ADL Granite and Marble Ltd

Filleted Accounts

31 July 2022

ADL Granite and Marble Ltd

Registered number: 09689816

Balance Sheet

as at 31 July 2022

	Notes		2022		2021
			£		£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		48,806		38,656
Current assets					
		00.000		00.000	
Stocks	_	30,000		23,000	
Debtors	4	27,290		15,753	
Cash at bank and in hand		29,530		25,868	
		86,820		64,621	
Creditors: amounts falling					
due within one year	5	(199,258)		(200,713)	
Net current liabilities			(112,438)		(136,092)
Total assets less current liabilities		-	(63,632)	-	(97,436)
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		(29,629)		(36,653)
Net liabilities		-	(93,261)	- -	(134,089)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss account			(93,361)		(134,189)
Shareholders' funds		-	(93,261)	-	(134,089)

The director is satisfied that the company is entitled to exemption from the requirement to obtain an audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Act.

The director acknowledges her responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

The accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The profit and loss account has not been delivered to the Registrar of Companies.

D Wheatley

Director

Approved by the board on 5 January 2023

ADL Granite and Marble Ltd Notes to the Accounts for the year ended 31 July 2022

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (as applied to small entities by section 1A of the standard).

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and from the rendering of services. Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have transferred to the buyer. Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative depreciation and any accumulative impairment losses. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Motor vehicles 25% straight line
Plant and machinery 15% straight line
Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment 15% straight line

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first in first out method. The carrying amount of stock sold is recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised.

Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price), less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts. Loans and other financial assets are initially recognised at transaction price including any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price). Loans and other financial liabilities are initially recognised at transaction price net of any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method.

Taxation

A current tax liability is recognised for the tax payable on the taxable profit of the current and past periods. A current tax asset is recognised in respect of a tax loss that can be carried back

to recover tax paid in a previous period. Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between the recognition of income and expenses in the financial statements and their inclusion in tax assessments. 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference, except for revalued land and investment property where the tax rate that applies to the sale of the asset is used. Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Provisions

Provisions (ie liabilities of uncertain timing or amount) are recognised when there is an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that economic benefit will be transferred to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Leased assets

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. All other leases are classified as operating leases. The rights of use and obligations under finance leases are initially recognised as assets and liabilities at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased assets or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction in the outstanding liability using the effective interest rate method. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Leased assets are depreciated in accordance with the company's policy for tangible fixed assets. If there is no reasonable certainty that ownership will be obtained at the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the lower of the lease term and its useful life. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Pensions

Contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed in the period to which they relate.

2	Employees	2022	2021
		Number	Number
	Average number of persons employed by the company	8	6

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings £	Plant and machinery etc £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 August 2021	11,835	94,232	20,645	126,712
Additions	-	27,363	-	27,363
Disposals	-	(291)	-	(291)
At 31 July 2022	11,835	121,304	20,645	153,784
Depreciation				
At 1 August 2021	-	74,611	13,445	88,056

	Charge for the year	_	11,907	5,1 61	17,068
	On disposals	_	(146)	5,101	(146)
	At 31 July 2022		86,372	 18,606	104,978
	71. OT duly 2022			10,000	104,570
	Net book value				
	At 31 July 2022	11,835	34,932	2,039	48,806
	At 31 July 2021	11,835	19,621	7,200	38,656
4	Debtors			2022	2021
·	202000			£	£
	Trade debtors			23,524	13,410
	Other debtors			3,766	2,343
			- -	27,290	15,753
5	Creditors: amounts falling due	within one year		2022	2021
•	3	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			
Ť	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	, .		£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	,			
			contracts	£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts		contracts	£ 10,649	£ 16,977
	Bank loans and overdrafts Obligations under finance lease	and hire purchase	contracts	£ 10,649 5,289	£ 16,977 8,544
	Bank loans and overdrafts Obligations under finance lease Trade creditors	and hire purchase	contracts	£ 10,649 5,289 67,552	£ 16,977 8,544 75,911
	Bank loans and overdrafts Obligations under finance lease Trade creditors Taxation and social security cos	and hire purchase	contracts	£ 10,649 5,289 67,552 17,829	£ 16,977 8,544 75,911 4,050
	Bank loans and overdrafts Obligations under finance lease Trade creditors Taxation and social security cos Accruals	and hire purchase	contracts -	£ 10,649 5,289 67,552 17,829 284	£ 16,977 8,544 75,911 4,050 472
6	Bank loans and overdrafts Obligations under finance lease Trade creditors Taxation and social security cos Accruals	and hire purchase	contracts	£ 10,649 5,289 67,552 17,829 284 97,655	£ 16,977 8,544 75,911 4,050 472 94,759
	Bank loans and overdrafts Obligations under finance lease Trade creditors Taxation and social security cos Accruals Other creditors	and hire purchase	contracts	£ 10,649 5,289 67,552 17,829 284 97,655 199,258	£ 16,977 8,544 75,911 4,050 472 94,759 200,713
	Bank loans and overdrafts Obligations under finance lease Trade creditors Taxation and social security cos Accruals Other creditors	and hire purchase	contracts	£ 10,649 5,289 67,552 17,829 284 97,655 199,258	£ 16,977 8,544 75,911 4,050 472 94,759 200,713
	Bank loans and overdrafts Obligations under finance lease Trade creditors Taxation and social security cost Accruals Other creditors Creditors: amounts falling due	and hire purchase ts	-	£ 10,649 5,289 67,552 17,829 284 97,655 199,258 2022 £	£ 16,977 8,544 75,911 4,050 472 94,759 200,713 2021 £

7 Controlling party

The company is controlled by the director, who together with her partner, owns 100% of the issued share capital.

8 Other information

ADL Granite and Marble Ltd is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England. Its registered office is:

Units A & B, The Works

Presthope

Much Wenlock Shropshire TF13 6DQ

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.