

REGISTERED NUMBER: 05584055 (England and Wales)

Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 November 2017

for

Restons Solicitors Limited

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for the Year Ended 30 November 2017**

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Restons Solicitors Limited
Company Information
for the Year Ended 30 November 2017

DIRECTORS:

C J Reston
Mrs S C Reston
N P Coc
L M Warburton

SECRETARY:

C J Reston

REGISTERED OFFICE:

Trinity Chambers
800 Mandarin Court
Warrington
Cheshire
WA1 1GG

REGISTERED NUMBER:

05584055 (England and Wales)

**SENIOR STATUTORY
AUDITOR:**

Martin Chatten

AUDITORS:

Royce Peeling Green Limited
Statutory Auditor
The Copper Room
Deva Centre
Trinity Way
Manchester
M3 7BG

Restons Solicitors Limited (Registered number: 05584055)

**Balance Sheet
30 November 2017**

	Notes	30.11.17 £	£	30.11.16 £	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Intangible assets	4		-		-
Tangible assets	5		<u>659,435</u>		<u>154,213</u>
			659,435		154,213
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors	6	2,787,474		2,825,444	
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>1,244,339</u>		<u>3,112,209</u>	
		4,031,813		5,937,653	
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year	7	<u>2,102,941</u>		<u>5,602,633</u>	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			<u>1,928,872</u>		<u>335,020</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			2,588,307		489,233
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES			<u>35,550</u>		<u>24,729</u>
NET ASSETS			<u>2,552,757</u>		<u>464,504</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	9		100		100
Retained earnings	10		<u>2,552,657</u>		<u>464,404</u>
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			<u>2,552,757</u>		<u>464,504</u>

The financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Income Statement has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 12 April 2018 and were signed on its behalf by:

N P Coe - Director

**Notes to the Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 30 November 2017**

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Restons Solicitors Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

The presentation currency of the financial statements is the Pound Sterling (£).

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" of Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Significant judgements and estimates

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation include uncertainties at the reporting date, which may have a risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial periods, are discussed below.

Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

Revenue recognition

Fee income represents revenue earned under a wide variety of contracts to provide professional services. Revenue is recognised as earned when, and to the extent that, the company obtains the right to consideration in exchange for its performance under these contracts. It is measured at the fair value of the right to consideration, which represents amounts chargeable to clients, excluding value added tax.

Fee income that is contingent on events outside the control of the company is recognised when the contingent event occurs.

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of unincorporated businesses over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment loss.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially measured at cost. After initial recognition, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 30 November 2017

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life.

Freehold property	- 2% on cost
Plant and machinery	- 25% on cost
Fixtures and fittings	- 25% on cost
Computer equipment	- 33% 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.

Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Fixed asset investments which are listed on recognised stock exchanges are stated at year end market value. Fixed asset investments which are unlisted are stated at cost less provisions for reductions in value.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

Impairment of fixed assets

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

Taxation

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Cash and cash equivalents

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 30 November 2017

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

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, including 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 receipts 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.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

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.

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 and 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.

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.

**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 30 November 2017**

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit or loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currency are translated at exchange rates approximating to the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are translated at the foreign exchange rate ruling at that date. Foreign exchange differences are recognised in the profit and loss account.

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.

Hire purchase and leasing commitments

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to profit or loss in the period to which they relate.

Provisions

A provision is recognised in the balance sheet when the company has a constructive or legal obligation as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefit will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are recognised at their discounted net present value.

Liability limitation agreement

The company has entered into a liability limitation agreement with Royce Peeling Green Limited, the statutory auditor for the year ended 30 November 2017. The proportionate liability agreement follows the standard terms in Appendix B to the Financial Reporting Council's June 2008 Guidance on Auditor Liability Agreements, and has been approved by the shareholders.

3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The average number of employees during the year was 147 (2016 - 105).

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 30 November 2017

4. INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Goodwill £
COST	
At 1 December 2016 and 30 November 2017	<u>4,800,000</u>
AMORTISATION	
At 1 December 2016 and 30 November 2017	<u>4,800,000</u>
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 30 November 2017	<u>-</u>
At 30 November 2016	<u>-</u>

5. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Freehold property £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Computer equipment £	Totals £
COST					
At 1 December 2016	-	305,849	94,566	324,507	724,922
Additions	<u>457,199</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>48,299</u>	<u>114,276</u>	<u>619,774</u>
At 30 November 2017	<u>457,199</u>	<u>305,849</u>	<u>142,865</u>	<u>438,783</u>	<u>1,344,696</u>
DEPRECIATION					
At 1 December 2016	-	291,959	51,861	226,889	570,709
Charge for year	<u>9,937</u>	<u>7,230</u>	<u>22,325</u>	<u>75,060</u>	<u>114,552</u>
At 30 November 2017	<u>9,937</u>	<u>299,189</u>	<u>74,186</u>	<u>301,949</u>	<u>685,261</u>
NET BOOK VALUE					
At 30 November 2017	<u>447,262</u>	<u>6,660</u>	<u>68,679</u>	<u>136,834</u>	<u>659,435</u>
At 30 November 2016	<u>-</u>	<u>13,890</u>	<u>42,705</u>	<u>97,618</u>	<u>154,213</u>

6. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	30.11.17 £	30.11.16 £
Trade debtors	2,589,501	2,650,146
Prepayments and accrued income	<u>197,973</u>	<u>175,298</u>
	<u>2,787,474</u>	<u>2,825,444</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 30 November 2017

7. **CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR**

	30.11.17	30.11.16
	£	£
Trade creditors	249,527	433,210
Tax	260,001	190,374
Social security and other taxes	458,790	410,045
Other creditors	29,217	73,279
Directors' current accounts	571,393	2,724,321
Accrued expenses	534,013	1,771,404
	<u>2,102,941</u>	<u>5,602,633</u>

8. **LEASING AGREEMENTS**

Minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases fall due as follows:

	30.11.17	30.11.16
	£	£
Within one year	134,950	-
Between one and five years	309,260	-
	<u>444,210</u>	<u>-</u>

9. **CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL**

Allotted, issued and fully paid:

Number:	Class:	Nominal value:	30.11.17	30.11.16
			£	£
55	'A' Ordinary	£1	55	55
45	'B' Ordinary	£1	45	45
			<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

10. **RESERVES**

	Retained earnings
	£
At 1 December 2016	464,404
Profit for the year	2,088,253
At 30 November 2017	<u>2,552,657</u>

11. **DISCLOSURE UNDER SECTION 444(5B) OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2006**

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements the following information is provided in accordance with S444 (5B) of the Companies Act 2006 in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements.

The report of the Auditors was unqualified.

Martin Chatten (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Royce Peeling Green Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 30 November 2017

12. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

	30.11.17 £	30.11.16 £
Contracted but not provided for in the financial statements	<u>-</u>	<u>485,602</u>

13. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

C J Reston

Mr C J Reston is a director and controlling shareholder of Restons Solicitors Limited.

During the year dividends of £nil were paid (2016 £1,100,000).

Loans have been provided by C J Reston to the company with nil interest charged and is repayable on demand. The balance at the year end was £571,393 (2016: £2,724,321).

Mrs S C Reston

Mrs S C Reston is a director and shareholder of Restons Solicitors Limited.

During the year dividends of £nil were paid (2016 £900,000).

14. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

The controlling party is C J Reston and Mrs S C Reston..

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.