Registered number: 14027310

BURNETT CONSTRUCTION LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

Hennessey & Co
Accountants & Consultants
309 High Road
Benfleet
Essex
SS7 5HA

Burnett Construction Limited
Unaudited Financial Statements
For The Year Ended 30 April 2023

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Burnett Construction Limited
Balance Sheet
As At 30 April 2023

Registered number: 14027310

	Notes	£	2023 £
FIXED ASSETS			
Tangible Assets	**4**		22,399
			22,399
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors	**5**	101,200	
Cash at bank and in hand		15	
		101,215	
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year	**6**	(117,301)	
NET CURRENT ASSETS (LIABILITIES)			(16,086)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			6,313
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES			
Deferred Taxation			(4,256)
NET ASSETS			2,057
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital	**8**		100
Profit and Loss Account			1,957
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			2,057

For the year ending 30 April 2023 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 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 accounts.

These accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The company has taken advantage of section 444(1) of the Companies Act 2006 and opted not to deliver to the registrar a copy of the company's Profit and Loss Account.

On behalf of the board

Mr David Boomer

Director

05/10/2023

The notes on pages 3 to 5 form part of these financial statements.

1. General Information

Burnett Construction Limited is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in England & Wales, registered number 14027310 . The registered office is 309 High Road, Benfleet, SS7 5HA.

2. Accounting Policies

2.1. Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 section 1A Small Entities "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006.

2.2. Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and from the rendering of services. Turnover is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances.

Sale of goods

Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods has transferred to the buyer. This is usually at the point that the customer has signed for the delivery of the goods.

Rendering of services

Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs. Turnover is only recognised to the extent of recoverable expenses when the outcome of a contract cannot be estimated reliably.

2.3. Tangible Fixed Assets and Depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost of the fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives on the following bases:

Motor Vehicles	20% Cost

2.4. Leases

Assets obtained under finance leases are capitalised as tangible fixed assets. Assets acquired under finance leases are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Assets acquired under hire purchase contracts are depreciated over their useful lives. Finance leases are those where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership are assumed by the company. Obligations under such agreements are included in the creditors net of the finance charge allocated to future periods. The finance element of the rental payment is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of charge on the net obligation outstanding in each period.

Rentals applicable to operating leases where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership remain with the lessor are charged to profit and loss account as incurred.

2.5. Taxation

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

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the statement of comprehensive income because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and 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 end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax is recognised on timing differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable timing differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible timing differences can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period 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 assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Deferred tax liabilities are presented within provisions for liabilities and deferred tax assets within debtors. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflect the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Current or deferred tax for the year is recognised in profit or loss, except when they related to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

3. **Average Number of Employees**

Average number of employees, including directors, during the year was as follows: 3

4. **Tangible Assets**

	Motor Vehicles
	£
Cost	
As at 1 May 2022	-
Additions	27,999
As at 30 April 2023	27,999
Depreciation	
As at 1 May 2022	-
Provided during the period	5,600
As at 30 April 2023	5,600
Net Book Value	
As at 30 April 2023	22,399
As at 1 May 2022	-

5. **Debtors**

	2023
	£
Due within one year	
VAT	9,592
	9,592
Due after more than one year	
Trade debtors	91,608
	91,608
	101,200

6. **Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year**

	2023
	£
Net obligations under finance leases	24,267
Trade creditors	(1)
Other taxes and social security	3,773
Directors' loan accounts	89,262
	117,301

7. **Obligations Under Finance Leases**

	2023
	£
The future minimum finance lease payments are as follows:	
Not later than one year	29,636
	29,636
Less: Finance charges allocated to future periods	5,369
	24,267

8. **Share Capital**

	2023
	£
Allotted, Called up and fully paid	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.