

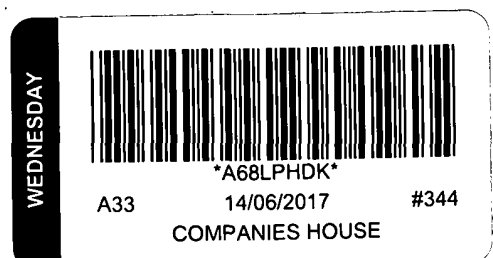
HERITAGE CONSOLIDATION LIMITED

**UNAUDITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

31 DECEMBER 2016

ArmstrongWatson®

Accountants, Business & Financial Advisers



HERITAGE CONSOLIDATION LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER:06679110

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Note	2016 £	2015 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	33,983	16,859
		<u>33,983</u>	<u>16,859</u>
Current assets			
Stocks	5	6,500	2,000
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	91,454	208,412
Cash at bank and in hand	7	55,557	4,877
		<u>153,511</u>	<u>215,289</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(60,726)	(56,777)
Net current assets		<u>92,785</u>	<u>158,512</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>126,768</u>	<u>175,371</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9	(11,545)	(3,628)
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax	11	(6,796)	(3,372)
		<u>(6,796)</u>	<u>(3,372)</u>
Net assets		<u><u>108,427</u></u>	<u><u>168,371</u></u>

HERITAGE CONSOLIDATION LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER:06679110

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

Note	2016 £	2015 £
Capital and reserves		
Called up share capital	100	100
Profit and loss account	108,327	168,271
	<u>108,427</u>	<u>168,371</u>

The directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of Companies Act 2006.

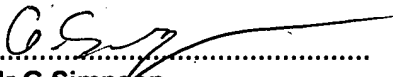
The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

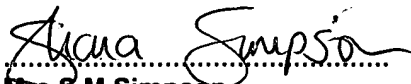
The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

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

The Company has opted not to file the statement of income and retained earnings in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:


.....
Mr G Simpson
Director


.....
Mrs S M Simpson
Director

Date: 29/05/17

The notes on pages 3 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

HERITAGE CONSOLIDATION LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1. General information

Heritage Consolidation Limited is a company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The company's registered office is Milburn House, Hexham Business Park, Burn Lane, Hexham NE46 3RU.

The financial statements are presented in sterling which is the functional currency of the company. The significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented unless otherwise stated.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company accounting policies.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

HERITAGE CONSOLIDATION LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

At each reporting date the company assesses whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. An impairment loss is recognised where the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the methods described below..

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant and machinery	- 25% reducing balance/33% straight line
Motor vehicles	- 25% reducing balance
Office equipment	- 33% straight line

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings.

2.4 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.5 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.7 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

HERITAGE CONSOLIDATION LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Financial instruments (continued)

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of financial position when there is an 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.

2.8 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.9 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of income and retained earnings over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.10 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting. Dividends on shares recognised as liabilities are recognised as expenses and classified within interest payable.

HERITAGE CONSOLIDATION LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of income and retained earnings on a straight line basis over the lease term.

2.12 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of income and retained earnings when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Statement of financial position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.13 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings using the effective interest method.

2.14 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Statement of income and retained earnings in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Statement of financial position date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Statement of financial position.

HERITAGE CONSOLIDATION LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.15 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Statement of financial position date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 6 (2015 - 6).

HERITAGE CONSOLIDATION LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Office equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation				
At 1 January 2016	7,074	31,245	2,464	40,783
Additions	-	28,078	-	28,078
Disposals	-	(14,750)	(170)	(14,920)
At 31 December 2016	<u>7,074</u>	<u>44,573</u>	<u>2,294</u>	<u>53,941</u>
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2016	6,430	15,390	2,104	23,924
Charge for the period on owned assets	348	1,473	217	2,038
Charge for the period on financed assets	-	6,362	-	6,362
Disposals	-	(12,196)	(170)	(12,366)
At 31 December 2016	<u>6,778</u>	<u>11,029</u>	<u>2,151</u>	<u>19,958</u>
Net book value				
At 31 December 2016	<u>296</u>	<u>33,544</u>	<u>143</u>	<u>33,983</u>
At 31 December 2015	<u>644</u>	<u>15,855</u>	<u>360</u>	<u>16,859</u>

The net book value of assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts, included above, are as follows:

	2016 £	2015 £
Motor vehicles	29,128	6,496
	<u>29,128</u>	<u>6,496</u>

5. Stocks

	2016 £	2015 £
Raw materials and consumables	6,500	2,000
	<u>6,500</u>	<u>2,000</u>

HERITAGE CONSOLIDATION LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

6. Debtors

	2016 £	2015 £
Trade debtors	49,731	20,786
Other debtors	366	67,462
Prepayments and accrued income	31,760	110,567
Tax recoverable	9,597	9,597
	<u>91,454</u>	<u>208,412</u>

7. Cash and cash equivalents

	2016 £	2015 £
Cash at bank and in hand	55,557	4,877
	<u>55,557</u>	<u>4,877</u>

8. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2016 £	2015 £
Trade creditors	4,376	8,935
Corporation tax	-	21,602
Other taxation and social security	38,166	22,477
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	7,177	2,073
Other creditors	9,252	-
Accruals and deferred income	1,755	1,690
	<u>60,726</u>	<u>56,777</u>

9. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2016 £	2015 £
Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	11,545	3,628
	<u>11,545</u>	<u>3,628</u>

Secured loans

Hire purchase contracts of £18,722 (2015 - £5,701) are secured by the company.

HERITAGE CONSOLIDATION LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

10. Hire purchase and finance leases

Minimum lease payments under hire purchase fall due as follows:

	2016 £	2015 £
Within one year	7,177	2,073
Between 1-2 years	6,659	2,073
Between 2-5 years	4,887	1,556
	<u>18,723</u>	<u>5,702</u>

11. Deferred taxation

	2016 £
At beginning of year	(3,372)
Charged to profit or loss	(3,424)
At end of year	<u>(6,796)</u>

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2016 £	2015 £
Accelerated capital allowances	(6,796)	(3,372)
	<u>(6,796)</u>	<u>(3,372)</u>

12. Pension commitments

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company to the fund and amounted to £250 (2015 - £Nil). Contributions of £26 (2015 - £Nil) were payable at the balance sheet date.

13. Related party transactions

Total dividends of £62,000 (2015 - £12,500) were paid to the directors during the year.

14. First time adoption of FRS 102

The policies applied under the entity's previous accounting framework are not materially different to FRS 102 and have not impacted on equity or profit or loss.