

T. G. MILLS LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 DECEMBER 2016
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR



T. G. MILLS LIMITED**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION****AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016**

	Notes	2016 £	£	2015 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		302,569		304,203
Current assets					
Debtors	4	184,064		212,604	
Cash at bank and in hand		109		17	
		<u>184,173</u>		<u>212,621</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(57,793)</u>		<u>(56,544)</u>	
Net current assets			126,380		156,077
Total assets less current liabilities			428,949		460,280
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		(17,848)		-
Net assets			<u>411,101</u>		<u>460,280</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7	17,000		17,000	
Share premium account		1,135,800		1,135,800	
Profit and loss reserves		<u>(741,699)</u>		<u>(692,520)</u>	
Total equity			<u>411,101</u>		<u>460,280</u>

The director of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement 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 members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

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

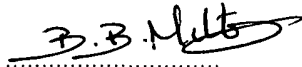
T. G. MILLS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

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 25/9/17



B B Mills
Director

T. G. MILLS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

Company information

T. G. Mills Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Third Floor, One London Square, Cross Lanes, Guildford, Surrey, GU1 1UN.

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.

First time adoption of FRS 102

These financial statements are the first financial statements of T. G. Mills Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102 as applied to smaller entities by the adoption of Section 1A of FRS 102. The financial statements of T. G. Mills for the year ended 31 December 2015 were prepared in accordance with previous UK GAAP.

Some of the FRS 102 recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure requirements and accounting policy choices differ from previous UK GAAP. Consequently, the directors have amended certain accounting policies to comply with FRS 102 permitted by FRS 102 Chapter 35 @Transition to this FRS'.

The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

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:

Land and buildings Freehold	2% straight line
Plant and machinery	20% straight line
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	25% straight line
Motor vehicles	20% straight line

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.

Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible 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.

T. G. MILLS 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.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial instruments 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.

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 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 trade and other 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 financial asset is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

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 trade and other 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 payments discounted at a market rate of interest.

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

Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the fair value of 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.

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting period.

T. G. MILLS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised in respect of all timing differences that exist at the reporting date. Timing differences are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income that arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in different periods from their recognition in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered by the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Deferred tax is recognised on income and expenses from subsidiaries, associates, branches and interests in jointly controlled entities, that will be assessed to or allow for tax in a future period except where the company is able to control the reversal of the timing difference and it is probable that the timing difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax is recognised on differences between the value of assets (other than goodwill) and liabilities recognised in a business combination and the amounts that can be deducted or assessed for tax. The deferred tax recognised is adjusted against goodwill.

For non-depreciable assets measured using the revaluation model and investment properties measured at fair value (except investment property with a limited useful life held by the company to consume substantially all of its economic benefit), deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and allowances that apply to the sale of the asset or property.

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.

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 statement of financial position as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to the income statement so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

T. G. MILLS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons, including directors, employed by the company during the year was 1 (2015 - 1).

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 January 2016	737,122	103,197	840,319
Additions	-	30,000	30,000
At 31 December 2016	737,122	133,197	870,319
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 January 2016	467,593	68,523	536,116
Depreciation charged in the year	14,742	16,892	31,634
At 31 December 2016	482,335	85,415	567,750
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2016	254,787	47,782	302,569
At 31 December 2015	269,529	34,674	304,203

The company receives rent on a commercial basis for the use of the freehold property. This property is rented to a related party, and for this reason it is not recorded as an investment property.

4 Debtors

	2016 £	2015 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	-	7,500
Other debtors	184,064	205,104
	184,064	212,604

T. G. MILLS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2016 £	2015 £
Trade creditors	8,050	11,651
Corporation tax	35,978	39,977
Other taxation and social security	409	-
Other creditors	13,356	4,916
	<u>57,793</u>	<u>56,544</u>

6 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2016 £	2015 £
Other creditors	17,848	-
	<u>17,848</u>	<u>-</u>

7 Called up share capital

	2016 £	2015 £
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
100,000 Ordinary shares of 5p each	5,000	5,000
	<u>5,000</u>	<u>5,000</u>
Preference share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
40,000 2% Non-cumulative Second Preference shares of 5p each	2,000	2,000
5,000 'A' 5% Cumulative Preference shares of £1 each	5,000	5,000
5,000 'B' 2 1/7% Cumulative Preference shares of £1 each	5,000	5,000
	<u>12,000</u>	<u>12,000</u>

The A and B Cumulative Preference Shares entitle the holders thereof, in priority to the holders of any other shares in the capital of the company, to their respective preference dividends, repayment in full of the amounts of capital paid up thereon in a winding-up and the right to one vote per share at all General Meeting of the Company. They do not confer any further rights to participate in distributions of dividends or surplus assets on a winding up. The holders of the A and B Cumulative Preference Shares have waived their rights to all dividends in respect of all accounting periods up to and including 31 December 2016.

The Non-Cumulative Second Preference Shares entitle the holders thereof, in priority to the holders of the Ordinary Shares, to their non-cumulative preference dividend and the repayment in full of the amount of capital paid up thereon in a winding up. They do not confer any further rights to participate in distributions of dividends or surplus assets on a winding up, or to receive notice of or to be present to vote at any General Meeting of the Company.

The preference shares are non-redeemable and were owned by Mrs B B Mills, who also owned the ordinary shares at the balance sheet date. They are therefore treated as equity shares in the accounts in accordance with FRS 25.

T. G. MILLS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

8 Related party transactions

The company continues to receive financial support from Mrs B B Mills, a director of the company.

During the year the company entered into the following transactions:

Charged rent of £25,000 (2015: £25,000) on a commercial basis to Mrs B B Mills.

At the balance sheet date:

£143,908 (2015: £159,904) was due from Mrs B B Mills.

£2,331 (2015: £2,866) was owed to Mrs Mills' son, R A Mills.