

**.A.RING-A-TILL LIMITED**  
**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017**  
Company Registration No. 04981899 (England and Wales)

Statutory Copy

**.A.RING-A-TILL LIMITED**  
**ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017**

Company Registration No. 04981899 (England and Wales)

# **.A.RING-A-TILL LIMITED**

## **COMPANY INFORMATION**

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<b>Directors</b>	Martin Scholefield Margaret Scholefield Graham Scholefield Karen Scholefield
<b>Secretary</b>	Andrew Hayes
<b>Company number</b>	04981899
<b>Registered office</b>	129 Stanningley Road Arnley Leeds LS12 3PJ
<b>Accountants</b>	Naylor Wintersgill Limited Carlton House Grammar School Street Bradford BD1 4NS
<b>Bankers</b>	Co-operative Bank plc PO Box 250 Delf House Southway Skelmersdale WN8 6WT  Barclays Bank plc 1 Manor House Street Pudsey Leeds LS28 7BH

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# **.A.RING-A-TILL LIMITED**

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# A.RING-A-TILL LIMITED

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 JANUARY 2017

	Notes	2017		2016	
		£	£	£	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	4		105,775		116,614
<b>Current assets</b>					
Stocks		18,013		16,166	
Debtors	5	99,620		35,855	
Cash at bank and in hand		304,089		310,421	
		<u>421,722</u>		<u>362,442</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	6	<u>(80,556)</u>		<u>(59,820)</u>	
<b>Net current assets</b>			<u>341,166</u>		<u>302,622</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>446,941</u>		<u>419,236</u>
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			<u>(17,624)</u>		<u>(17,874)</u>
<b>Net assets</b>			<u><u>429,317</u></u>		<u><u>401,362</u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	7		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			<u>429,217</u>		<u>401,262</u>
<b>Total equity</b>			<u><u>429,317</u></u>		<u><u>401,362</u></u>

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 January 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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 members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 12 July 2017 and are signed on its behalf by:

Martin Scholefield  
**Director**

**Company Registration No. 04981899**

# **A.RING-A-TILL LIMITED**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017**

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### **1 Accounting policies**

#### **Company information**

A.Ring-A-Till Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 129 Stanningley Road, Armley, Leeds, LS12 3PJ.

#### **1.1 Accounting convention**

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 January 2017 are the first financial statements of A.Ring-A-Till Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 February 2015. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

#### **1.2 Turnover**

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

#### **1.3 Tangible fixed assets**

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

# **A.RING-A-TILL LIMITED**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017**

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### **1 Accounting policies**

**(Continued)**

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Plant and machinery	25% straight line
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	15% reducing balance and 33.3% straight line
Motor vehicles	25% reducing balance

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

#### **1.4 Impairment of fixed assets**

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

#### **1.5 Stocks**

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of replacement cost and cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

#### **1.6 Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

# **.A.RING-A-TILL LIMITED**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017**

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**1 Accounting policies** **(Continued)**

**1.7 Financial instruments**

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

**Basic financial assets**

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

**Classification of financial liabilities**

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

**Basic financial liabilities**

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

**1.8 Equity instruments**

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

**1.9 Taxation**

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

**Current tax**

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.



## A.RING-A-TILL LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

##### *Deferred tax*

Deferred tax is provided in full in respect of taxation deferred by timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes. The deferred tax balance has not been discounted.

#### 1.10 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

#### 1.11 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

#### 2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 5 (2016 - 5).

#### 3 Intangible fixed assets

	<b>Goodwill</b>
	<b>£</b>
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 February 2016 and 31 January 2017	62,000
	<hr/>
<b>Amortisation and impairment</b>	
At 1 February 2016 and 31 January 2017	62,000
	<hr/>
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 31 January 2017	-
	<hr/> <hr/>
At 31 January 2016	-
	<hr/> <hr/>

## A.RING-A-TILL LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

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<b>4 Tangible fixed assets</b>	<b>Plant and machinery etc</b>	
	<b>£</b>	
<b>Cost</b>		
At 1 February 2016		489,124
Additions		28,932
Disposals		(51,117)
		<hr/>
At 31 January 2017		466,939
		<hr/>
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>		
At 1 February 2016		372,509
Depreciation charged in the year		33,744
Eliminated in respect of disposals		(45,089)
		<hr/>
At 31 January 2017		361,164
		<hr/>
<b>Carrying amount</b>		
At 31 January 2017		105,775
		<hr/> <hr/>
At 31 January 2016		116,614
		<hr/> <hr/>
<b>5 Debtors</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Trade debtors	27,110	29,597
Other debtors	72,510	6,258
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	99,620	35,855
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
<b>6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Trade creditors	17,446	8,435
Corporation tax	28,286	19,651
Other taxation and social security	18,141	19,143
Other creditors	16,683	12,591
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	80,556	59,820
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## **.A.RING-A-TILL LIMITED**

### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017**

<b>7 Called up share capital</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Ordinary share capital</b>		
<b>Issued and fully paid</b>		
34 Ordinary shares of £1 each	34	34
66 Ordinary - A shares of £1 each	66	66
	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>
	<u><u>100</u></u>	<u><u>100</u></u>

Each class of share has full voting and capital distribution rights. The company can pay interim dividends at variable rates on the different classes of shares at the recommendation of the directors.

All the above shares have been allotted, called up and fully paid.

### **8 Related party transactions**

#### **Transactions with related parties**

The company occupies on a rent free basis, premises owned by Graham, Margaret and Martin Scholefield, three of the company's directors.

During the year, .A.Ring-A-Till Ltd made payments on behalf of Epos-Tills Direct Ltd, a company which is controlled by Martin Scholefield. The amount due to .A.Ring-A-Till Ltd as at 31st January 2017 was £2,624 (2016 - £2,647).

The company also advanced £67,286 to MK Property Bramley Ltd, a company which is controlled by Martin Scholefield.

### **9 Directors' transactions**

Dividends totalling £83,950 (2016 - £77,998) were paid in the year in respect of shares held by the company's directors.

#### **Loans (to) / from directors**

Transactions in relation to loans with directors during the year are outlined in the table below:

<b>Description</b>	<b>% Rate</b>	<b>Opening balance £</b>	<b>Amounts advanced £</b>	<b>Amounts repaid £</b>	<b>Closing balance £</b>
Directors loans	-	8,096	103,768	(101,498)	10,366
		<u>8,096</u>	<u>103,768</u>	<u>(101,498)</u>	<u>10,366</u>
		<u><u>8,096</u></u>	<u><u>103,768</u></u>	<u><u>(101,498)</u></u>	<u><u>10,366</u></u>

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.