

Company registration number: 09439204

Leighton Bryson Limited
Unaudited financial statements
5 April 2017



Leighton Bryson Limited

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Leighton Bryson Limited

Directors and other information

Director	J L Davies
Secretary	A L Swaine
Company number	09439204
Registered office	Lidgett House 56 Lidgett Lane Garforth Leeds LS25 1LL
Accountants	Howard Matthews Partnership Lidgett House 56 Lidgett Lane Garforth Leeds LS25 1LL

Leighton Bryson Limited

**Statement of financial position
5 April 2017**

	Note	05/04/17 £	£	05/04/16 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	5	116,000		68,600	
			116,000		68,600
Current assets					
Debtors	6	200		-	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,175		1,163	
		1,375		1,163	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(110,778)		(70,687)	
Net current liabilities			(109,403)		(69,524)
Total assets less current liabilities			6,597		(924)
Provisions for liabilities			(297)		-
Net assets/(liabilities)			6,300		(924)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			100		100
Fair value reserve			5,433		-
Profit and loss account			767		(1,024)
Shareholders funds/(deficit)			6,300		(924)

For the year ending 5 April 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's responsibilities:

- The shareholders 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 their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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 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 comprehensive income has not been delivered.

The notes on pages 6 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

Leighton Bryson Limited

Statement of financial position (continued)
5 April 2017

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 21 April 2017, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

J L Davies
Director

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'J. L. Davies', with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

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The notes on pages 6 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

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**Statement of changes in equity
Year ended 5 April 2017**

	Called up share capital £	Fair value reserve £	Profit and loss account £	Total £
At 6 April 2015	-	-	-	-
Profit/(loss) for the year			(1,024)	(1,024)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(1,024)	(1,024)
Issue of shares	100			100
Total investments by and distributions to owners	100	-	-	100
At 5 April 2016 and 6 April 2016	100	-	(1,024)	(924)
Profit/(loss) for the year			7,224	7,224
Other comprehensive income for the year:				
Fair value movement on investment property	-	5,433	(5,433)	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	5,433	1,791	7,224
At 5 April 2017	100	5,433	767	6,300

Leighton Bryson Limited

Notes to the financial statements

Year ended 5 April 2017

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England, incorporation number 09439204. The address of the registered office is Lidgett House, 56 Lidgett Lane, Garforth, Leeds, LS25 1LL.

2. Statement of compliance

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

Transition to FRS 102

The entity transitioned from previous UK GAAP to FRS 102 as at 6 April 2015. Details of how FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 10.

Turnover

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.

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, 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.

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Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 5 April 2017

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are 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 capital and reserves, 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 capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves 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:

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Investment property

Investment property is measured initially at cost, which includes purchase price and any directly attributable expenditure. Investment property is revalued to its fair value at each reporting date and any changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment

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.

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 are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

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 in finance costs in profit or loss in the period it arises.

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Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 5 April 2017

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company 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.

Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

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.

Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

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.

For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

4. Profit/loss before taxation

Profit/loss before taxation is stated after charging/(crediting):

	Year Ended 05/04/17 £	Period ended 05/04/16 £
Depreciation of tangible assets	(1,400)	1,400
Fair value adjustments to investment property	(5,730)	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Leighton Bryson Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
Year ended 5 April 2017

5. Tangible assets

	Freehold property	Total
	£	£
Cost or valuation		
At 6 April 2016	70,000	70,000
Additions	40,270	40,270
Revaluation	5,730	5,730
At 5 April 2017	<u>116,000</u>	<u>116,000</u>
Depreciation		
At 6 April 2016	1,400	1,400
Charge for the year	(1,400)	(1,400)
At 5 April 2017	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Carrying amount		
At 5 April 2017	<u>116,000</u>	<u>116,000</u>
At 5 April 2016	<u>68,600</u>	<u>68,600</u>

Investment property

Included within the above is investment property as follows:

	£
At 6 April 2016	68,600
Additions	40,270
Fair value adjustments	7,130
At 5 April 2017	<u>116,000</u>

6. Debtors

	05/04/17	05/04/16
	£	£
Other debtors	<u>200</u>	<u>-</u>

7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	05/04/17	05/04/16
	£	£
Corporation tax	264	167
Other creditors	<u>110,514</u>	<u>70,520</u>
	<u>110,778</u>	<u>70,687</u>

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Notes to the financial statements (continued)
Year ended 5 April 2017

8. Directors advances, credits and guarantees

During the year the director entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

Year Ended 05/04/17

	Balance brought forward	Advances /(credits) to the director	Balance o/standing
	£	£	£
J L Davies	<u>(70,100)</u>	<u>(39,994)</u>	<u>(110,094)</u>

Period ended 05/04/16

	Balance brought forward	Advances /(credits) to the director	Balance o/standing
	£	£	£
J L Davies	<u>-</u>	<u>(70,100)</u>	<u>(70,100)</u>

9. Controlling party

The company is controlled by J Davies by virtue of his shareholding.

10. Transition to FRS 102

These are the first financial statements that comply with FRS 102. The company transitioned to FRS 102 on 6 April 2015.

Reconciliation of equity

No transitional adjustments were required.

Reconciliation of profit or loss for the year

In accordance with the provisions of FRS 102, investment properties have been included at fair value. This constitutes a change in accounting policy. However no transitional adjustments were required.