

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 07535449

Gladstones Solicitors Limited

Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements

28 February 2023

Gladstones Solicitors Limited

Financial Statements

Year Ended 28 February 2023

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Gladstones Solicitors Limited

Statement of Financial Position

28 February 2023

		2023	2022
	Note	£	£
Fixed Assets			
Tangible assets	6	2,859	8,228
Investments	7	15,425	15,425
		<u>18,284</u>	<u>23,653</u>
Current Assets			
Debtors	8	2,126,085	1,906,790
Cash at bank and in hand		1,829,408	1,370,066
		<u>3,955,493</u>	<u>3,276,856</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	2,358,838	1,845,788
Net Current Assets		<u>1,596,655</u>	<u>1,431,068</u>
Total Assets Less Current Liabilities		<u>1,614,939</u>	<u>1,454,721</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	10	534,254	700,471
Provisions			
Taxation including deferred tax		543	1,563
Net Assets		<u>1,080,142</u>	<u>752,687</u>
Capital and Reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Other reserves		9,900	9,900
Profit and loss account		1,070,142	742,687
Shareholders Funds		<u>1,080,142</u>	<u>752,687</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 28 February 2023 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)*

28 February 2023

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 22 February 2024 , 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 28 February 2023

1. General Information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Unit B, 1st Floor, 210 Cygnet Court, Centre Park, Warrington, WA1 1PP, 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.

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.

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 49 (2022: 45).

5. Tax on Profit

Major components of tax expense/(income)

	2023	2022
	£	£
Current tax:		
UK current tax expense	175,008	11,047
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(11,047)	(125,031)
Total current tax	163,961	(113,984)
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(1,020)	(1,637)
Tax on profit	162,941	(115,621)

6. Tangible Assets

	Fixtures and furniture £	Motor vehicles £	Office equipment £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 March 2022	11,524	11,349	83,067	105,940
Additions	1,521	—	—	1,521
At 28 February 2023	13,045	11,349	83,067	107,461
Depreciation				
At 1 March 2022	11,524	10,879	75,309	97,712
Charge for the year	304	118	6,468	6,890
At 28 February 2023	11,828	10,997	81,777	104,602
Carrying amount				
At 28 February 2023	1,217	352	1,290	2,859
At 28 February 2022	—	470	7,758	8,228

7. Investments

	Other investments other than loans £
Cost	
At 1 March 2022 and 28 February 2023	15,425
Impairment	
At 1 March 2022 and 28 February 2023	—
Carrying amount	
At 28 February 2023	15,425
At 28 February 2022	15,425

8. Debtors

	2023 £	2022 £
Office ledger balances	1,294,104	659,985
Amounts owed by undertakings in which the company has a participating interest	21,010	263,410
Prepayments and accrued income	69,073	71,742
Corporation tax repayable	—	178,258
Other debtors	741,898	733,395
	2,126,085	1,906,790

9. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Trade creditors	126,244	151,756
Accruals and deferred income	29,414	24,467
Corporation tax	175,008	—
Social security and other taxes	174,031	221,131
Director loan accounts	75,655	76,115
Other creditors - Amounts due to clients	1,684,536	1,351,343
Pension fund creditor	7,050	5,876
Other creditors	86,900	15,100
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	2,358,838	1,845,788
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10. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	534,254	700,471
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11. Deferred Tax

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

	2023	2022
	£	£
Included in provisions	543	1,563
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12. Controlling Party

On 10 March 2020 100% of the company's issued share capital was acquired by Gladstones Holdings Limited . The company's ultimate parent company is Gladstones Holdings Limited a company incorporated and registered in the United Kingdom.

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.