Registered number: 09402157

NORFOLK HERITAGE BUILDERS LTD. UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023

Norfolk Heritage Builders Ltd. Unaudited Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 January 2023

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Norfolk Heritage Builders Ltd. Balance Sheet As at 31 January 2023

Registered number: 09402157

		2023		2022	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible Assets	3		53,512		16,242
			53,512		16,242
CURRENT ASSETS			33,312		10,242
Stocks	4	-		288,434	
Debtors	5	134,197		2,442	
Cash at bank and in hand		144,504		1	
		278,701		290,877	
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year	6	(83,697)		(186,692)	
NET CURRENT ASSETS (LIABILITIES)			195,004		104,185
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			248,516		120,427
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due After More Than One Year	7		(9,494)		(37,945)
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES					
Deferred Taxation			(10,167)		(3,086)
NET ASSETS			228,855		79,396
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	9		102		102
Profit and Loss Account			228,753		79,294
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			228,855		79,396

Norfolk Heritage Builders Ltd. Balance Sheet (continued) As at 31 January 2023

For the year ending 31 January 2023 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The company has taken advantage of section 444(1) of the Companies Act 2006 and opted not to deliver to the registrar a copy of the company's Profit and Loss Account.

On behalf of the board

Mr Christian Drane

Director

24/03/2023

The notes on pages 3 to 7 form part of these financial statements.

1. Accounting Policies

1.1. Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 section 1A Small Entities "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006

1.2. Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and from the rendering of services. Turnover is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances.

Sale of goods

Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods has transferred to the buyer. This is usually at the point that the customer has signed for the delivery of the goods.

Rendering of services

Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs. Turnover is only recognised to the extent of recoverable expenses when the outcome of a contract cannot be estimated reliably.

1.3. Tangible Fixed Assets and Depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost of the fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives on the following bases:

Plant & Machinery 15% Reducing balance
Motor Vehicles 25% Reducing balance
Computer Equipment 15% Reducing balance

1.4. Leasing and Hire Purchase Contracts

Assets obtained under finance leases are capitalised as tangible fixed assets. Assets acquired under finance leases are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Assets acquired under hire purchase contracts are depreciated over their useful lives. Finance leases are those where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership are assumed by the company. Obligations under such agreements are included in the creditors net of the finance charge allocated to future periods. The finance element of the rental payment is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of charge on the net obligation outstanding in each period.

Rentals applicable to operating leases where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership remain with the lessor are charged to profit and loss account as incurred.

1.5. Stocks and Work in Progress

Stocks and work in progress are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value after making due allowance for obsolete and slow-moving stocks. Cost includes all direct costs and an appropriate proportion of fixed and variable overheads. Work-in-progress is reflected in the accounts on a contract by contract basis by recording turnover and related costs as contract activity progresses.

1.6. Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the statement of comprehensive income because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax is recognised on timing differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable timing differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible timing differences can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Deferred tax liabilities are presented within provisions for liabilities and deferred tax assets within debtors. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflect the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Current or deferred tax for the year is recognised in profit or loss, except when they related to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

2. Average Number of Employees

Average number of employees, including directors, during the year was as follows: NIL (2022: NIL)

3. Tangible Assets				
	Plant & Machinery	Motor Vehicles	Computer Equipment	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
As at 1 February 2022	-	23,100	-	23,100
Additions	41,962	_	542	42,504
As at 31 January 2023	41,962	23,100	542	65,604
Depreciation				
As at 1 February 2022	-	6,858	-	6,858
Provided during the period	1,159	4,061	14	5,234
As at 31 January 2023	1,159	10,919	14	12,092
Net Book Value				
As at 31 January 2023	40,803	12,181	528	53,512
As at 1 February 2022	-	16,242	-	16,242
4. Stocks				
			2023	2022
			£	£
Stock - work in progress		_		288,434
		-	-	288,434
5. Debtors				
			2023	2022
			£	£
Due within one year				

Prepayments and accrued income

Other debtors

VAT

495

125,000

134,197

8,702

216

2,226

2,442

6. Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year		
	2023	2022
	£	£
Net obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	3,118	3,118
Bank loans and overdrafts	-	7,658
Corporation tax	27,002	-
Accruals and deferred income	1,521	1,381
Directors' loan accounts	52,056	174,535
	83,697 ———	186,692 ————
7. Creditors: Amounts Falling Due After More Than One Year		
	2023	2022
	£	£
Net obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	9,494	12,612
Bank loans	-	25,333
	9,494	37,945
8. Obligations Under Finance Leases and Hire Purchase		
-	2023	2022
	£	£
The maturity of these amounts is as follows:		
Within one year	3,118	3,118
Between one and five years	9,494	12,612
	12,612	15,730
	12,612	15,730
9. Share Capital		
	2023	2022
Allotted, Called up and fully paid	102	102

10. Related Party Transactions

Suffolk Heritage Builders Limited

Included in other debtors are amounts due from Suffolk Heritage Builders Limited of which Christian Drane is a director. At the balance sheet date the total outstanding is £125,000 (2021 nil) and is interest free.

11. General Information

Norfolk Heritage Builders Ltd. is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in England & Wales, registered number 09402157 . The registered office is 11 Trinity Street, Bungay, Suffolk, NR35 1EH.

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.