
GA LIDDLE & SON LIMITED
UNAUDITED ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS
31 MARCH 2013

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER 07181942

jwp  **llp**
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS



A32 *A2044XEY* #406
27/12/2013
COMPANIES HOUSE

GA LIDDLE & SON LIMITED
ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS
YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2013

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GA LIDDLE & SON LIMITED
ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET
31 MARCH 2013

	Note	2013 £	£	2012 £	£
FIXED ASSETS	2				
Tangible assets			997,427		1,019,591
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks		4,500		4,500	
Debtors		342,207		166,904	
Cash at bank and in hand		148,400		185,131	
		<u>495,107</u>		<u>356,535</u>	
CREDITORS Amounts falling due within one year		<u>1,429,278</u>		<u>1,373,621</u>	
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES			(934,171)		(1,017,086)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			<u>63,256</u>		<u>2,505</u>
CREDITORS Amounts falling due after more than one year			30,000		-
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES			<u>150,635</u>		<u>163,006</u>
			<u>(117,379)</u>		<u>(160,501)</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called-up equity share capital	3		100		100
Profit and loss account			(117,479)		(160,601)
DEFICIT			<u>(117,379)</u>		<u>(160,501)</u>

The Balance sheet continues on the following page
The notes on pages 3 to 5 form part of these abbreviated accounts

GA LIDDLE & SON LIMITED

ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET *(continued)*

31 MARCH 2013

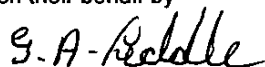
The directors are satisfied that the company is entitled to exemption from the provisions of the Companies Act 2006 (the Act) relating to the audit of the financial statements for the year by virtue of section 477, and that no member or members have requested an audit pursuant to section 476 of the Act

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for

- (i) ensuring that the company keeps adequate accounting records which comply with section 386 of the Act, and
- (ii) preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of the financial year and of its profit or loss for the financial year in accordance with the requirements of section 393, and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Act relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company

These abbreviated accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions for small companies under Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006

These abbreviated accounts were approved by the directors and authorised for issue on 23.12.13, and are signed on their behalf by



MR GA LIDDLE



MR GC LIDDLE

Company Registration Number 07181942

The notes on pages 3 to 5 form part of these abbreviated accounts

GA LIDDLE & SON LIMITED
NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS
YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2013

1 ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008)

Turnover

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents amounts invoiced during the year, exclusive of Value Added Tax

In respect of long-term contracts and contracts for on-going services, turnover represents the value of work done in the year, including estimates of amounts not invoiced. Turnover in respect of long-term contracts and contracts for on-going services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion

Fixed assets

All fixed assets are initially recorded at cost

Depreciation

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

Equipment & Vehicles - 20% Reducing Balance

Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items

Hire purchase agreements

Assets held under hire purchase agreements are capitalised and disclosed under tangible fixed assets at their fair value. The capital element of the future payments is treated as a liability and the interest is charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis

Deferred taxation

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more, or a right to pay less or to receive more tax, with the following exceptions

Provision is made for tax on gains arising from the revaluation (and similar fair value adjustments) of fixed assets, and gains on disposal of fixed assets that have been rolled over into replacement assets, only to the extent that, at the balance sheet date, there is a binding agreement to dispose of the assets concerned. However, no provision is made where, on the basis of all available evidence at the balance sheet date, it is more likely than not that the taxable gain will be rolled over into replacement assets and charged to tax only where the replacement assets are sold

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date

GA LIDDLE & SON LIMITED**NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS****YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2013****1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES** *(continued)***Financial instruments**

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 entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities.

Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability.

Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity.

Going concern

As stated on the balance sheet the company has net liabilities of £88,844. The directors are willing to support the company and introduce any necessary funds in order for the company to settle its liabilities as and when they may arise.

2. FIXED ASSETS

	Tangible Assets £
COST	
At 1 April 2012	1,416,034
Additions	571,555
Disposals	(445,000)
At 31 March 2013	<u>1,542,589</u>
DEPRECIATION	
At 1 April 2012	396,443
Charge for year	248,919
On disposals	(100,200)
At 31 March 2013	<u>545,162</u>
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 March 2013	<u>997,427</u>
At 31 March 2012	<u>1,019,591</u>

3. SHARE CAPITAL**Authorised share capital**

	2013 £	2012 £
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

GA LIDDLE & SON LIMITED
NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS
YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2013

3. SHARE CAPITAL *(continued)*

Allotted, called up and fully paid

	2013		2012	
	No	£	No	£
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>