A GLEADALL & SON LIMITED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

UHY Hacker Young (Bham) LLP 9 - 11 Vittoria Street Birmingham B1 3ND

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A GLEADALL & SON LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

DIRECTORS: N Gleadall

 $Mrs\ L\ Gleadall$

REGISTERED OFFICE: 411f The Big Peg

120 Vyse Street Birmingham B18 6NE

REGISTERED NUMBER: 03893375 (England and Wales)

ACCOUNTANTS: UHY Hacker Young (Bham) LLP

9 - 11 Vittoria Street

Birmingham B1 3ND

BALANCE SHEET 31 DECEMBER 2017

		2017		2016	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Intangible assets	4		12,000		18,000
Tangible assets	5		89,686		92,121
			101,686		110,121
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks		19,340		9,820	
Debtors	6	95,269		78,149	
Cash at bank		356,925		446,756	
		471,534		534,725	
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year	7	21,907_		<u>37,273</u>	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			449,627		<u>497,452</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT					
LIABILITIES			551,313		607,573
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES			17,040		17,503
NET ASSETS			534,273		590,070
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital			10		10
Retained earnings			534,263		590,060
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			534,273		590,070

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 31 December 2017.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for:

statements, so far as applicable to the company.

- (a) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies
 Act 2006 and
 preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of
- (b) cach financial year and of its profit or loss for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial

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BALANCE SHEET - continued 31 DECEMBER 2017

The financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Income Statement has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 17 September 2018 and were signed on its behalf by:

N Gleadall - Director

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

A Gleadall & Son Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

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

The presentational and functional currency of these financial statements is sterling. All amounts in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest £1.

Measurement convention

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis except in the instance where assets and liabilities are stated at their fair value.

Going concern

The directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus they have adopted the going concern basis of accounting in preparing these financial statements.

Basic financial instruments

Trade and other debtors / creditors

Trade and other debtors are recognised initially at transaction price less attributable transaction costs. Trade and other creditors are recognised initially at transaction price plus attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses in the case of trade debtors. If the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, for example if payment is deferred beyond normal business terms, then it is measured at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of instrument for a similar debt instrument.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits.

Turnover

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

Goodwill

Goodwill, being the amount paid in connection with the acquisition of a business in 1999, is being amortised evenly over its estimated useful life of twenty years.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially measured at cost. After initial recognition, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life.

Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Taxation

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Hire purchase and leasing commitments

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to profit or loss in the period to which they relate.

Taxation

Tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or other income, in which case it is recognised directly in equity or other income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is provided on timing differences which arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements. Deferred tax is not recognised on permanent differences arising because certain types of income or expense are non-taxable or are disallowable for tax or because certain tax charges or allowances are greater or smaller than the corresponding income or expense.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rate that is expected to apply to the reversal of the related difference, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that is it probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The average number of employees during the year was 3 (2016 - 3).

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

4. INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

4.	INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS			
				Goodwill
	COOTE			£
	COST			
	At 1 January 2017			120,000
	and 31 December 2017			120,000
	AMORTISATION			100.000
	At 1 January 2017			102,000
	Charge for year			6,000
	At 31 December 2017			<u>108,000</u>
	NET BOOK VALUE			12.000
	At 31 December 2017			12,000
	At 31 December 2016			<u> 18,000</u>
5.	TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS			
			Plant and	
		Land and	machinery	
		buildings	etc	Totals
		£	£	£
	COST			
	At 1 January 2017	29,346	127,823	157,169
	Additions		11,500	11,500
	At 31 December 2017	29,346	139,323	168,669
	DEPRECIATION			
	At 1 January 2017	-	65,048	65,048
	Charge for year		13,935	13,935
	At 31 December 2017		78,983	78,983
	NET BOOK VALUE			
	At 31 December 2017	<u>29,346</u>	60,340	89,686
	At 31 December 2016	<u>29,346</u>	62,775	92,121
6.	DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR			
			2017	2016
			£	£
	Trade debtors		88,143	76,087
	Other debtors		7,126	2,062
			95,269	78,149
				

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

7. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2017	2016
	£	£
Trade creditors	8,420	3,685
Taxation and social security	10,674	28,777
Other creditors	2,813	4,811
	21,907	37,273

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.