Registration number: 00035822

George Anderton & Son,Limited

Annual Report and Unaudited Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 30 September 2018

George Anderton & Son,Limited

Contents

George Anderton & Son,Limited

Company Information

Director	Mr J A L Anderton
Company secretary	Mr J A L Anderton
Registered office	Blue Direct Ltd Montpelier Chambers High Street South Dunstable Bedfordshire LU6 3SF

George Anderton & Son,Limited

(Registration number: 00035822)
Balance Sheet as at 30 September 2018

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	3,000	3,000
Investments	5	75	75
		3,075	3,075
Current assets			
Debtors	6	252,372	293,516
Net assets		255,447	296,591
Capital and reserves			
Called up and fully paid share capital		147,599	147,599
Capital redemption reserve		1	1
Revaluation reserve		3,000	3,000
Profit and loss account		104,847	145,991
Total equity		255,447	296,591

For the financial year ending 30 September 2018 the Company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's responsibilities:

- The members have not required the Company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

These financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and the option not to file the profit and loss account has been taken.

Approved and authorised by the director on 24 June 2019

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Mr J A L Anderton

Company secretary and director

The notes on pages 3 to 5 form an integral part of these financial statements.

1 General information

The Company is a private company limited by share capital incorporated in England and Wales. Details of the registered office are shown on page 1.

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, using the historical cost convention and in accordance with FRS 102 Section 1A 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006.

Group accounts not prepared

The company is exempt from preparing group accounts as it is part of a small group.

Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and provision of services in the ordinary course of the Company's activities. Turnover is shown net of value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts and is recognised when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, and it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity.

Tax

Current income tax is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised on timing differences between taxable profits and profits reported in the financial statements. Deferred tax is recognised on all timing differences at the reporting date and is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the balance sheet at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.
The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset class	**Depreciation method and rate**
Land	Not depreciated

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the purchase method. The consideration for each acquisition is measured at the aggregate of the fair values at acquisition date of assets given, liabilities incurred or assumed, and equity instruments issued by the group in exchange for control of the acquired, plus any costs directly attributable to the business combination. When a business combination agreement provides for an adjustment to the cost of the combination contingent on future events, the group includes the estimated amount of that adjustment in the cost of the combination at the acquisition date if the adjustment is probable and can be measured reliably.

Investments

Investments in equity shares which are publicly traded or where the fair value can be measured reliably are initially measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. Investments in equity shares which are not publicly traded and where fair value cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.
Interest income on debt securities, where applicable, is recognised in income using the effective interest method. Dividends on equity securities are recognised in income when receivable.

Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business.
Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Share capital

Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments.

Dividends

Dividend distribution to the Company's shareholders is recognised in the financial statements in the reporting period in which the dividends are paid.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for as financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement. Equity instruments are those that entitle the holder to a residual interest in the Company's assets after deducting all of its liabilities.
Basic financial instruments are recognised at amortised cost, except for investments in non-convertible preference and non-puttable ordinary and preference shares, which are measured at fair value provided that this can be measured reliably. Derivative financial instruments are initially recorded at cost and thereafter at fair value with changes recognised in profit or loss.

3 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company (including the director) in the year, was 1 (2017 - 1).

4 Tangible assets

	Land and buildings £	Total £
Cost		
At 1 October 2017	3,000	3,000
Carrying amount		
At 30 September 2018	3,000	3,000
At 30 September 2017	3,000	3,000

5 Investments

	2018 £	2017 £
Investments in subsidiaries	75	75

Subsidiaries	£
Cost or valuation	
At 1 October 2016 and at 30 September 2017	75

6 Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
Amounts owed by group undertakings	252,372	293,516
	252,372	293,516

7 Related party transactions

The Company has taken the exemption set out in FRS 102 from disclosing transactions with wholly owned group members.

8 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

The company's immediate parent is Long Meadow (Holdings) Limited, incorporated in England & Wales.

The ultimate controlling party is Mr J A L Anderton.