

Company Registration No. 09559721 (England and Wales)

REVAMP CONSTRUCTION LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2017
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

REVAMP CONSTRUCTION LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Mr M B Barrs Mr P A Blake Mr A Cotton Mr M Vann
Company number	09559721
Registered office	340 Melton Road Leicester LE4 7SL
Accountants	Magma Audit LLP 340 Melton Road Leicester LE4 7SL
Business address	74 Station Road Hugglescote Leicester LE67 2GD

REVAMP CONSTRUCTION LIMITED

CONTENTS

	Page
Balance sheet	1
Notes to the financial statements	2 - 5

REVAMP CONSTRUCTION LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MAY 2017

	Notes	2017 £	£	2016 £	£
Fixed assets					
Investments	2		20,100		20,100
Current assets					
Debtors	3	100		100	
Cash at bank and in hand		700		700	
		<u>800</u>		<u>800</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	4	(20,720)		(20,720)	
Net current liabilities			(19,920)		(19,920)
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>180</u>		<u>180</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	5		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			80		80
Total equity			<u>180</u>		<u>180</u>

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 year ended 31 May 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

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 year 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.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 28 January 2018 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr A Cotton
Director

Company Registration No. 09559721

REVAMP CONSTRUCTION LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Revamp Construction Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 340 Melton Road, Leicester, LE4 7SL.

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 31 May 2017 are the first financial statements of Revamp 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 24 April 2015. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

1.2 Reporting period

The company presents its accounts for the year ended 31 May 2017. The prior year's accounts were prepared for the period from incorporation to 31 May 2016, and therefore these comparative figures are not entirely comparable with the current year. The company believes that a 31 May year end is a sensible year end choice for the company.

1.3 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

Entities in which the company has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

1.4 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.

REVAMP CONSTRUCTION LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.6 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 Derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to fair value at each reporting end date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset, whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability.

1.8 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

REVAMP CONSTRUCTION LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

2 Fixed asset investments

	2017 £	2016 £
Investments	20,100	20,100

The investments are valued at cost as there is no current market value for the shares.

3 Debtors

	2017 £	2016 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Other debtors	100	100

4 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Amounts due to group undertakings	7,590	1,368
Corporation tax	20	20
Other creditors	13,110	19,332
	20,720	20,720

REVAMP CONSTRUCTION LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2017

5	Called up share capital	2017	2016
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		
	25 Ordinary A of £1 each	25	25
	25 Ordinary B of £1 each	25	25
	25 Ordinary C of £1 each	25	25
	25 Ordinary D of £1 each	25	25
		100	100

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.