Fitzpatrick Glaziers Limited Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements For the year ended 31 August 2023

DEBERE LIMITED

Chartered Accountants
Swallow House
Parsons Road
Washington
Tyne and Wear
NE37 1EZ





2 17/02/2024 COMPANIES HOUSE

#239

Financial Statements

Year ended 31 August 2023

Contents	Page
Officers and professional advisers	1
Chartered accountants report to the board of directors on the preparation of the unaudited statutory financial statements	2
Statement of financial position	3
Notes to the financial statements	5

Officers and Professional Advisers

The board of directors Mrs L Fitzpatrick

Mr J E Fitzpatrick Mr C Fitzpatrick Mrs J Hedley

Business address 25A Mason Avenue

Whitley Bay Tyne and Wear NE26 1AQ

Company secretary Mrs L Fitzpatrick

Registered office 25A Mason Avenue

Whitley Bay Tyne and Wear NE26 1AQ

Accountants Debere Limited

Chartered Accountants

Swallow House Parsons Road Washington Tyne and Wear NE37 1EZ

Bankers Barclays Bank Plc

Unit 50 Northumbria House

Cramlington Northumberland NE23 6QP

Chartered Accountants Report to the Board of Directors on the Preparation of the Unaudited Statutory Financial Statements of Fitzpatrick Glaziers Limited

Year ended 31 August 2023

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of Fitzpatrick Glaziers Limited for the year ended 31 August 2023, which comprise the statement of financial position and the related notes from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

As a practising member firm of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW), we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at www.icaew.com/en/membership/regulations-standards-and-guidance.

This report is made solely to the Board of Directors of Fitzpatrick Glaziers Limited, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter dated 19 April 2021. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of Fitzpatrick Glaziers Limited and state those matters that we have agreed to state to you, as a body, in this report in accordance with ICAEW Technical Release 07/16 AAF as detailed at www.icaew.com/compilation. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than Fitzpatrick Glaziers Limited and its Board of Directors, as a body, for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that Fitzpatrick Glaziers Limited has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of Fitzpatrick Glaziers Limited. You consider that Fitzpatrick Glaziers Limited is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of Fitzpatrick Glaziers Limited. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.

DEBERE LIMITED
Chartered Accountants

losere limited

Swallow House Parsons Road Washington Tyne and Wear NE37 1EZ

14 February 2024

Statement of Financial Position

31 August 2023

		2023		2022
	Note	£	£	£
Fixed assets Tangible assets	5		133,480	147,439
Current assets Stocks Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	6	82,626 215,273 637,390 935,289		83,350 177,855 401,921 663,126
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(240,223)		(110,797)
Net current assets			695,066	552,329
Total assets less current liabilities			828,546	699,768
Provisions Taxation including deferred tax Net assets			(<u>10,204)</u> 818,342	(13,652) 686,116
Capital and reserves Called up share capital Profit and loss account			2,103 816,239	2,103 684,013
Shareholders funds			818,342	686,116

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 income statement has not been delivered.

For the year ending 31 August 2023 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' 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 directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The statement of financial position continues on the following page.

The notes on pages 5 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position (continued)

31 August 2023

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 14 February 2024, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mrs L Fitzpatrick Director

Company registration number: 01370319

The notes on pages 5 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 August 2023

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 25A Mason Avenue, Whitley Bay, Tyne and Wear, NE26 1AQ.

2. Statement of compliance

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.

General Information

The principal activity of the company during the year was that of glazing contractors.

The company is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated and domiciled in England.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

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

Going concern

The company meets its day-to-day working capital requirements through its bank facilities. The company's forecasts and projections, taking account of reasonably possible changes in trading performance, show that the company should be able to operate within the level of its current facilities. After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

Debtors

Trade and other debtors are recognised at the settlement amount due after any trade discount offered. Prepayments are valued at the amount prepaid net of any trade discounts due.

Cash at bank in hand

Cash at bank and cash in hand includes cash and short term highly liquid investments with a short maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition or opening of the deposit or similar account.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 August 2023

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Creditors

Creditors are recognised where the company has a present obligation resulting from a past event that will probably result in the transfer of funds to a third party and the amount due to settle the obligation can be measured or estimated reliably. Creditors are normally recognised at their settlement after allowing for any trade discounts due.

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.

Taxation

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.

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.

Operating leases

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 August 2023

3. Accounting policies (continued)

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 Fixtures and fittings

15% reducing balance15% reducing balance25% reducing balance

Motor vehicle Equipment

20% straight line

It is not the company's policy to depreciate freehold property. The company's practice is to maintain the freehold property in a continual state of sound repair. Accordingly, its life is so long and the residual value so high, that its depreciation is considered to be immaterial by the directors.

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 are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 August 2023

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Stock and work in progress

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.

Work in progress is valued on the basis of direct costs plus attributable overheads based on normal level of activity. Provision is made for any foreseeable losses where appropriate. No element of profit is included in the valuation of work in progress.

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 and the performance 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.

Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset.

Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 August 2023

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the entity 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.

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 as a finance cost 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 11 (2022: 10).

5. Tangible assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and Fix machinery	xtures and fittings	Motor vehicles	Equipment	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Cost						
At 1 Sep 2022	90,000	20,529	17,393	126,945	1,526	256,393
Additions	_		_	_	1,317	1,317
Disposals	_	(20,529)	(10,973)	(16,952)	· –	(48,454)
At 31 Aug 2023	90,000		6,420	109,993	2,843	209,256
Depreciation						
At 1 Sep 2022	_	20,141	13,423	74,072	1,318	108,954
Charge for the		•	,	•	,	•
year	_	58	596	13,089	199	13,942
Disposals	_	(20,199)	(10,680)	(16,241)	_	(47,120)
At 31 Aug 2023			3,339	70,920	1,517	75,776
•	,					
Carrying amount						
At 31 Aug 2023	90,000	_	3,081	39,073	1,326	133,480
At 31 Aug 2022	90,000	388	3,970	52,873	208	147,439
						

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 August 2023

6.	Debtors		
		2023 £	2022 £
	Trade debtors Other debtors	212,605 2,668	164,924 12,931
		215,273	177,855
	Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impai	rment.	
7.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2023 £	2022 £
	Trade creditors	137,366	65,658
	Accruals and deferred income	8,546	9,640
	Corporation tax	76,241	28,577
	Social security and other taxes	10,698	2,413
	Director loan accounts	3,074	3,874
	Other creditors	4,298	635
		240,223	110,797

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price.

8. Directors' advances, credits and guarantees

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

Mrs L Fitzpatrick	Balance brought forward £ (3,874)	£	Balance outstanding £ (3,074)
Mrs L Fitzpatrick	Balance brought forward £ (4,684)	2022 Advances/ (credits) to the directors £ 810	Balance outstanding £ (3,874)