A Fletcher Limited Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements For the year ended 31 December 2022

HILL ECKERSLEY & CO. LTD

Chartered accountants 62 Chorley New Road Bolton Lancashire BL1 4BY



A10 01/07/2023
COMPANIES HOUSE

#45

Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2022

Contents	Page
Statement of financial position	1
Notes to the financial statements	3

Statement of Financial Position

31 December 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Fixed assets Tangible assets	6	169,065	170,967
Current assets Stocks Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	7	52,702 22,038 221,668	47,900 14,046 446,093
		296,408	508,039
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	48,194	212,514
Net current assets		248,214	295,525
Total assets less current liabilities		417,279	466,492
Provisions Taxation including deferred tax Net assets		22,608 394,671	22,293 444,199
Capital and reserves Called up share capital Profit and loss account		100 394,571	100 444,099
Shareholders funds		394,671	444,199

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 31 December 2022 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' 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 directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The statement of financial position continues on the following page.

The notes on pages 3 to 7 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position (continued)

31 December 2022

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 20 June 2023, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr A Fletcher Director

Company registration number: 04459941

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2022

1. General information

A Fletcher Limited is a private company limited by shares, registered in the United Kingdom number 04459941. Its registered office is 1 Egerton Lodge, Egerton, Bolton, BL7 9SD.

The principal activity of the company during the year was that of providing optician services.

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.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Revenue recognition

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.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2022

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Income tax (continued)

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.

Amortisation

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

Goodwill - 100% straight line

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

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:

Leasehold property

5% straight line

improvements

Plant and machinery - 15% reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings - 15% reducing balance
Equipment - 50% reducing balance

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2022

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Impairment of fixed assets (continued)

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.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

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.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 11 (2021: 10).

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2022

5.	Intangible assets					
						Goodwill £
	Cost At 1 January 2022 and 31 D	ecember 2022				3,750
	Amortisation At 1 January 2022 and 31 D	ecember 2022				3,750
	Carrying amount At 31 December 2022					
	At 31 December 2021					_
6.	Tangible assets					
		Land and buildings £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Equipment £	Total £
	Cost		188 (25	100.045		808 446
	At 1 January 2022 Additions	64,910 -	177,635 15,096	188,345 7,870	106,226 2,481	537,116 25,447
	At 31 December 2022	64,910	192,731	196,215	108,707	562,563
	Depreciation					
	At 1 January 2022	12,945	108,255	143,204	101,745	366,149
	Charge for the year	3,245	12,671	7,952	3,481	27,349
	At 31 December 2022	16,190	120,926	151,156	105,226	393,498
	Carrying amount At 31 December 2022	48,720	71,805	45,059	3,481	169,065
	At 31 December 2021	51,965	69,380	45,141	4,481	170,967
7.	Debtors					
					2022 £	2021 £
	Trade debtors Other debtors				16,732 5 306	8,807
	Other debtors		•		5,306	5,239
					22,038	14,046
8.	Creditors: amounts falling d	lue within one	year			
					2022 £	2021 £
	Trade creditors				15,657	18,675
	Social security and other taxes	S			28,164	33,121
	Other creditors				4,373	160,718
					48,194	212,514

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2022

9.	Related	party	transaction

The company was under the control of Mr A Fletcher throughout the current and previous year. Mr A Fletcher is the managing director and majority shareholder.