

### **Statement of Consent to Prepare Abridged Financial Statements**

All of the members of Elford & Sons Limited have consented to the preparation of the abridged statement of financial position for the year ending 31 July 2020 in accordance with Section 444(2A) of the Companies Act 2006.

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 01746993

**Elford & Sons Limited**

**Filleted Unaudited Abridged Financial Statements**

**31 July 2020**

# **Elford & Sons Limited**

## **Abridged Financial Statements**

**Year ended 31 July 2020**

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# **Elford & Sons Limited**

## **Chartered Accountant's Report to the Board of Directors on the Preparation of the Unaudited Statutory Abridged Financial Statements of Elford & Sons Limited**

### **Year ended 31 July 2020**

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the abridged financial statements of Elford & Sons Limited for the year ended 31 July 2020, which comprise the abridged statement of financial position and the related notes from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us. As a practising member firm of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW), we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at [www.icaew.com/en/membership/regulations-standards-and-guidance](http://www.icaew.com/en/membership/regulations-standards-and-guidance). This report is made solely to the Board of Directors of Elford & Sons Limited, as a body. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the abridged financial statements of Elford & Sons Limited and state those matters that we have agreed to state to you, as a body, in this report in accordance with ICAEW Technical Release 07/16 AAF as detailed at [www.icaew.com/compilation](http://www.icaew.com/compilation). To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than Elford & Sons Limited and its Board of Directors, as a body, for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that Elford & Sons Limited has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory abridged financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and loss of Elford & Sons Limited. You consider that Elford & Sons Limited is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year. We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the abridged financial statements of Elford & Sons Limited. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory abridged financial statements.

MOORE GREEN Chartered accountants

22 Friars Street Sudbury Suffolk CO10 2AA

29 April 2021

# Elford & Sons Limited

## Abridged Statement of Financial Position

**31 July 2020**

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	5	76,166	75,129
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks		188,764	169,887
Debtors		19,442	27,012
Cash at bank and in hand		511	511
		-----	-----
		208,717	197,410
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>		273,974	213,991
		-----	-----
<b>Net current liabilities</b>		65,257	16,581
		-----	-----
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		10,909	58,548
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>		4,156	2,691
		-----	-----
<b>Net assets</b>		6,753	55,857
		-----	-----
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital		5,000	5,000
Profit and loss account		1,753	50,857
		-----	-----
<b>Shareholders funds</b>		6,753	55,857
		-----	-----

These abridged financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the income statement has not been delivered.

For the year ending 31 July 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its abridged financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476 ;
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of abridged financial statements .

# **Elford & Sons Limited**

## **Abridged Statement of Financial Position** *(continued)*

**31 July 2020**

These abridged financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 28 April 2021 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr J Elford

Director

Company registration number: 01746993

# **Elford & Sons Limited**

## **Notes to the Abridged Financial Statements**

### **Year ended 31 July 2020**

#### **1. General information**

The Company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 22 Friars Street, Sudbury, Suffolk, CO10 2AA.

#### **2. Statement of compliance**

These abridged financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

#### **3. Accounting policies**

##### **Basis of preparation**

The abridged financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The abridged financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

##### **Revenue recognition**

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

##### **Tangible assets**

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

**Depreciation**

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Plant and machinery	-	25% straight line
Motor Vehicles	-	25% straight line
Computers	-	25% straight line

**Impairment of fixed assets**

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date. For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

**Stocks**

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition.



**Work in progress**

Work in progress is valued on the basis of direct costs plus attributable overheads based on normal level of activity. Provision is made for any foreseeable losses where appropriate. No element of profit is included in the valuation of work in progress.

**Finance leases and hire purchase contracts**

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are recognised in the abridged statement of financial position as assets and liabilities at the lower of the fair value of the assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments, which is determined at the inception of the lease term. Any initial direct costs of the lease are added to the amount recognised as an asset. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method. Finance charges are allocated to each period so as to produce a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

**Government grants**

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received. Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model. Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable. Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset. Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

**Defined contribution plans**

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund. When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

**4. Employee numbers**

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 15 (2019: 13 ).

## 5. Tangible assets

	£
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 August 2019	160,303
Additions	9,000
Disposals	( 5,639)
	-----
<b>At 31 July 2020</b>	<b>163,664</b>
	-----
<b>Depreciation</b>	
At 1 August 2019	85,174
Charge for the year	7,963
Disposals	( 5,639)
	-----
<b>At 31 July 2020</b>	<b>87,498</b>
	-----
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
<b>At 31 July 2020</b>	<b>76,166</b>
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At 31 July 2019	75,129
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## 6. Going concern

In common with many businesses the company had to send all workers home and significantly cut back on trading activities during the first Covid pandemic lockdown. Since returning, working practices have had to take into account Covid restrictions and materials have been more expensive and more difficult to source. The directors are hopeful that the UK has seen the worst of the effects of the pandemic and that with continued government support the business will return to profitability and with the rest of the UK overcome the challenges imposed by the pandemic.

## 7. Directors' advances, credits and guarantees

There are no such transactions to note.

## 8. Related party transactions

Included in other creditors is a balance of £73,700 due to a shareholder on a loan account. No interest is charged on this balance.

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.