Registration number: 00841509

A & H Wylie Limited

Annual Report and Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

Ballards LLP
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Company Information

Directors A Wylie

Mr H Wylie

Company secretary K Wylie

Registered office Crutch Farm

Crutch Lane Elmbridge Droitwich Spa Worcestershire WR9 0BG

Accountants Ballards LLP

Chartered Accountants 11c Kingswood Road Hampton Lovett Droitwich

Droitwich Worcestershire WR9 0QH

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(Registration number: 00841509) Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	299,085	236,235
Current assets			
Stocks	<u>5</u>	271,573	184,295
Debtors	<u>5</u> <u>6</u>	48,013	24,415
Cash at bank and in hand		229,967	272,192
		549,553	480,902
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	<u>7</u>	(233,402)	(184,404)
Net current assets		316,151	296,498
Total assets less current liabilities		615,236	532,733
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	<u>7</u>	(50,000)	(50,000)
Provisions for liabilities		(43,317)	(30,152)
Net assets		521,919	452,581
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		5,000	5,000
Profit and loss account		516,919	447,581
Total equity		521,919	452,581

For the financial year ending 31 March 2019 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 accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

These financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and the option not to file the Profit and Loss Account has been taken.

Approved and authorised by the Board on 1 November 2019 and signed on its behalf by:

The notes on pages $\frac{4}{2}$ to $\frac{8}{2}$ form an integral part of these financial statements. Page 2

(Registration number: 00841509) Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2019

A Wylie	Mr H Wylie
Director	Director

The notes on pages $\underline{4}$ to $\underline{8}$ form an integral part of these financial statements. Page 3

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in United Kingdom.

The address of its registered office is:

Crutch Farm Crutch Lane Elmbridge Droitwich Spa Worcestershire WR9 0BG

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A - The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except that as disclosed in the accounting policies certain items are shown at fair value.

Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts.

The company recognises revenue when:

The amount of revenue can be reliably measured;

it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity;

and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities.

Tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates taxable income.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between taxable profits and profits reported in the financial statements.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised when 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.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the statement of financial position at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset class	Depreciation method and rate
Farm improvements	4% on cost
Implements	25% on reducing balance
Motor vehicles	25% on reducing balance
Computer equipment	25% on reducing balance

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stocks are impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell; the impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

Trade creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs. Interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the Profit and Loss Account over the period of the relevant borrowing.

Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and similar charges.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

Leases

Leases in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease. Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised at the lower of their fair value at inception of the lease and the present value of the minimum lease payments. These assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the useful life of the asset and the lease term. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the Balance Sheet as a finance lease obligation.

Lease payments are apportioned between finance costs in the Profit and Loss Account and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

3 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the year, was 3 (2018 - 3).

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

4 Tangible assets

	Land and buildings £	Other property, plant and equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 April 2018	147,223	689,377	836,600
Additions	-	148,130	148,130
Disposals	-	(97,500)	(97,500)
At 31 March 2019	147,223	740,007	887,230
Depreciation			
At 1 April 2018	68,732	531,633	600,365
Charge for the year	6,444	75,679	82,123
Eliminated on disposal		(94,343)	(94,343)
At 31 March 2019	75,176	512,969	588,145
Carrying amount			
At 31 March 2019	72,047	227,038	299,085
At 31 March 2018	78,491	157,744	236,235
5 Stocks		201 9	2018
		2019 £	2018 £
Other inventories	_	271,573	184,295
6 Debtors			
		2019 £	2018 £
Trade debtors		21,205	9,701
Other debtors	_	26,808	14,714
Total current trade and other debtors	_	48,013	24,415

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

7 Creditors

Creditors: amounts railing due within one year			
		2019	2018
	Note	£	£
Due within one year			
Bank loans and overdrafts	<u>8</u>	40,000	-
Trade creditors		5,464	17,433
Amounts owed to related parties		168,493	155,175
Taxation and social security		1,933	3,370
Other creditors		17,512	8,426
		233,402	184,404
Due after one year			
Loans and borrowings	8	50,000	50,000
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year			
		2019	2018
	Note	£	£
Due after one year			
Loans and borrowings	<u>8</u>	50,000	50,000
8 Loans and borrowings			
		2019 £	2018 £
Non-current loans and borrowings			
Other borrowings		50,000	50,000

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