

Company Registration No. 00696555 (England and Wales)

GEORGE RHODES & SONS LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

GEORGE RHODES & SONS LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Mr C G Rhodes Mr J G Rhodes
Company number	00696555
Registered office	Blue Gates Garage Tunstall Road Biddulph Stoke on Trent Staffordshire ST8 7PX
Auditor	DJH Accountants Limited Porthill Lodge High Street Wolstanton Newcastle under Lyme Staffordshire ST5 0EZ

GEORGE RHODES & SONS LIMITED

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GEORGE RHODES & SONS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

	2017	2016
	£	£
Profit for the year	31,886	29,677
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>31,886</u>	<u>29,677</u>

GEORGE RHODES & SONS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

	Notes	£	2017 £	£	2016 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		58,904		68,890
Current assets					
Stocks		958,941		883,314	
Debtors	4	136,784		66,572	
Cash at bank and in hand		44,045		48,394	
		<u>1,139,770</u>		<u>998,280</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(452,488)		(310,370)	
Net current assets			<u>687,282</u>		<u>687,910</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>746,186</u>		<u>756,800</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		(178,000)		(202,000)
Provisions for liabilities			<u>(7,671)</u>		<u>(7,671)</u>
Net assets			<u><u>560,515</u></u>		<u><u>547,129</u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			3,500		3,500
Capital redemption reserve			3,500		3,500
Profit and loss reserves			<u>553,515</u>		<u>540,129</u>
Total equity			<u><u>560,515</u></u>		<u><u>547,129</u></u>

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

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 by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 13 October 2017 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr C G Rhodes
Director

Company Registration No. 00696555

GEORGE RHODES & SONS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

	Share capital	Capital redemption reserve	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	£	£	£	£
Balance at 1 April 2015	3,500	3,500	549,602	556,602
Year ended 31 March 2016:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	29,677	29,677
Dividends	-	-	(39,150)	(39,150)
Balance at 31 March 2016	3,500	3,500	540,129	547,129
Year ended 31 March 2017:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	31,886	31,886
Dividends	-	-	(18,500)	(18,500)
Balance at 31 March 2017	3,500	3,500	553,515	560,515

GEORGE RHODES & SONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

George Rhodes & Sons Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Blue Gates Garage, Tunstall Road, Biddulph, Stoke on Trent, Staffordshire, ST8 7PX.

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, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017 are the first financial statements of George Rhodes & Sons Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102. The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 April 2015. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

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 and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

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

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

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.

GEORGE RHODES & SONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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:

Freehold land and buildings	No depreciation
Expenditure on leasehold property	20% per annum on cost
Fixtures, plant and equipment	10% per annum of net book value
Computer equipment	20% per annum on cost

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 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.

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.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of replacement cost and cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

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 at bank and in hand 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.

GEORGE RHODES & SONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

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, 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. 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.

GEORGE RHODES & SONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

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.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 17 (2016 - 16).

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 April 2016	107,205	193,930	301,135
Additions	-	1,560	1,560
Disposals	-	(6,000)	(6,000)
At 31 March 2017	107,205	189,490	296,695
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 April 2016	74,627	157,618	232,245
Depreciation charged in the year	-	5,546	5,546
At 31 March 2017	74,627	163,164	237,791
Carrying amount			
At 31 March 2017	32,578	26,326	58,904
At 31 March 2016	32,578	36,312	68,890

GEORGE RHODES & SONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

4 Debtors

	2017	2016
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	41,655	19,996
Other debtors	95,129	46,576
	<u>136,784</u>	<u>66,572</u>

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Trade creditors	40,753	82,165
Corporation tax	13,744	10,073
Other taxation and social security	34,003	22,821
Other creditors	363,988	195,311
	<u>452,488</u>	<u>310,370</u>

6 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Other creditors	<u>178,000</u>	<u>202,000</u>
Amounts included above which fall due after five years are as follows:		
Payable by instalments	<u>(82,000)</u>	<u>(106,000)</u>

7 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.
The senior statutory auditor was Paul David Hulme FCCA.
The auditor was DJH Accountants Limited.

8 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

The company operates from premises owned by G, C G and J F S Rhodes. No rent was charged for the year.

GEORGE RHODES & SONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

9 Directors' transactions

The loan included in other creditors is secured by way of a third party mortgage over a portfolio of shares owned by the director Mr C G Rhodes.

GEORGE RHODES & SONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

10 Reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102

Reconciliation of equity

	1 April 2015 £	31 March 2016 £
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Equity as reported under previous UK GAAP and under FRS 102	556,602	547,129
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Reconciliation of profit for the financial period

	2016 £
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Profit as reported under previous UK GAAP and under FRS 102	29,677
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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.