Company Registration No. 10116406 (England and Wales)

ABA ARCHITECTURE AND INTERIORS LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 29 APRIL 2017

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ABA ARCHITECTURE AND INTERIORS LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	A Beever K R Travis A Bragg
Company number	10116406
Registered office	The Hart Shaw Building Europa Link Sheffield Business Park Sheffield S9 1XU
Accountants	Hart Shaw LLP The Hart Shaw Building Europa Link Sheffield Business Park Sheffield S9 1XU

ABA ARCHITECTURE AND INTERIORS LIMITED

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ABA ARCHITECTURE AND INTERIORS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 29 APRIL 2017

	Notes	2017 £	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	**3**		38,387
Current assets			
Debtors	**4**	97,130	
Cash at bank and in hand		44,143	
		141,273	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**5**	(138,828)	
Net current assets			2,445
Total assets less current liabilities			40,832
Provisions for liabilities			(7,600)
Net assets			33,232
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital			100
Profit and loss reserves			33,132
Total equity			33,232

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

For the financial period ended 29 April 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 Act 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 period 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.

ABA ARCHITECTURE AND INTERIORS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 29 APRIL 2017

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 14 February 2018 and are signed on its behalf by:

A Beever	K R Travis
Director	**Director**

Company Registration No. 10116406

ABA ARCHITECTURE AND INTERIORS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 29 APRIL 2017

	Notes	Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
		£	£	£
Period ended 29 April 2017:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the period		-	33,132	33,132
Issue of share capital		100	-	100
Balance at 29 April 2017		100	33,132	33,232

1 Accounting policies

Company information
ABA Architecture and Interiors Limited is a private company, limited by shares and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is The Hart Shaw Building, Europa Link, Sheffield Business Park, Sheffield, S9 1XU.

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 a mounts 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.

1.2 Reporting period

The financial statements represent a period of more than one year due to this being the first financial statements prepared from incorporation. There is therefore no comparative.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for 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.

1.4 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.

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 and equipment	15% reducing balance
Computer equipment	33% 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 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

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.

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 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.

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.

1.8 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 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.

1.10 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.

1.11 Retirement benefits

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

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the period was 12.

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc
	£
Cost	
At 1 April 2017	-
Additions	39,161
At 29 April 2017	39,161
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 April 2017	-
Depreciation charged in the period	774
At 29 April 2017	774
Carrying amount	
At 29 April 2017	38,387

4 Debtors

	2017
Amounts falling due within one year:	£
Trade debtors	15,726
Prepayments and accrued income	81,404
	97,130

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017
	£
Trade creditors	6,266
Amounts due to group undertakings	78,379
Corporation tax	570
Other taxation and social security	4,393
Other creditors	15,730
Accruals and deferred income	33,490
	138,828