

Company Registration No. 00138795 (England and Wales)

**CALDECOTT & SONS (WREXHAM 1914) LIMITED**

**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016**

**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

## **CALDECOTT & SONS (WREXHAM 1914) LIMITED**

### **COMPANY INFORMATION**

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<b>Director</b>	Mr C Caldecott
<b>Secretary</b>	Mr C Caldecott
<b>Company number</b>	00138795
<b>Registered office</b>	12 Pen-y-Bryn Wrexham Wales LL13 7HY
<b>Accountants</b>	Morris & Co Chester House Lloyd Drive Cheshire Oaks Business Park Ellesmere Port Cheshire England CH65 9HQ

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# **CALDECOTT & SONS (WREXHAM 1914) LIMITED**

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# CALDECOTT & SONS (WREXHAM 1914) LIMITED

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

		2016	2015
	Notes	£	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	3	41,560	49,233
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks		7,241	7,854
Debtors	4	20,403	36,268
Cash at bank and in hand		39,580	10,988
		<u>67,224</u>	<u>55,110</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	5	(48,984)	(45,059)
		<u></u>	<u></u>
<b>Net current assets</b>		18,240	10,051
		<u></u>	<u></u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		59,800	59,284
		<u></u>	<u></u>
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>		2,275	2,420
		<u></u>	<u></u>
<b>Net assets</b>		62,075	61,704
		<u><u></u></u>	<u><u></u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital	6	600	600
Profit and loss reserves		61,475	61,104
		<u></u>	<u></u>
<b>Total equity</b>		62,075	61,704
		<u><u></u></u>	<u><u></u></u>

The director of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 December 2016 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 12 May 2017

**CALDECOTT & SONS (WREXHAM 1914) LIMITED**

**BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**

***AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016***

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Mr C Caldecott

**Director**

**Company Registration No. 00138795**

# CALDECOTT & SONS (WREXHAM 1914) LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

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### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Caldecott & Sons (Wrexham 1914) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 12 Pen-y-Bryn, Wrexham, Wales, LL13 7HY.

#### 1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

#### 1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT, where applicable and other sales related taxes.

#### 1.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Leasehold improvements	4% straight line
Plant and machinery	25% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	25% reducing balance

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

#### 1.4 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

# CALDECOTT & SONS (WREXHAM 1914) LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

#### 1.5 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

#### 1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

#### 1.7 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

##### *Basic financial assets*

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

# CALDECOTT & SONS (WREXHAM 1914) LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### *Classification of financial liabilities*

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

#### *Basic financial liabilities*

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

### 1.8 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

### 1.9 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

#### *Current tax*

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

#### *Deferred tax*

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.



# **CALDECOTT & SONS (WREXHAM 1914) LIMITED**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016**

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### **1 Accounting policies**

**(Continued)**

#### **1.10 Employee benefits**

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

#### **1.11 Retirement benefits**

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

#### **1.12 Leases**

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the lease asset are consumed.

### **2 Employees**

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 3 (2015 - 3).

# CALDECOTT & SONS (WREXHAM 1914) LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

### 3 Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold improvements	Plant and machinery	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£
<b>Cost</b>				
At 1 January 2016	110,963	42,682	189,628	343,273
Additions	-	1,142	-	1,142
At 31 December 2016	110,963	43,824	189,628	344,415
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>				
At 1 January 2016	19,413	36,815	111,692	294,040
Depreciation charged in the year	4,119	1,713	2,983	8,815
At 31 December 2016	83,592	38,588	180,675	302,855
<b>Carrying amount</b>				
At 31 December 2016	27,371	5,236	8,953	41,560
At 31 December 2015	31,490	5,807	11,936	49,233

### 4 Debtors

	2016	2015
	£	£
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Trade debtors	18,370	30,851
Other debtors	-	3,600
Prepayments and accrued income	2,033	1,817
	20,403	36,268

### 5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2016	2015
	£	£
<b>Notes</b>		
Obligations under finance leases	-	3,333
Other borrowings	8,000	8,000
Trade creditors	28,416	22,158
Corporation tax	977	852
Other taxation and social security	6,264	4,267
Other creditors	2,725	3,882
Accruals and deferred income	2,602	2,567
	48,984	45,059

## CALDECOTT & SONS (WREXHAM 1914) LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

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**6 Called up share capital**

	<b>2016</b>	<b>2015</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Ordinary share capital</b>		
<b>Issued and fully paid</b>		
600 Ordinary of £1 each	600	600
	<b>==</b>	<b>==</b>

**7 Operating lease commitments**

**Lessee**

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

<b>2016</b>	<b>2015</b>
<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
1,600	1,700
<b>==</b>	<b>==</b>

**8 Related party transactions**

**Transactions with related parties**

The business premises are rented from Mr C P Caldecott & Mrs E Caldecott, the parents of Mr C S Caldecott (Director). Rent is charged at £100 per annum.

No guarantees have been given or received.

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.