30 April 2016	48,195	33,944	92,610	3,944	178,693

The net book value of land and buildings may be further analysed as follows:

	2017 £	
Freehold	44,346	48,195
	44,346	48,195

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

4. Tangible fixed assets (continued)

The net book value of assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts, included above, are as follows:

		2017 £	2016 £
	Plant and machinery	23,788	31,717
	Motor vehicles	52,214	86,198
		76,002	117,915
5.	Stocks		
•	Closic	2017 £	2016 £
	Raw materials	2,400	1,200
	Work in progress	-	53,683
		2,400	54,883
6.	Debtors		
		2017 £	2016 £
	Due after more than one year	~	~
	Other debtors	873,250	906,650
		873,250	906,650
	Due within one year		
	Trade debtors	154,514	69,114
	Other debtors	14,966	26,787
	Deferred taxation	•	333
		1,042,730	1,002,884

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Bank loans	7,618	7,472
Trade creditors	61,445	39,741
Other taxation and social security	22,026	6,839
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	30,249	33,027
Other creditors	93,636	14,524
Accruals and deferred income	2,598	5,253
	217,572	106,856

The bank loans and overdraft are secured by way of a fixed and floating charge over the company's assets and also over certain assets owned personally by the director.

Hire purchase liabilities are secured upon the assets to which they relate.

8. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Bank loans	61,892	68,913
Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	38,255	. 69,112
	100,147	138,025

Secured loans

The bank loans and overdraft are secured by way of a fixed and floating charge over the company's assets and also over certain assets owned personally by the director.

·Hire purchase liabilities are secured upon the assets to which they relate.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

9.	Loans		
	Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:		
		2017	2016
	Amounts falling due within one year	£	£
	Bank loans	7,618	7,472
	Bank loans	 _	
		7,618 	7,472
	Amounts falling due 2-5 years		
	Bank loans	32,120	31,503
		32,120	31,503
	Amounts falling due after more than 5 years		
	Bank loans	29,772	37,410
		29,772	37,410
		69,510	76,385
10.	Deferred taxation		
		2017 £	2016 £
	At beginning of year	333	2,539
	Charged to profit or loss	(333)	(2,206)
		2017 £	2016 £
	Accelerated capital allowances	-	(20,469)
	Tax losses carried forward	-	20,802
		-	333

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

11. Related party transactions

Included in other creditors are interest free loans from the directors amounting to £13,401 (2016: £14,421) and related parties amounting to £70,000 (2016: £nil).