COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 08837021

Macey Construction Limited

Filleted Financial Statements

31 March 2018



TLP CONSULTING LIMITED
Chartered accountant & statutory auditor
3 Greengate
Cardale Park
Harrogate
HG3 1GY

Macey Construction Limited

Financial Statements

Year ended 31 March 2018

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Macey Construction Limited

Directors' Responsibilities Statement

Year ended 31 March 2018

The directors are responsible for preparing the directors' 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 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 judgments 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.

Macey Construction Limited

Statement of Financial Position

31 March 2018

	Note	2018 £	£	2017 £
Fixed assets				
Tangible assets	4		–	1,492
Current assets				
Stocks		**1,165,464**		1,498,824
Debtors	5	**4,308**		6,994
Cash at bank and in hand		**52,748**		2,910
		1,222,520		1,508,728
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	**1,382,622**		1,560,557
Net current liabilities			**160,102**	51,829
Total assets less current liabilities			**(160,102)**	(50,337)
Provisions				
Taxation including deferred tax			**(30,091)**	(9,722)
Net liabilities			**(130,011)**	(40,615)
Capital and reserves				
Called up share capital			**100**	100
Profit and loss account			**(130,111)**	(40,715)
Shareholders deficit			**(130,011)**	(40,615)

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 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 10 July 2018, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

N A Welch.

Mr N A Welch
Director

Company registration number: 08837021

The notes on pages 3 to 6 form part of these financial statements.

Macey Construction Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 March 2018

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is The Exchange, Station Parade, Harrogate, North Yorkshire, HG1 1TS.

2. Statement of compliance

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

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, due to the ongoing support of the parent company.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Revenue recognition

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.

Income tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, 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.

3. **Accounting policies** *(continued)*

Income tax *(continued)*

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 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 equity, 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 equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity 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	-	33% straight line
Motor Vehicles	-	33% straight line

Impairment of fixed assets

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.

For the purposes of impairment testing, 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 largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

3. Accounting policies *(continued)*

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 as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial instruments

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 entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities.

Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability.

Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity.

4. Tangible assets

	Plant and machinery £	Total £
Cost		
At 1 April 2017 and 31 March 2018	4,360	**4,360**
Depreciation		
At 1 April 2017	2,868	**2,868**
Charge for the year	1,492	**1,492**
At 31 March 2018	4,360	**4,360**
Carrying amount		
At 31 March 2018	–	–
At 31 March 2017	1,492	1,492

5. Debtors

	2018	2017
	£	£
Other debtors	**4,308**	6,994

6. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018	2017
	£	£
Trade creditors	**48,234**	4,630
Amounts owed to group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest	**1,331,963**	1,553,752
Social security and other taxes	**–**	175
Other creditors	**2,425**	2,000
	1,382,622	1,560,557

7. Summary audit opinion

The auditor's report for the year dated 10 July 2018 was unqualified, however, the auditor drew attention to the following by way of emphasis.

Without qualifying our report we would draw attention to the fact that the comparative figures, stated for the year ended 31 March 2017, were unaudited.

The senior statutory auditor was ANDREW WILD FCA, for and on behalf of TLP Consulting Limited.

8. Related party transactions

No transactions with related parties were undertaken such as are required to be disclosed under Financial Reporting Standard 102 (effective April 2015).