ADL Granite and Marble Ltd
Filleted Accounts
31 July 2017

Anemore



ADL Granite and Marble Ltd

Registered number:

09689816

Balance Sheet as at 31 July 2017

No	tes		2017 £		2016 £
Fixed assets			-		_
Tangible assets	3		53,664		1,183
Current assets					
Stocks		5,136		2,500	
Debtors	4	10,413		4,651	
Cash at bank and in hand		10,804	_	2,630	
		26,353		9,781	
Creditors: amounts falling due					
within one year	5	(94,842)		(5,073)	
Net current (liabilities)/assets	-		(68,489)		4,708
Total assets less current liabilities			(14,825)		5,891
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		(16,879)		(5,168)
		_			
Net (liabilities)/assets		_	(31,704)		723
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			100		1,000
Profit and loss account			(31,804)		(277)
Shareholders' funds	,	_	(31,704)	_	723

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 her 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.

D Wheatley

Director

Approved by the board on 18 April 2019

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.

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:

Motor vehicles25% straight linePlant and machinery15% straight lineFixtures, fittings, tools and equipment15% straight line

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.

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 Employees		2017 Number	2016 Number	
	Average number of persons employed by the company	3	2	

3 Tangible fixed assets

3	Tangible fixed assets					
			Plant and			
		Land and	machinery	Motor		
		buildings	etc	vehicles	Total	
	04	£	£	3	£	
	Cost At 1 August 2016		1,392		1,392	
	Additions	11,835	51,410	3,250	66,495	
	At 31 July 2017	11,835	52,802	3,250	67,887	
	Depreciation					
	At 1 August 2016	-	209	-	209	
	Charge for the year	-	13,201	813	14,014	
	At 31 July 2017	-	13,410	 813	14,223	
	Net book value					
	At 31 July 2017	11,835	39,392	2,437	53,664	
	At 31 July 2016	-	1,183	_	1,183	
					.,,	
_						
4	Debtors			2017 £	2016	
				Ł	£	
	Trade debtors			9,439	4,651	
	Other debtors			974	-	
				10,413	4,651	
_						
5	Creditors: amounts falling due w		2017 £	2016		
				L	£	
	Bank loans and overdrafts			8,033	-	
	Obligations under finance lease and	contracts	32,697	-		
	Trade creditors	•		10,267	1,246	
	Taxation and social security costs			995	(419)	
	Accruals			2,600	1,200	
	Other creditors			40,250	3,046	
				94,842	5,073	
6	Creditors: amounts falling due after one year			2017	2016	
6	Creditors: amounts raning due ar	ter one year		2017 £	2016 £	
				~		
	Bank loans			16,879	5,168	

7 Controlling party

The company is controlled by the director, who together with her partner, owns 100% of the issued share capital. \sim

8 Other information

ADL Granite and Marble Ltd is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England. Its registered office is:
Units A & B, The Works
Presthope
Much Wenlock
Shropshire
TF13 6DQ