

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 02802649

RANGE ROOFING AND CLADDING LIMITED

Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements

31 December 2017

RANGE ROOFING AND CLADDING LIMITED

Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 December 2017

Contents	Pages
Officers and professional advisers	1
Statement of financial position	2 to 3
Notes to the financial statements	4 to 8

RANGE ROOFING AND CLADDING LIMITED

Officers and Professional Advisers

Director	Mr N E Haves
Company secretary	Mrs C Haves
Registered office	James Nasmyth Way Green Lane Eccles Manchester M30 0SF
Accountants	M B L Chartered Accountants MBL House 16 Edward Court Altrincham Bus. Park Altrincham Cheshire WA14 5GL

RANGE ROOFING AND CLADDING LIMITED

Statement of Financial Position

31 December 2017

		2017	2016
	Note	£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5	48	59
Current assets			
Debtors	6	139,288	409,235
Cash at bank and in hand		15,382	2,143
		154,670	411,378
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	110,487	335,257
Net current assets		44,183	76,121
Total assets less current liabilities		44,231	76,180
Provisions			
Taxation including deferred tax		9	11
Net assets		44,222	76,169
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Capital redemption reserve		40	40
Profit and loss account		44,082	76,029
Shareholders funds		44,222	76,169

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of comprehensive income has not been delivered.

For the year ending 31 December 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's responsibilities:

- 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 ;
- The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements .

RANGE ROOFING AND CLADDING LIMITED

Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

31 December 2017

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 15 August 2018 ,
and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr N E Haves

Director

Company registration number: 02802649

RANGE ROOFING AND CLADDING LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 December 2017

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is James Nasmyth Way, Green Lane, Eccles, Manchester, M30 0SF.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, stated net of discounts and of Value Added Tax. When the outcome of a transaction involving the rendering of services can be reliably estimated, 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.

Income tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Plant and machinery - 20% reducing balance

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date. For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense. Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment. Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship (see hedge accounting policy). Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately. For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics. Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to Nil (2016: 2).

5. Tangible assets

	Plant and machinery £	Total £
Cost		
At 1 January 2017 and 31 December 2017	814	814
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Depreciation		
At 1 January 2017	755	755
Charge for the year	11	11
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At 31 December 2017	766	766
	---	---
Carrying amount		
At 31 December 2017	48	48
	---	---
At 31 December 2016	59	59
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6. Debtors

	2017	2016
	£	£
Trade debtors	120,519	248,265
Amounts owed by group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest	12,725	152,303
Other debtors	6,044	8,667
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	139,288	409,235
	-----	-----

The debtors above include the following amounts falling due after more than one year:

	2017	2016
	£	£
Trade debtors	—	4,137
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7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Trade creditors	—	176,264
Amounts owed to group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest	92,000	—
Social security and other taxes	890	80,619
Pension scheme creditor	3,597	3,597
Other creditors	14,000	74,777
	-----	-----
	110,487	335,257
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Included within other creditors are secured creditors amounting to £0 (2016 - £25,327). The assets are secured by a fixed and floating charge over the assets of the company.

8. Director's advances, credits and guarantees

During the year the director entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

	2017		
	Balance	Advances/	Balance
	brought forward	(credits) to the	outstanding
	£	£	£
Mr N E Haves	2,498	(2,498)	—
	-----	-----	---
	2016		
	Balance brought	Advances/	Balance
	forward	(credits) to the	outstanding
	£	£	£
Mr N E Haves	—	2,498	2,498
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The advances were interest free, repayable on demand and the company held no security in their respect.

9. Related party transactions

During the year the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

	Transaction value		Balance owed by/(owed to)	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	£	£	£	£
Range Roofing and Cladding Pension Trust	—	—	(3,597)	(3,597)
Range Roofing and Cladding Pension Trust				
- Loan	—	—	—	(25,327)
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Range Roofing and Cladding Pension Trust is a pension scheme in which Mr N Haves has an interest.

10. Ultimate parent company

On 26 January 2016 the total share capital was acquired by Nasmyth Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales whose registered office is 16 Edward Court, George Richards Way, Altrincham, Cheshire. Prior to this the company was under the control of Mr N Haves.

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.