Company Registration No. 06571153 (England and Wales)

A. & F. PILBEAM CONSTRUCTION LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

THURSDAY
A6DIM3SB
A22 24/08/2017 #230
COMPANIES HOUSE

A. & F. PILBEAM CONSTRUCTION LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Mr S P Pilbeam ACIOB Mr S A Giles MCIOB Mr A J Arrow MCIOB
Company number	06571153
Registered office	81 Underdown Road Southwick West Sussex BN42 4HA
Auditor	Knill James One Bell Lane Lewes East Sussex BN7 1JU
Business address	81 Underdown Road Southwick West Sussex BN42 4HA

A. & F. PILBEAM CONSTRUCTION LIMITED

CONTENTS

	Page
Directors' report	1
Directors' responsibilities statement	2
Independent auditor's report	3 - 4
Profit and loss account	5
Balance sheet	6
Notes to the financial statements	7 - 11

A. & F. PILBEAM CONSTRUCTION LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 28 February 2017.

Principal activities
The principal activity of the company continued to be that of building contractors.

Directors
The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

Mr S P Pilbeam ACIOB
Mr S A Giles MCIOB
Mr A J Arrow MCIOB

Auditor
The auditor, Knill James, is deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

Statement of disclosure to auditor
So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

On behalf of the board

.....
Mr S P Pilbeam ACIOB
Director
2-8-17

A. & F. PILBEAM CONSTRUCTION LIMITED

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

A. & F. PILBEAM CONSTRUCTION LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBER OF A. & F. PILBEAM CONSTRUCTION LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of A. & F. Pilbeam Construction Limited for the year ended 28 February 2017 set out on pages 5 to 11. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland".

This report is made solely to the company's member, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's member those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's member as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 2, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the annual report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 28 February 2017 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit, the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements, and the Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Directors' Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing the Directors' Report and take advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report.

J. Christopher Ketley FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Knill James

7 August 2017

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

One Bell Lane
Lewes
East Sussex
BN7 1JU

A. & F. PILBEAM CONSTRUCTION LIMITED

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

	2017 £	2016 £
Turnover	14,710,129	12,403,582
Cost of sales	(14,266,383)	(12,141,560)
Gross profit	443,746	262,022
Administrative expenses	(150,745)	(162,665)
Operating profit	293,001	99,357
Interest receivable and similar income	323	374
Profit before taxation	293,324	99,731
Taxation	(57,900)	(19,662)
Profit for the financial year	235,424	80,069

A. & F. PILBEAM CONSTRUCTION LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2017

	Notes	2017 £	£	2016 £	£
Current assets					
Debtors	3	2,328,400		2,340,196	
Cash at bank and in hand		282,131		357,056	
		2,610,531		2,697,252	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	4	(1,942,297)		(2,264,442)	
Net current assets			668,234		432,810
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	6		150		150
Profit and loss reserves			668,084		432,660
Total equity			668,234		432,810

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 2-8-17 and are signed on its behalf by:

.....

Mr S P Pilbeam ACIOB
Director

Company Registration No. 06571153

1 Accounting policies

Company information

A. & F. Pilbeam Construction Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 81 Underdown Road, Southwick, West Sussex, BN42 4HA.

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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements for the year ended 28 February 2017 are the first financial statements of A. & F. Pilbeam Construction Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 March 2015. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

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.

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 are recoverable.

1.3 Construction contracts

Where the outcome of a construction contract can be estimated reliably, revenue and costs are recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract activity at the reporting end date. Variations in contract work, claims and incentive payments are included to the extent that the amount can be measured reliably and its receipt is considered probable.

When it is probable that total contract costs will exceed total contract turnover, the expected loss is recognised as an expense immediately.

Where the outcome of a construction contract cannot be estimated reliably, contract costs are recognised as expenses in the period in which they are incurred and contract revenue is recognised to the extent of contract costs incurred where it is probable that they will be recoverable.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

The "percentage of completion method" is used to determine the appropriate amount to recognise in a given period. The stage of completion is measured by the proportion of contract costs incurred for work performed to date compared to the estimated total contract costs. Costs incurred in the year in connection with future activity on a contract are excluded from contract costs in determining the stage of completion. These costs are presented as stocks, prepayments or other assets depending on their nature, and provided it is probable they will be recovered.

1.4 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.

1.5 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.

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 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.6 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.

1.7 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.

1.8 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.

1.9 Retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution scheme for the benefit of its employees. Contributions payable are charged to the profit and loss account in the year they are payable.

1.10 Leases

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.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 21 (2016 - 21).

3 Debtors

Amounts falling due within one year:	2017 £	2016 £
Trade debtors	619,068	1,120,147
Amounts recoverable on long term contracts	586,868	663,735
Corporation tax recoverable	28,072	28,072
Amounts due from group undertakings	973,936	335,362
Other debtors	112,288	185,732
Prepayments and accrued income	8,168	7,148
	2,328,400	2,340,196

4 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Cost of sales accrual	970,023	1,519,369
Trade creditors	768,816	559,570
Amounts due to group undertakings	60,107	97,100
Corporation tax	44,962	5,763
Other taxation and social security	53,996	32,496
Other creditors	15,980	18,530
Accruals and deferred income	28,413	31,614
	1,942,297	2,264,442

5 Retirement benefit schemes

Defined contribution schemes	2017 £	2016 £
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	35,447	34,051

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

6 Called up share capital

	2017 £	2016 £
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
150 Ordinary shares of £1 each	150	150

7 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
	£	£
	8,302	15,867

8 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption available in Financial Reporting Standard 102 section 33 from the requirement to disclose transactions with group companies on the grounds that consolidated financial statements are prepared.

9 *Directors' transactions*

Interest free loans have been granted by the company to its directors as follows:

Description	% Rate	Opening balance	Closing balance
		£	£
Mr S P Pilbeam ACIOB -	-	112,288	112,288
		112,288	112,288

10 Parent company

The parent company of A. & F. Pilbeam Construction Limited is Pilbeam Holdings Limited, a company registered in England & Wales and its registered office is 81 Underdown Road, Southwick, West Sussex, BN42 4HA.

7 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
	£	£
	8,302	15,867

8 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption available in Financial Reporting Standard 102 section 33 from the requirement to disclose transactions with group companies on the grounds that consolidated financial statements are prepared.

9 Directors' transactions

Interest free loans have been granted by the company to its directors as follows:

Description	% Rate	Opening balance	Closing balance
		£	£
Mr S P Pilbeam ACIOB -	-	112,288	112,288
		112,288	112,288

10 Parent company

The parent company of A. & F. Pilbeam Construction Limited is Pilbeam Holdings Limited, a company registered in England & Wales and its registered office is 81 Underdown Road, Southwick, West Sussex, BN42 4HA.