

Company registration number: NI623310

McClelland Salter Ltd

Unaudited filleted abridged financial statements

31 March 2017

FRIDAY



J6F17BM0

JNI

15/09/2017

#82

COMPANIES HOUSE

McClelland Salter Ltd

Contents

| | Page |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| Directors and other information | 1 |
| Accountants report | 2 |
| Abridged balance sheet | 3 - 4 |
| Notes to the financial statements | 5 - 9 |

McClelland Salter Ltd

Directors and other information

Directors Mr Matthew McClelland
Mrs Julie McHenry

Company number NI623310

Registered office 12 Bachelors Walk
Lisburn
Co Antrim
BT28 1XJ

Accountants ASM (D) Ltd
8 Park Road
Dungannon
Co Tyrone
BT71 7AP

Bankers Danske Bank
45-48 High Street
Portadown
Craigavon
Co Armagh
BT62 1LB

McClelland Salter Ltd

**Report to the board of directors on the preparation of the
unaudited statutory financial statements of McClelland Salter Ltd
Year ended 31 March 2017**

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of McClelland Salter Ltd for the year ended 31 March 2017 as set out on pages 3 to 9 from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

As a practising member firm of Chartered Accountants Ireland, we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at www.charteredaccountants.ie.

This report is made solely to the board of directors of McClelland Salter Ltd, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter dated 17 April 2015. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of McClelland Salter Ltd and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the board of directors of McClelland Salter Ltd as a body, in this report in accordance with the requirements of Chartered Accountants Ireland as detailed at www.charteredaccountants.ie. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than McClelland Salter Ltd and its board of directors as a body for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that McClelland Salter Ltd has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of McClelland Salter Ltd. You consider that McClelland Salter Ltd is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of McClelland Salter Ltd. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.

ASM (D) Ltd

ASM (D) Ltd
Chartered Accountants

8 Park Road
Dungannon
Co Tyrone
BT71 7AP

10 May 2017

McClelland Salter Ltd

**Abridged balance sheet
31 March 2017**

| | Note | 2017 £ | £ | 2016 £ | £ |
|---|------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|
| Fixed assets | | | | | |
| Intangible assets | 5 | 63,000 | | 70,000 | |
| Tangible assets | 6 | 9,409 | | 11,931 | |
| | | | 72,409 | | 81,931 |
| Current assets | | | | | |
| Debtors | | 12,823 | | 30,259 | |
| Cash at bank and in hand | | 193,825 | | 191,731 | |
| | | 206,648 | | 221,990 | |
| Creditors: amounts falling due within one year | | (273,412) | | (281,916) | |
| Net current liabilities | | | (66,764) | | (59,926) |
| Total assets less current liabilities | | | 5,645 | | 22,005 |
| Provisions for liabilities | | | (1,502) | | (1,923) |
| Net assets | | | 4,143 | | 20,082 |
| Capital and reserves | | | | | |
| Called up share capital | | | 3 | | 3 |
| Profit and loss account | | | 4,140 | | 20,079 |
| Shareholders funds | | | 4,143 | | 20,082 |

For the year ending 31 March 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors responsibilities:

- The shareholders have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476;
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of comprehensive income has not been delivered.

The notes on pages 5 to 9 form part of these financial statements.

ASM Chartered Accountants

McClelland Salter Ltd

Abridged balance sheet (continued)
31 March 2017

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 10 May 2017, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'MSJ', with a long, sweeping vertical stroke extending downwards from the right side of the signature.

Mr Matthew McClelland
Director

Company registration number: NI623310

The notes on pages 5 to 9 form part of these financial statements.

ASM Chartered Accountants

McClelland Salter Ltd

Notes to the financial statements

Year ended 31 March 2017

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in Northern Ireland. The address of the registered office is 12 Bachelors Walk, Lisburn, Co Antrim, BT28 1XJ.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the provisions of FRS 102, Section 1A, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

The financial statements are rounded to the nearest £1.

All members have consented to the abridgements of these financial statements.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer, usually on despatch of the goods; the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Revenue from the rendering of services is measured by reference to the stage of completion of the service transaction at the end of the reporting period provided that the outcome can be reliably estimated. When the outcome cannot be reliably estimated, revenue is recognised only to the extent that expenses recognised are recoverable.

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised 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 that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

McClelland Salter Ltd

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2017

Goodwill

Goodwill arises on business acquisitions and represents the excess of the cost of the acquisition over the company's interest in the net amount of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquired business.

Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. It is amortised on a straight line basis over its useful life. Where a reliable estimate of the useful life of goodwill or intangible assets cannot be made, the life is presumed not to exceed ten years.

Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful life of that asset as follows:

| | | |
|----------|-------|---------------|
| Goodwill | - 10% | straight line |
|----------|-------|---------------|

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in amortisation rate, useful life or residual value of an intangible asset, the amortisation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in capital and reserves, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

| | | |
|---------------------------------|-------|------------------|
| Office equipment | - 15% | straight line |
| Fittings fixtures and equipment | - 15% | straight line |
| Motor vehicles | - 25% | reducing balance |

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2017

Impairment

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event; it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the balance sheet and the amount of the provision as an expense.

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period it arises.

McClelland Salter Ltd

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2017

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Employee information

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 7 (2016: 8).

McClelland Salter Ltd

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
Year ended 31 March 2017

5. Intangible assets

| | £ |
|-----------------------------------|--------|
| Cost | |
| At 1 April 2016 and 31 March 2017 | 70,000 |
| Amortisation | |
| At 1 April 2016 | - |
| Charge for the year | 7,000 |
| At 31 March 2017 | 7,000 |
| Carrying amount | |
| At 31 March 2017 | 63,000 |
| At 31 March 2016 | 70,000 |

6. Tangible assets

| | £ |
|-----------------------------------|--------|
| Cost | |
| At 1 April 2016 and 31 March 2017 | 16,900 |
| Depreciation | |
| At 1 April 2016 | 4,969 |
| Charge for the year | 2,522 |
| At 31 March 2017 | 7,491 |
| Carrying amount | |
| At 31 March 2017 | 9,409 |
| At 31 March 2016 | 11,931 |

7. Related party transactions

During the year the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

| | Transaction value | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|--------|
| | 2017 | 2016 |
| | £ | £ |
| Key management personnel | 64,474 | 54,700 |

The above transactions have been undertaken with key management personnel.