Registered number: 00509553

# **SHEPPERTON BUILDERS LIMITED**

# DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018





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# **COMPANY INFORMATION**

**Directors** G K Davis

G P Braddick

Registered number 00509553

Registered office 11 Landsowne Court

Bumpers Way Bumpers Farm Chippenham SN14 6RZ

Independent auditors Nexia Smith & Williamson

**Chartered Accountants** 

Portwall Place Portwall Lane Bristol BS1 6NA

Bankers Lloyds Bank plc

Latimer House Anglo Office Park 67 White Lion Road Amersham

Buckinghamshire

HP7 9JQ

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# DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2018.

#### Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £31,039 (2017 - £217.619).

A dividend of £130,000 (2017 - £50,000) has been paid. The directors have not recommended a final dividend.

#### **Principal activity**

The principal activities of Shepperton Builders Limited are the construction and development of land and buildings, building and property maintenance.

#### **Directors**

The directors who served during the year were:

G K Davis

G P Braddick

O J Barker (resigned 29 November 2018)

#### Directors' responsibilities statement

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 applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. 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 of the profit or loss of the Company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies for the Company's financial statements 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 to 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.

# DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

# Disclosure of information to auditors

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' Report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

This information is given and should be interpreted in accordance with section 418 of the Companies Act 2006.

# **Auditors**

The auditors, Nexia Smith & Williamson, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board on

18 January 2019

and signed on its behalf.

G P Braddick

Director

#### INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF SHEPPERTON BUILDERS LIMITED

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Shepperton Builders Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 30 September 2018 which comprise the Statement of income and retained earnings, Balance sheet and the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the the company's affairs as at 30 September 2018 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

#### Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may
  cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of
  accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are
  authorised for issue.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF SHEPPERTON BUILDERS LIMITED (CONTINUED)

#### Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the Directors' report and financial statements, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

#### Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

# Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

#### Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 1, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF SHEPPERTON BUILDERS LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Nigel Hardy (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of Nexia Smith & Williamson

**Chartered Accountants** 

Portwall Place Portwall Lane Bristol BS1 6NA

Date: 18 Tanuan 2019

# STATEMENT OF INCOME AND RETAINED EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

			Note	2018 £	2017 £
Turnover			4	3,551,137	3,223,576
Cost of sales				(3,081,625)	(2,395,098)
Gross profit				469,512	828,478
Administrative expenses				(429,674)	(557,266)
Operating profit			5	39,838	271,212
Interest receivable and similar incom	ie		[7	-	13
Interest payable and similar charges			8	(1,323)	(517)
Profit before tax				38,515	270,708
Tax on profit			9	(7,476)	(53,089)
Profit after tax				31,039	217,619
	·				
Retained earnings at the beginning of	of the year			3,724,496	3,556,877
Profit for the year		·		31,039	217,619
Dividends declared and paid			٠	(130,000)	(50,000)
Retained earnings at the end of th	e year			3,625,535	3,724,496
The notes on pages 8 to 17 form par	t of these financial	statements.			

# SHEPPERTON BUILDERS LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 00509553

# BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

•	Note		2018 £		2017 £
Fixed assets	٠.				
Tangible assets	11		2,315		3,087
Current assets		* *:			.4
Stocks	12	2,613,373		3,476,777	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one ye	ar 13	3,618,099	•	3,551,788	
Cash at bank and in hand	14	502,196		827,449	
		6,733,668		7,856,014	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	15	(1,510,448)		(2,534,605)	•
Net current assets			5,223,220		5,321,409
Total assets less current liabilities			5,225,535	•	5,324,496
Net assets			5,225,535		5,324,496
Capital and reserves	•			:	
Called up share capital	16	· :	1,600,000		1,600,000
Profit and loss account	17	•	3,625,535		3,724,496
			5,225,535		5,324,496

The Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the 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 on

18 January 2019

G P Braddick

Director

The notes on pages 8 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

#### 1. General information

Shepperton Builders Limited is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales. Its registered office can be found at 11 Landsowne Court, Bumpers Way, Bumpers Farm, Chippenham, SN14 6RZ.

# 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 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's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

#### 2.2 Exemptions under the reduced disclosure framework

The company has taken advantage of the following exemptions available under FRS 102:

- · the exemption from preparing a statement of cash flows, and
- the exemption from disclosing key management personnel compensation.

# 2.3 Turnover

Turnover 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. Turnover is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

Turnover represents the sale of residential properties. Turnover is recognised on legal completion.

# 2.4 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.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

# 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.4 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, on a reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Office equipment

- 25%

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.

# 2.5 Stocks and work in progress

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 stage of completionbasis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each balance sheet 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.

Stock includes capitalised interest and all overheads other than those relating to general administration of business.

### 2.6 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.

# 2.7 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.

# 2.8 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument 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.

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.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

# 2.8 Financial instruments (continued)

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 balance sheet date.

#### 2.9 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.

#### 2.10 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.

#### 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 Balance Sheet. 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 Taxation

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 balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

# 3. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the Balance Sheet date and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates. The following judgments (apart from those involving estimates) have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

# Valuation of work in progress

Work in progress comprises costs related to property development. It is initially recorded at cost and then subsequently reviewed regularly by the Directors to ensure it is being valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

#### 4. Turnöver

An analysis of turnover by class of business is as follows:

	•		2018 2017 £ £
Property Sales		3,53	<b>0,003</b> <i>3,221,385</i>
Service Charge	·		<b>331</b> 100
Other Income		2	0,803 2,091
		3,55	<b>1,137</b> 3,223,576

All turnover arose within the United Kingdom.

# 5. Operating profit

The operating profit is stated after charging:

	2018 £	2017 £
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	772	972
Fees payable to the Company's auditor for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements	7,350	5,850
Other operating lease rentals	7,780	14,726
•		

The emoluments of the directors for services rendered in connection with the company are paid by Shepperton Group Limited, the immediate parent undertaking.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

# 6. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was as follows:

						2018 No.	,
	Management	• ′	•			2	. 5
							=======================================
	Staff costs were as follows:	•		4	•	, , ,	
						2018 £	2017 £
	Wages and salaries	٠.				66,158	141,380
. (	Social security costs					8,296	
	Employee pension costs	· .				964	
•			-		•	75,418	191,077
				•	• •		
7.	Interest receivable and similar income				•	:	*
						2018 £	
	Bank interest receivable					-	13
8.	Interest payable and similar expenses						•
	:					2018 £	
	Bank interest payable					1,323	517

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018


Taxation				
			2018 £	2017 £
Corporation tax				
Current tax on profits for the year			7,476	53,089
Total current tax			7,476	53,089
Taxation on profit on ordinary activi	ties	•	7,476	53,089
Factors affecting tax charge for the	year		•••	
The tax assessed for the year is higher the UK of 19% (2017 - 19.5%). The difference of the tax assessed for the year is higher than the tax assessed for the year is higher than the tax assessed for the year is higher than the year.			lard rate of corpo	ration tax in
			2018 £	2017 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	÷		38,515	270,708
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the UK of 19% (2017 - 19.5%)  Effects of:	y standard rate of corpora	tion tax in	7,318	52,788
Expenses not deductible for tax purpos	ses	.: .	163	452
Capital allowances for year in excess of	of depreciation		(5)	(151)
Total tax charge for the year				
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			7,476	53,089

# Factors that may affect future tax charges

Finance Act 2016, which acheived Royal Assent on 15 September 2016, includes legislation to reduce the main rate of corporation tax from 19% to 17% from 1 April 2020.

# 10. Dividends

9.

:	2018 £	2017 £
: Dividends paid on ordinary capital	130,000	50,000

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

# 11. Tangible fixed assets

12.

		·			Office
					equipment
•	1.5		,	•	£
Cost or valuation					
At 1 October 2017				:	9,863
At 30 September 2018	· ·		•	•	9,863
			: ,	: .	<del></del>
Depreciation					
At 1 October 2017		•		• •	6,776
Charge for the year on o	wned assets				772
At 30 September 2018					7,548
Net book value				•	
At 30 September 2018			:	=	2,315
At 30 September 2017		:	<i>:</i>		3,087
		•		- -	<del></del>
Stocks					
				2018 £	2017 £
Land				2,220,528	2,004,120
Work in progress				392,845	1,472,657
			 : _	2,613,373	3,476,777

The carrying value of stock includes capitalised interest of £24,417 (2017 - £28,359).

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

3.	Debtors				
				2018	2017
			; ;	£	£
	Trade debtors			1,215	-
	Amounts owed by group undertak	ings		458,530	458,530
	Amounts owed by related undertal			3,034,782	3,034,782
	Other debtors			61,398	40,670
	Prepayments and accrued income	· } ;		6,075	5,850
	Corporation tax repayable	<b>:</b>		56,099	11,956
				3,618,099	3,551,788
		<i>.</i>		**************************************	
	Cash and cash equivalents				
				2018 £	2017 £
	Cash at bank and in hand			502,196	827,449
		·	·.		
5.	Creditors: Amounts falling due	within one <b>y</b>	/ear		
			*. *.	2018 £	2017 £
	Bank loans			51,085	839,791
	Trade creditors			51,024	202,571
	Amounts owed to group undertaki	ngs		1,160,387	1,159,954
	Amounts owed to related undertak	kings	!	158,705	158,579
	Taxation and social security		•	3,288	10,287
	Other creditors		•	80,109	152,573
	Accruals and deferred income			5,850	10,850
	•		:		

Bank loans are secured by fixed charges over the company's freehold land and properties and a floating charge over the company's other assets. Bank loans are repayable on demand or on the sale of the development property to which they relate, and attract interest between 2.75% and 4.25% above bank base rate.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

# 16. Share capital

30 m		·:·	2018 £		2017 £
Allotted, called up and fully	paid				;
1,600,000 (2017 - 1,600,000)	Ordinary shares of £1.00 each		1,600,000	1,60	00,000
		•. *		<del></del>	

#### 17. Reserves

#### Profit & loss account

Profit & loss account represents the entity's accumulated earnings less dividends paid and payable.

# 18. Contingent liabilities

The Company is party to cross guarantees given in respect of certain bank borrowings of group companies. These are secured by a floating charge over the assets of all group companies and a fixed charge over certain freehold properties in various group companies.

# 19. Commitments under operating leases

At 30 September 2018 the Company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
Not later than 1 year	11,054	16,406
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	4,270	15,323
	15,324	31,729

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

# 20. Related party transactions

The immediate controlling party of Shepperton Builders Limited is its parent undertaking, Shepperton Group Limited.

The ultimate controlling party is Shepperton Ventures Limited which is controlled by G K Davis.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption from providing details of related party transactions with group companies as they are incorporated within the financial statements of its parent undertaking, Shepperton Group Limited. Copies of that company's financial statements can be obtained from its registered office at 11 Landsdowne Court, Bumpers Way, Chippenham, SN14 6RZ.

At September 2018 there are amounts due from the ultimate parent company Shepperton Ventures Limited of £3,034,782 (2017 - £3,034,782) in relation to the demerger of Shepperton Properties Limited. This debt is secured on the shares held in Shepperton Properties Limited.

At 30 September 2018 an amount of £158,705 (2017 - £158,579) was due to Shepperton Properties Limited, a company controlled by Shepperton Ventures Limited.