A K LILLEY AND SONS LTD

Report and Accounts

31 March 2017

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A K LILLEY AND SONS LTD

Registered number:

04739598

Director's Report

The director presents his report and accounts for the year ended 31 March 2017.

Principal activities

The company's principal activity during the year continued to be carpentry.

Directors

The following persons served as directors during the year:

A K Lilley

Small company provisions

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions in Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

This report was approved by the board on 18 December 2017 and signed on its behalf.

A K Lilley Director

A K LILLEY AND SONS LTD Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31 March 2017

	Notes	2017 £	2016 £
Turnover		129,356	88,084
Cost of sales		(80,923)	(49,474)
Gross profit		48,433	38,610
Administrative expenses		(15;817)	(14,805)
Operating profit		32,616	23,805
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		32,616	23,805
Tax on profit on ordinary activities		(6,674)	(4,934)
Profit for the financial year		25,942	18,871

A K LILLEY AND SONS LTD

Registered number:

04739598

Balance Sheet

as at 31 March 2017

	Notes		2017 £		2016 £
Fixed assets			~	٠	Z.
Intangible assets	2		10,000		10,000
Tangible assets	3		2,269		3,025
			12,269	-	13,025
Current assets					
Cash at bank and in hand		30,678		25,305	
Creditors: amounts falling due	1				
within one year	4	(11,502)		(9,336)	
Net current assets			19,176		15,969
Total assets less current liabilities			31,445	_	28,994
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	5		(15,133)		(14,624)
Net assets			16,312	 	14,370
Capital and reserves Called up share capital			4		4
Profit and loss account			16,311		1 14,369
Shareholder's funds			16,312		14,370

The director is satisfied that the company is entitled to exemption from the requirement to obtain an audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

The member has not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Act.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

The accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The profit and loss account has not been delivered to the Registrar of Companies.

A K Lilley Director

Approved by the board on 18 December 2017

A K LILLEY AND SONS LTD Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2017

	Share capital	Share premium	Re- valuation reserve	Profit and loss account	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
At 1 April 2015	1	-	-	10,498	10,499
Profit for the financial year				18,871	18,871
Dividends				(15,000)	(15,000)
At 31 March 2016	1	-		14,369	14,370
At 1 April 2016	1	-	-	14,369	14,370
Profit for the financial year				25,942	25,942
Dividends				(24,000)	(24,000)
At 31 March 2017	1	-		16,311	16,312

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

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 from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have transferred to the buyer. 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.

Intangible fixed assets

Intangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative amortisation and any accumulative impairment losses.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative depreciation and any accumulative impairment losses. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset evenly over its expected useful life; as follows:

Freehold buildings over 50 years
Leasehold land and buildings over the lease term
Plant and machinery over 5 years
Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment over 5 years

Investments

Investments in unquoted equity instruments are measured at fair value. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss. Fair value is estimated by using a valuation technique.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first in first out method. The carrying amount of stock sold is recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised.

Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price), less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts. Loans and other financial assets are initially recognised at transaction price including any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price). Loans and other financial liabilities are initially recognised at transaction price net of any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method.

Taxation

A current tax liability is recognised for the tax payable on the taxable profit of the current and past periods. A current tax asset is recognised in respect of a tax loss that can be carried back to recover tax paid in a previous period. Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between the recognition of income and expenses in the financial statements and their inclusion in tax assessments. 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. 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, except for revalued land and investment property where the tax rate that applies to the sale of the asset is used. Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Provisions

Provisions (ie liabilities of uncertain timing or amount) are recognised when there is an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that economic benefit will be transferred to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recognised at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. At the end of each reporting period foreign currency monetary items are translated at the closing rate of exchange. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost are translated at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. All differences are charged to profit or loss.

Leased assets

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. All other leases are classified as operating leases. The rights of use and obligations under finance leases are initially recognised as assets and liabilities at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased assets or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction in the outstanding liability using the effective interest rate method. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Leased assets are depreciated in accordance with the company's policy for tangible fixed assets. If there is no reasonable certainty that ownership will be obtained at the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the lower of the lease term and its useful life. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Pensions

Contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed in the period to which they relate.

2	Intangible fixed assets Goodwill:		·	£
	Cost At 1 April 2016			10,000
	At 31 March 2017			10,000
	Amortisation			
	At 31 March 2017			-
	Net book value At 31 March 2017			10,000
	At 31 March 2016			10,000
3	Tangible fixed assets	Disutant		
		Plant and machinery etc £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
	Cost			
	At 1 April 2016 At 31 March 2017	100	13,090 13,090	13,190
		100	13,090	13,190
	Depreciation At 1 April 2016	94	10.071	10 165
	Charge for the year	1	10,071 755	10,165 756
	At 31 March 2017	95	10,826	10,921
	Net book value			
	At 31 March 2017	5	2,264	2,269
	At 31 March 2016	6	3,019	3,025
4	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		2017	2016
			£	£
	Trade creditors		693	582
	Corporation tax Other taxes and social security costs		6,674 4,135	4,934 3,820
	The state and social cooling cools		11,502	3,820 9,336
		_	,502	- 0,000

5	Creditors: amounts falling due after one year	2017 £	2016 £
	Other creditors	15,133	14,624

6 Other information

A K LILLEY AND SONS LTD is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England. Its registered office is: