

Company registration number: 07078708

Newton Keane Contractors Ltd

Unaudited filleted financial statements

30 November 2022

Newton Keane Contractors Ltd

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Director

Mrs S-J Maze-Brown

Company number

07078708

Registered office

3 West Street
Leighton Buzzard
Beds
LU7 1DA

Business address

2 Lower End
Newton Longville
Milton Keynes
Bucks
MK17 0BE

Newton Keane Contractors Ltd

Director's report

Year ended 30th November 2022

The director presents her report and the unaudited financial statements of the company for the year ended 30th November 2022.

Director

The director who served the company during the year was as follows:

Mrs S-J Maze-Brown

Small company provisions

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

This report was approved by the board of directors on 23 February 2023 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Mrs S-J Maze-Brown

Director

Newton Keane Contractors Ltd
Statement of financial position
30th November 2022

		2022		2021	
	Note	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	5	6,038		10,352	
		<u> </u>	6,038	<u> </u>	10,352
Current assets					
Debtors	6	44,734		50,602	
Cash at bank and in hand		9,395		4,690	
		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	
		54,129		55,292	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(38,924)		(27,632)	
		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	
Net current assets			15,205		27,660
Total assets less current liabilities			<u> </u>		<u> </u>
			21,243		38,012
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8		(20,073)		(22,656)
Provisions for liabilities			(1,147)		(1,967)
			<u> </u>		<u> </u>
Net assets			23		13,389
			<u> </u>		<u> </u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			101		101
Profit and loss account			(78)		13,288
			<u> </u>		<u> </u>
Shareholders funds			23		13,389
			<u> </u>		<u> </u>

For the year ending 30 November 2022 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's responsibilities:

- 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;
- The director acknowledges their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 23 February 2023 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mrs S-J Maze-Brown

Director

Company registration number: 07078708

Newton Keane Contractors Ltd
Notes to the financial statements
Year ended 30th November 2022

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 3 West Street, Leighton Buzzard, Beds, LU7 1DA.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the provisions of FRS 102, Section 1A, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

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

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Tangible assets

tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in capital and reserves, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Plant and machinery	- 20 % reducing balance
Fittings fixtures and equipment	- 20% - 33% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	- 25 % reducing balance

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates .

Impairment

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised using the accrual model.

Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event; it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense. Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately. Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund. When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 2 (2021: 2).

5. Tangible assets

	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
At 1st December 2021	13,493	9,645	16,450	39,588
Disposals	-	-	(16,450)	(16,450)
At 30th November 2022	13,493	9,645	-	23,138
Depreciation				
At 1st December 2021	7,710	7,820	13,706	29,236
Charge for the year	1,158	412	-	1,570
Disposals	-	-	(13,706)	(13,706)
At 30th November 2022	8,868	8,232	-	17,100
Carrying amount				
At 30th November 2022	4,625	1,413	-	6,038
At 30th November 2021	5,783	1,825	2,744	10,352

6. Debtors

	2022	2021
	£	£
Trade debtors	17,550	50,022
Other debtors	27,184	580
	44,734	50,602

7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	3,776	2,344
Trade creditors	60	366
Social security and other taxes	24,595	12,733
Other creditors	10,493	12,189
	38,924	27,632

8. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	20,073	22,656

9. Directors advances, credits and guarantees

During the year the director entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

2022

	Balance brought forward	Advances /(credits) to the director	Balance o/standing
	£	£	£
Mrs S-J Maze-Brown	(153)	20,257	20,104

2021

	Balance brought forward	Advances /(credits) to the director	Balance o/standing
	£	£	£
Mrs S-J Maze-Brown	(78)	(75)	(153)

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.