

Tudor Glass Ltd

Annual Report and Unaudited Abridged Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

Tudor Glass Ltd

Contents

Company Information	<u>1</u>
Abridged Balance Sheet	<u>2</u> to <u>3</u>
Notes to the Unaudited Abridged Financial Statements	<u>4</u> to <u>6</u>

Tudor Glass Ltd

Company Information

Director Mr S J Simpson

Company secretary Mr C Moore

Registered office Lancaster House
70-76 Blackburn Street
Radcliffe
Manchester
M26 2JW

Accountants Wilds Ltd
Chartered Accountants
Lancaster House
70-76 Blackburn Street
Radcliffe
Manchester
M26 2JW

Tudor Glass Ltd
(Registration number: 03732081)
Abridged Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	<u>4</u>	109,103	114,230
Current assets			
Stocks		65,000	65,000
Debtors		31,444	64,096
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>3,645,110</u>	<u>3,452,742</u>
		3,741,554	3,581,838
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	<u>5</u>	<u>(137,508)</u>	<u>(199,645)</u>
Net current assets		<u>3,604,046</u>	<u>3,382,193</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		3,713,149	3,496,423
Provisions for liabilities		<u>(13,000)</u>	<u>(13,000)</u>
Net assets		<u><u>3,700,149</u></u>	<u><u>3,483,423</u></u>

Tudor Glass Ltd

(Registration number: 03732081)

Abridged Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2019

	2019	2018
	£	£
Capital and reserves		
Called up share capital	10,000	10,000
Profit and loss account	<u>3,690,149</u>	<u>3,473,423</u>
Total equity	<u><u>3,700,149</u></u>	<u><u>3,483,423</u></u>

For the financial year ending 31 December 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

These financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and the option not to file the Profit and Loss Account has been taken.

All of the company's members have consented to the preparation of an Abridged Balance Sheet in accordance with Section 444(2A) of the Companies Act 2006.

Approved and authorised by the director on 23 December 2020

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Mr S J Simpson
Director

Tudor Glass Ltd

Notes to the Unaudited Abridged Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in United Kingdom.

The address of its registered office is:

Lancaster House
70-76 Blackburn Street
Radclyffe
Manchester
M26 2JW

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the director on 23 December 2020.

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance

These abridged financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

Basis of preparation

These abridged financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except that as disclosed in the accounting policies certain items are shown at fair value.

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts.

The company recognises revenue when:

The amount of revenue can be reliably measured;
it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity;
and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities.

Tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates taxable income.

Tudor Glass Ltd

Notes to the Unaudited Abridged Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between taxable profits and profits reported in the financial statements.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised when 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 and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the balance sheet at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset class	Depreciation method and rate
Plant and machinery	10% Straight line
Fixtures and fittings	25% Reducing balance
Motor vehicles	25% Reducing balance

Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stocks are 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.

Trade creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Tudor Glass Ltd

Notes to the Unaudited Abridged Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

Defined contribution pension obligation

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

3 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company (including the director) during the year, was 15 (2018 - 15).

4 Tangible assets

	Total £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 January 2019	1,884,226
Additions	<u>16,000</u>
At 31 December 2019	<u>1,900,226</u>
Depreciation	
At 1 January 2019	1,769,996
Charge for the year	<u>21,127</u>
At 31 December 2019	<u>1,791,123</u>
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2019	<u><u>109,103</u></u>
At 31 December 2018	<u><u>114,230</u></u>

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

Creditors include bank loans and overdrafts and net obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts which are secured of £nil (2018 - £32,294).

70-76 Blackburn Street

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.

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