Andrew's Butchers Limited

Unaudited Filleted Accounts

30 September 2017

Andrew's Butchers Limited

Registered number: 06370971

Balance Sheet

as at 30 September 2017

ı	Notes		2017		2016
			£		£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	2		28,800		38,400
Tangible assets	3		5,941		7,921
		-	34,741	_	46,321
Current assets					
Stocks		4,561		4,403	
Debtors	4	28,192		4,228	
Cash at bank and in hand		4,099		2,615	
		36,852		11,246	
Creditors: amounts falling					
due within one year	5	(69,789)		(43,492)	
Net current liabilities			(32,937)		(32,246)
Total assets less current liabilities		-	1,804	-	14,075
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		-		(11,760)
Provisions for liabilities			(1,129)		(1,902)
Net assets		-	675	- -	413
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss account			575		313
Shareholders' funds			675	-	413

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 members have 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 Veale

Director

Approved by the board on 25 June 2018

Andrew's Butchers Limited Notes to the Accounts for the year ended 30 September 2017

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 (as applied to small entities by section 1A of the standard).

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:

Fixtures and equipment 25% reducing balance Motor vehicles 25% reducing balance

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.

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

2

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

£
80,000
80,000
41,600
9,600
51,200
28,800
38,400

Goodwill is being written off in equal annual instalments over its estimated economic life of 5 years.

3 Tangible fixed assets

		Fixtures and equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
		£	£	£
	Cost			
	At 1 October 2016	12,781	17,445	30,226
	At 30 September 2017	12,781	17,445	30,226
	Depreciation			
	At 1 October 2016	11,110	11,195	22,305
	Charge for the year	418	1,562	1,980
	At 30 September 2017	11,528	12,757	24,285
	Net book value			
	At 30 September 2017	1,253	4,688	5,941
	At 30 September 2016	1,671	6,250	7,921
4	Debtors		2017	2016
*	Debiors		2017 £	2010 £
			_	_
	Other debtors		28,192	4,228
5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one yea		2017	2016
J	Creditors, amounts faming due within one year	11	2017 £	2010 £
			2	~
	Bank loans and overdrafts		55,656	24,423
	Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase	se contracts	1,440	3,235
	Taxation and social security costs		11,763	14,959
	Other creditors		930	875
			69,789	43,492
6	Creditors: amounts falling due after one year		2017	2016
Ü	Oreantors, amounts raining due arter one year		£	£
			~	~
	Bank loans		-	10,320
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts				1,440
			<u> </u>	11,760

7 Controlling party

The ultimate controlling party is the director, A Veale.

8 Other information

Andrew's Butchers Limited is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England. Its registered office is:

Unit 1 Waterside

Old Boston Road

Wetherby

West Yorkshire

LS22 5NB

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.