

Company Registration No. 03591773 (England and Wales)

NO ORDINARY SHOPFITTING COMPANY LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2017
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

NO ORDINARY SHOPFITTING COMPANY LIMITED

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NO ORDINARY SHOPFITTING COMPANY LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 30 NOVEMBER 2017

	Notes	2017 £	£	2016 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3	55,445		83,028	
Investment properties	4	800,000		543,111	
			855,445		626,139
Current assets					
Debtors	5	454,771		349,924	
Cash at bank and in hand		501,377		731,792	
			956,148		1,081,716
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(123,064)		(182,097)	
Net current assets			833,084		899,619
Total assets less current liabilities			1,688,529		1,525,758
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		(17,967)		(28,849)
Provisions for liabilities			(55,474)		(12,990)
Net assets			1,615,088		1,483,919
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	9	100		100	
Fair Value Reserve		191,583		-	
Profit and loss reserves		1,423,405		1,483,819	
Total equity			1,615,088		1,483,919

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 30 November 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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 members have 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.

NO ORDINARY SHOPFITTING COMPANY LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 NOVEMBER 2017

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 30 August 2018 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr John Bradley
Director

Company Registration No. 03591773

NO ORDINARY SHOPFITTING COMPANY LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2017

	Share capital	Fair Value	Profit and Reserve/loss reserves	Total
Notes	£	£	£	£
Balance at 1 December 2015	100	-	1,260,716	1,260,816
Year ended 30 November 2016:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	454,623	454,623
Dividends	-	-	(231,520)	(231,520)
Balance at 30 November 2016	100	-	1,483,819	1,483,919
Year ended 30 November 2017:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	262,689	262,689
Dividends	-	-	(131,520)	(131,520)
Transfers	-	191,583	(191,583)	-
Balance at 30 November 2017	100	191,583	1,423,405	1,615,088

NO ORDINARY SHOPFITTING COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

No Ordinary Shopfitting Company Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 17 Glasshouse Studios, Fryern Court Road, Fordingbridge, Hampshire, UK, SP6 1QX.

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 disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

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 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.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

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.

1.3 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.

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:

Plant and machinery	25% straight line
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	25% straight line
Motor vehicles	25% straight line
Other assets	25% straight line

NO ORDINARY SHOPFITTING COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.4 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. The surplus or deficit on revaluation is recognised in profit or loss.

Where fair value cannot be achieved without undue cost or effort, investment property is accounted for as tangible fixed assets.

1.5 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.

1.6 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand 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.

1.7 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 statement of financial position 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.

NO ORDINARY SHOPFITTING COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

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.

1.8 Equity instruments

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

1.9 Derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to fair value at each reporting end date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset, whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability.

1.10 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 income statement 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.

NO ORDINARY SHOPFITTING COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 income statement, 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.

1.11 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.

1.12 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the statement of financial position as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to the income statement so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income 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 lease asset are consumed.

1.13 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation are included in the income statement for the period.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 3 (2016 - 4).

NO ORDINARY SHOPFITTING COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2017

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and Other assets machinery etc		Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 December 2016	210,824	16,526	227,350
Additions	1,453	100	1,553
Disposals	(4,190)	-	(4,190)
At 30 November 2017	208,087	16,626	224,713
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 December 2016	144,323	-	144,323
Depreciation charged in the year	23,256	2,425	25,681
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(736)	-	(736)
At 30 November 2017	166,843	2,425	169,268
Carrying amount			
At 30 November 2017	41,244	14,201	55,445
At 30 November 2016	66,502	16,526	83,028

4 Investment property

	2017 £
Fair value	
At 1 December 2016	543,111
Additions	20,367
Revaluations	236,522
At 30 November 2017	800,000

The investment property comprises £563,478 of original purchase price and improvements. Following completion of the improvement works, the directors have revalued the investment property to fair value calculated based on the investment yield achieved from the property.

5 Debtors

	2017 £	2016 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	105,908	33,761
Corporation tax recoverable	63,440	60,612
Other debtors	285,423	255,551
	454,771	349,924

NO ORDINARY SHOPFITTING COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2017

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	-	444
Trade creditors	26,927	51,803
Corporation tax	39,706	77,349
Other taxation and social security	1,319	3,255
Other creditors	55,112	49,246
	<u>123,064</u>	<u>182,097</u>

7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Other creditors	<u>17,967</u>	<u>28,849</u>

Amounts disclosed under other creditors relate to finance leases and are secured on the fixed assets it relates to.

8 Finance lease obligations

	2017 £	2016 £
Future minimum lease payments due under finance leases:		
Within one year	12,482	26,659
In two to five years	20,691	33,113
	<u>33,173</u>	<u>59,772</u>
Less: future finance charges	(4,325)	(5,980)
	<u>28,848</u>	<u>53,792</u>

Finance lease payments represent rentals payable by the company for certain items of plant and machinery. Leases include purchase options at the end of the lease period, and no restrictions are placed on the use of the assets. The average lease term is 5 years. All leases are on a fixed repayment basis and no arrangements have been entered into for contingent rental payments.

NO ORDINARY SHOPFITTING COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2017

9 Called up share capital

	2017	2016
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
3,750 Ordinary A of 1p each	38	38
3,750 Ordinary B of 1p each	38	38
2,500 Ordinary C of 1p each	24	24
	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>
	<u><u>100</u></u>	<u><u>100</u></u>

10 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:

	2017	2016
	£	£
Future minimum operating lease payments	6,576	8,313
	<u>6,576</u>	<u>8,313</u>
	<u><u>6,576</u></u>	<u><u>8,313</u></u>

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