A Fletcher Limited Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements For the year ended 31 December 2023



HILL ECKERSLEY & CO. LTD

Chartered accountants 62 Chorley New Road Bolton Lancashire BL1 4BY

Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2023

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

Statement of Financial Position

31 December 2023

	Note	2023 £	2022 £
Fixed assets	c	171 020	160.066
Tangible assets	6	171,039	169,065
Current assets			
Stocks		54,431	52,702
Debtors	7	49,956	22,038
Cash at bank and in hand		151,402	221,668
		255,789	296,408
		233,769	290,400
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	35,479	48,194
Net current assets		220,310	248,214
Total assets less current liabilities		391,349	417,279
Provisions The state of the sta		20 120	22.600
Taxation including deferred tax		28,130	22,608
Net assets		363,219	394,671
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		363,119	394,571
Shareholders funds		363,219	304 671
Shareholders lunus		303,219	394,671

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 2023 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 2023

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 27 March 2024, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

nen Gletch

Mr A Fletcher Director

Company registration number: 04459941

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2023

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 2023

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 2023

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 13 (2022: 11).

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2023

5.	Intangible assets					
						Goodwill £
	Cost At 1 January 2023 and 31 December 2023					
	Amortisation At 1 January 2023 and 31 December 2023					
	Carrying amount At 31 December 2023					
	At 31 December 2022					
6.	Tangible assets					
		Land and buildings £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Equipment £	Total £
	Cost At 1 January 2023 Additions	64,910 -	192,731 25,126	196,215 117	108,707 6,063	562,563 31,306
	At 31 December 2023	64,910	217,857	196,332	114,770	593,869
	Depreciation At 1 January 2023 Charge for the year	16,190 3,245	120,926 14,539	151,156 6,776	105,226 4,772	393,498 29,332
	At 31 December 2023	19,435	135,465	157,932	109,998	422,830
	Carrying amount At 31 December 2023	45,475	82,392	38,400	4,772	171,039
	At 31 December 2022	48,720	71,805	45,059	3,481	169,065
7.	Debtors					
	Trade debtors Other debtors				2023 £ 14,581 35,375 49,956	2022 £ 16,732 5,306 22,038
8.	Creditors: amounts falling	lue within one	year		·	
	Trade creditors Social security and other taxe Other creditors	s		·	2023 £ 27,501 2,672 5,306 35,479	2022 £ 15,657 28,164 4,373 48,194

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2023

9. Related party transactions

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.