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COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 04069723

Trinity Construction Consultancy Limited
Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements
For the Year Ended
31st December 2016

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Trinity Construction Consultancy Limited

Financial Statements

Year Ended 31st December 2016

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Trinity Construction Consultancy Limited

Officers and Professional Advisers

Director

B E Shove

Registered Office

Unit 5 Columba Orion Avenue
Great Blakenham
Ipswich
Suffolk
IP6 0LW

Accountants

Peyton Tyler Mears
Chartered accountant
Middleborough House
16 Middleborough
Colchester
Essex
CO1 1QT

Trinity Construction Consultancy Limited

Statement of Financial Position

31st December 2016

	Note	2016 £	2015 £
Fixed Assets			
Tangible assets	5	351,754	355,014
Current Assets			
Debtors	6	82,861	38,988
Cash at bank and in hand		1,310	2,443
		<u>84,171</u>	<u>41,431</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	<u>200,803</u>	<u>150,434</u>
Net Current Liabilities		<u>116,632</u>	<u>109,003</u>
Total Assets Less Current Liabilities		<u>235,122</u>	<u>246,011</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8	<u>233,315</u>	<u>244,909</u>
Net Assets		<u><u>1,807</u></u>	<u><u>1,102</u></u>
Capital and Reserves			
Called up share capital		1,000	1,000
Profit and loss account		807	102
Members Funds		<u><u>1,807</u></u>	<u><u>1,102</u></u>

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 income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

For the year ending 31st December 2016 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.

The statement of financial position
continues on the following page.

The notes on pages 4 to 8 form part of these financial statements.

Trinity Construction Consultancy Limited

Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

31st December 2016

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 26/4/17 and are signed on behalf of the board by:



B E Shove
Director

Company registration number: 04069723

The notes on pages 4 to 8 form part of these financial statements.

Trinity Construction Consultancy Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 31st December 2016

1. General Information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Unit 5 Columba Orion Avenue, Great Blakenham, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP6 0LW.

2. Statement of Compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A, '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.

Transition to FRS 102

The entity transitioned from previous UK GAAP to FRS 102 as at 1st January 2015. Details of how FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 10.

Revenue Recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

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.

Trinity Construction Consultancy Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year Ended 31st December 2016

3. Accounting Policies (continued)

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:

Freehold property	- 2% straight line
Plant & machinery	- 33% straight line
Fixtures & fittings	- 15% 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.

Financial Instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company 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.

Trinity Construction Consultancy Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

Year Ended 31st December 2016

3. Accounting Policies *(continued)*

Financial Instruments *(continued)*

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.

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.

Defined Contribution Plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Employee Numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year, including the director, amounted to 4 (2015: 4).

Trinity Construction Consultancy Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year Ended 31st December 2016

5. Tangible Assets

	Land and buildings £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 Jan 2016 and 31 Dec 2016	<u>365,279</u>	<u>16,779</u>	<u>8,058</u>	<u>390,116</u>
Depreciation				
At 1st January 2016	12,000	16,778	6,324	35,102
Charge for the year	<u>3,000</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>260</u>	<u>3,260</u>
At 31st December 2016	<u>15,000</u>	<u>16,778</u>	<u>6,584</u>	<u>38,362</u>
Carrying amount				
At 31st December 2016	<u>350,279</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1,474</u>	<u>351,754</u>
At 31st December 2015	<u>353,279</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1,734</u>	<u>355,014</u>

6. Debtors

	2016 £	2015 £
Trade debtors	60,953	29,649
Other debtors	<u>21,908</u>	<u>9,339</u>
	<u>82,861</u>	<u>38,988</u>

7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2016 £	2015 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	11,836	12,077
Trade creditors	12,623	–
Corporation tax	25,564	13,869
Social security and other taxes	138,574	115,509
Other creditors	<u>12,206</u>	<u>8,979</u>
	<u>200,803</u>	<u>150,434</u>

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

	2016 £	2015 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	<u>233,315</u>	<u>244,909</u>

Trinity Construction Consultancy Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

Year Ended 31st December 2016

9. Director's Advances, Credits and Guarantees

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

	2016		
	Balance brought forward	Advances/ (credits) to the director	Balance outstanding
	£	£	£
B E Shove	<u>9,339</u>	<u>1,882</u>	<u>11,221</u>

	2015		
	Balance brought forward	Advances/ (credits) to the director	Balance outstanding
	£	£	£
B E Shove	<u>(809)</u>	<u>10,148</u>	<u>9,339</u>

10. Transition to FRS 102

These are the first financial statements that comply with FRS 102. The company transitioned to FRS 102 on 1st January 2015.

No transitional adjustments were required in equity or profit or loss for the year.