Registered number: 01518232 (England and Wales)

A. & M. MCLELLAN & CO. LIMITED

Filleted Accounts

For the year ended 30 June 2019

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Company information
For the year ended 30 June 2019

Directors	: Catherine Mclellan Michael Mclellan
Registered office	: 94/96 Moorside Road Swinton Manchester M27 0HJ
Company number	: 01518232

Abridged balance sheet
As at 30 June 2019

	Notes	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets			
Property, plant and equipment		21,722	21,742
	4	21,722	21,742
Current assets			
Debtors		1,500	1,500
Cash and cash equivalents		16,402	15,178
		17,902	16,678
Current liabilities			
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		(14,614)	(17,268)
Corporation tax payable		(1,597)	(1,914)
		(16,211)	(19,182)
Net current assets/(liabilities)		1,691	(2,504)
Total assets less current liabilities		23,413	19,238
Net assets/(liabilities)		**23,413**	**19,238**
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Retained earnings		23,313	19,138
Shareholders' funds		**23,413**	**19,238**

The notes on pages 7 to 12 are an integral part of these financial statements.
For the year ended 30 June 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.
The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.
The directors acknowledge their responsibility for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions of the Companies Act 2006 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" Section 1A.
The profit and loss account has not been delivered to the Registrar of Companies in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small entities regime. All the members of the company have consented to the drawing up of the abridged balance sheet.

These financial statements were approved by the Board of directors on 19 November 2019 and were signed on its behalf by:

....

Michael McLellan (Director)

Company registration number: 01518232

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

(1) General Information

A. and M. MCLELLAN and CO. LIMITED is a private company limited by shares, d incorporated in England and Wales. Its registered office is 94/96 Moorside Road,Swinton,Ma 0HJ.

(2) Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are s These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless other

a) Statement of con

These individual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 " Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" Section 1A and Companies applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime. These financial statement ended 30 June 2019 are the first financial statements of the company prepared in accorda 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" Section of transition is 01 July 2018. The transition from {Enter old standard} to FRS 102 Secti considered to have had a material effect on the financial statements. [this paragraph is only us year of transition to FRS 102 1

b) Basis of prep

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis and in accorda Companies Act 2006. The presentation and functional currency of the company is pounds financial statements are presented in pound units (£) unless stated

c) Revenue reco

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and repres receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, stated net of discounts and of Value Ad company recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, when that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and when specific criteria have been met below.

Sale of g

Sales of goods are recognised when the company has delivered the goods to the custor significant obligation remains unfulfilled that may affect the customer's acceptance of the risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to

Rendering of s

Rendering of services Revenue from provision of services rendered in the reporting period when the outcome of a transaction for the rendering of services can be estimated reliabl revenue, costs and its stage of completion of the specific transaction at the end of the reportin stage of completion is determined on the basis of the actual completion of a proportion of the to be rendered. When the outcome of a service contract cannot be estimated reliably the c recognises revenue to the extent of the recoverable expenses re

d) Property, plant and e

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairmen of an item of property, plant and equipment having different useful lives are accounted for items.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets (other than freeh their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight-line method. The estimated residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, witl any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective

Depreciation is provided to write off the cost less estimated residual value, of each asset ove useful life as f

Asset class and depreciation rate

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no futu benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising or or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference betw proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss, and incl operating income.

e) Impairment of non-financial

At each reporting date non-financial assets not carried at fair value, like goodwill, plant, equipment and investments in group undertakings are reviewed to determine whether there is that an asset may be impaired. If there is an indication of possible impairment, the recoverat any asset or group of related assets, which is the higher of value in use and the fair value les is estimated and compared with its carrying amount. If the recoverable amount is lower, amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount and an impairment loss i: immediately in profit or loss.

If an impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the carrying amount of the asset or group of r is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but not to exceed the amou have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset or group of rel prior periods. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in pro

f) Financial inst

The company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the r financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors, cash and cash equivalents, tra payables, and loans and borrowings

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the company becomes a contractual provisions of the instruments. Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially fair value.

Loans and rece

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payr include:

Trade and other

Trade and other debtors are initially recognised at fair value, based upon discounted c prevailing interest rates for similar instruments, or at their nominal amount less impairment lo less than 12 months. Subsequent to initial recognition, trade and other receivables are valued cost less impairment losses [or if a trade debt is deferred beyond normal business terms, it is the present value of the future cash flows discounted at prevailing interest rates for similar i

Cash and cash equ

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits. The cash and cash ec stated at their nominal values, as this approximates to amortise

Other financial li

Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective inte

Loans and borr

These are initially recognised at fair value, based upon the nominal amount outstanding. S initial recognition, they are recorded at amortised cost. Borrowing costs arising on bank bc expensed as incurred within financial expense using the effective interest

Trade and other p

Trade and other payables are initially recognised at fair value, based upon the non
outstanding. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are recorded at amorti

Effective interest

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial li allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carryir initial recognition.

Impairment of financial

Financial assets, other than those at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment each reporting period. These financial assets are considered to be impaired when there evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of asset, the estimated future cash flows of the investment have been affected. Objective impairment could include default by a debtor and/or significant financial difficulty of th counterparty. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognise loss.

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of the impairment loss recog difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest

Offsetting of financial ins

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there i to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simu

Derecognition of financial

The company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows fr expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset to another party. Any interest in such transferred financial assets that is created c the company is recognised as a separate asset or l

Derecognition of financial

The company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the company's ob discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the fin derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit

g) Tax

Taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current tax and deferred tax reco
reporting period.

Current

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

(3) Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

No significant judgements have had to be made by management in preparing these financia
OR

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors of the company are requ judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilitie readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. The estimates an assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Actual results may differ from these

Impairment of land and

Determining whether the company's land and buildings have been impaired requires estir values in use. The value in use calculations require the entity to estimate the future cash flow arise from the use of the asset over its estimated useful life and suitable discount rate in orde present values.

Trade and other rec

The total carrying amount of trade and other receivables are net of impairment losse consideration to past experience of collecting payments, the number of delayed payments in as well as observable changes in national or local economic conditions. A different assessr considerations may result in different values being dete

Contingent l

Key assumptions have also been made in respect of a contingent liability for legal action take company and are outlined in Note.

(4) Fixed assets

	Tangib
Cost	
As at 01 July 2018	22,17
As at 30 June 2019	**22,17**

Depreciation/Amortisation

As at 01 July 2018	42
For the year	2
As at 30 June 2019	**44**

Net book value

As at 30 June 2019	21,72
As at 30 June 2018	**21,74**