

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 07535449

Gladstones Solicitors Limited

Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements

29 February 2020

Gladstones Solicitors Limited

Financial Statements

Year Ended 29 February 2020

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Gladstones Solicitors Limited

Statement of Financial Position

29 February 2020

		2020	2019
	Note	£	£
Fixed Assets			
Tangible assets	6	26,797	34,789
Investments	7	15,425	15,425
		<u>42,222</u>	<u>50,214</u>
Current Assets			
Debtors	8	1,968,518	1,358,065
Cash at bank and in hand		1,394,769	965,935
		<u>3,363,287</u>	<u>2,324,000</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	1,421,473	1,108,238
Net Current Assets		<u>1,941,814</u>	<u>1,215,762</u>
Total Assets Less Current Liabilities		<u>1,984,036</u>	<u>1,265,976</u>
Provisions			
Taxation including deferred tax		5,091	6,610
Net Assets		<u>1,978,945</u>	<u>1,259,366</u>
Capital and Reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Other reserves		9,900	9,900
Profit and loss account		1,968,945	1,249,366
Shareholders Funds		<u>1,978,945</u>	<u>1,259,366</u>

These 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 statement of income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

For the year ending 29 February 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's responsibilities:

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

Gladstones Solicitors Limited

Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

29 February 2020

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 25 February 2021 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr J L Davies

Director

Company registration number: 07535449

Gladstones Solicitors Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 29 February 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 High Legh Park Golf Club, Warrington Road, High Legh, Knutsford, WA16 6AA, Cheshire.

2. Statement of Compliance

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

Exceptional Items

Exceptional items are disclosed separately in the financial statements in order to provide further understanding of the financial performance of the entity. They are material items of income or expense that have been shown separately because of their nature or amount.

Revenue Recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for services rendered, stated net of discounts and of Value Added Tax. Fees receivable are recognised when a right to consideration is earned in exchange for performance of contractual obligations. Income is recorded at its fair value which is based on time spent, skills and expertise provided and expenses incurred after deducting allowances for uncertainties relating to amounts capable of being billed.

Income Tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

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:

Fixtures and furniture	-	20% straight line
Motor vehicles	-	25% reducing balance
Office equipment	-	20% straight line

Investments

Fixed asset investments are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Listed investments are measured at fair value with changes in fair value being recognised in profit or loss.

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.

Research and Development

Research expenditure is written off in the period in which it is incurred.

Development expenditure incurred is capitalised as an intangible asset only when all of the following criteria are met:

- It is technically feasible to complete the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;
- There is the intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it;
- There is the ability to use or sell the intangible asset;
- The use or sale of the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits;
- There are adequate technical, financial and other resources available to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset; and
- The expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development can be measured reliably.

Expenditure that does not meet the above criteria is expensed as incurred.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense. Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial Instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

4. Employee Numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 46 (2019: 44).

5. Tax on Profit

Major components of tax (income)/expense

	2020	2019
	£	£
Current tax:		
UK current tax expense	64,274	38,487
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(69,165)	(32,450)
Total current tax	(4,891)	6,037
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(1,518)	2,354
Tax on profit	(6,409)	8,391

6. Tangible Assets

	Fixtures and furniture	Motor vehicles	Office equipment	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
At 1 March 2019	11,524	11,349	74,046	96,919
Additions	—	—	4,164	4,164
At 29 February 2020	11,524	11,349	78,210	101,083
Depreciation				
At 1 March 2019	10,070	10,235	41,825	62,130
Charge for the year	948	279	10,929	12,156
At 29 February 2020	11,018	10,514	52,754	74,286
Carrying amount				
At 29 February 2020	506	835	25,456	26,797
At 28 February 2019	1,454	1,114	32,221	34,789

7. Investments

	Other investments other than loans £
Cost	
At 1 March 2019 and 29 February 2020	15,425

Impairment	
At 1 March 2019 and 29 February 2020	—

Carrying amount	
At 29 February 2020	15,425

At 28 February 2019	15,425

8. Debtors

	2020	2019
	£	£
Trade debtors	1,040,934	520,910
Prepayments and accrued income	57,845	15,506
Other debtors	869,739	821,649
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	1,968,518	1,358,065
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9. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Trade creditors	30,463	75,910
Accruals and deferred income	125,430	5,427
Corporation tax	64,274	38,476
Social security and other taxes	145,718	133,584
Director loan accounts	1,088	7,799
Other creditors - Amounts due to clients	958,592	692,284
Pension fund creditor	11,150	—
Other creditors	84,758	154,758
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	1,421,473	1,108,238
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10. Deferred Tax

The deferred tax included in the statement of financial position is as follows:

	2020	2019
	£	£
Included in provisions	5,091	6,610
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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.