

Abbeygate Builders Merchants Limited

Unaudited Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 November 2021

For Filing with Registrar

Company Registration No. 02755338 (England and Wales)

Abbeygate Builders Merchants Limited

Company Information

Director	Mr D Cooney
Secretary	Mr D Cooney
Company number	02755338
Registered office	The Shipping Building The Old Vinyl Factory Blyth Road Hayes London UB3 1HA
Accountants	Moore Kingston Smith LLP The Shipping Building The Old Vinyl Factory Blyth Road Hayes London UB3 1HA
Business address	Unit 5, Arkwright Road Colnbrook SL3 0HL

Abbeygate Builders Merchants Limited

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Abbeygate Builders Merchants Limited

Balance Sheet

As at 30 November 2021

	Notes	2021 £	£	2020 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		3,083		8,831
Investments	5		1,300		1,300
			<u>4,383</u>		<u>10,131</u>
Current assets					
Stock		328,603		307,670	
Debtors	6	1,397,622		1,200,864	
Cash at bank and in hand		52,920		23,977	
		<u>1,779,145</u>		<u>1,532,511</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	<u>(1,280,336)</u>		<u>(869,807)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>498,809</u>		<u>662,704</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u><u>503,192</u></u>		<u><u>672,835</u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		10,000		10,000
Profit and loss reserves			493,192		662,835
Total equity			<u><u>503,192</u></u>		<u><u>672,835</u></u>

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 30 November 2021 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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

The member has not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

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

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 2 November 2022

Abbeygate Builders Merchants Limited

Balance Sheet (Continued)

As at 30 November 2021

Mr D Cooney
Director

Company Registration No. 02755338

Abbeygate Builders Merchants Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 November 2021

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Abbeygate Builders Merchants Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is The Shipping Building, The Old Vinyl Factory, Blyth Road, Hayes, London, UB3 1HA.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

The company made a pre-tax loss for the year of £199,242 (2020 - profit £38,335). As at 30 November 2021 the company had net assets of £503,192 (2020: £672,835). Based on current trading and projections going forward, the director is satisfied that the company will continue in operational existence over the next twelve months. On this basis, the director considers it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

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

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Abbeygate Builders Merchants Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 30 November 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Fixtures, fittings & equipment	20% straight line, 33% straight line & 17% straight line
Motor vehicles	25% reducing balance

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.5 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

Entities in which the company has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

1.6 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

Abbeygate Builders Merchants Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 30 November 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.7 Stock

Stock are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stock to their present location and condition.

Stock held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of cost and replacement cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stock over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.9 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally 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.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Abbeygate Builders Merchants Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 30 November 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.10 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.11 Taxation

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

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes 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 reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date 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 is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

Abbeygate Builders Merchants Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 30 November 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.12 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.13 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.14 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

1.15 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

1.16 Invoice discounting

The company uses the services of an invoice discounting company. The debts are with full recourse, and the accounting treatment adopted in accordance with the FRS 102 is to present the debtors and the liability to the finance house separately.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2021 Number	2020 Number
Total	15	18

Abbeygate Builders Merchants Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 30 November 2021

3 Director's remuneration and dividends

	2021 £	2020 £
Remuneration paid to directors	106,035	102,069
Dividends paid to directors	7,420	-

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc £
Cost	
At 1 December 2020	22,276
Additions	969
At 30 November 2021	23,245
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 December 2020	13,445
Depreciation charged in the year	6,717
At 30 November 2021	20,162
Carrying amount	
At 30 November 2021	3,083
At 30 November 2020	8,831

5 Fixed asset investments

	2021 £	2020 £
Other investments other than loans	1,300	1,300

6 Debtors

	2021 £	2020 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	1,129,826	879,210
Corporation tax recoverable	23,890	23,890
Other debtors	243,906	297,764
	1,397,622	1,200,864

Abbeygate Builders Merchants Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 30 November 2021

6 Debtors

(Continued)

Included within trade debtors is an amount of £614,006 (2020: £392,123) relating to factored debts.

Trade debtors are stated after the provision of £67,573 (2020: £21,419) for bad debts.

7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2021 £	2020 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	381,264	138,411
Trade creditors	630,168	412,357
Corporation tax	54,959	88,669
Other taxation and social security	74,521	78,506
Other creditors	139,424	151,864
	<u>1,280,336</u>	<u>869,807</u>

8 Called up share capital

	2021 Number	2020 Number	2021 £	2020 £
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
	<u>10,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>

9 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

	2021 £	2020 £
	<u>1,006,360</u>	<u>1,259,581</u>

10 Related party transactions

At the balance sheet date an amount of £85,258 (2020: £85,258) was owed by the company to Executive Pension scheme, whose trustees include D.R. Cooney, the director of the company.

11 Ultimate Controlling Party

The ultimate controlling party is D Cooney, a director, by virtue of his majority shareholding in the company.

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.