UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019
FOR
A.H. WILLIS AND SONS LIMITED

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#### A.H. WILLIS AND SONS LIMITED

# COMPANY INFORMATION for the year ended 31 March 2019

DIRECTORS: Mrs B L Willis M A Willis

A J Willis S H Willis

SECRETARY: Mrs B L Willis

**REGISTERED OFFICE:** Unit 11, White Horse Business Park

Ware Road Stanford in the Vale

Faringdon
Oxfordshire

SN7 8NY

**REGISTERED NUMBER:** 04575214 (England and Wales)

ACCOUNTANTS: Wilkins Kennedy

Accountants
Griffins Court
24-32 London Road
NEWBURY

Berkshire RGI4 IJX

#### BALANCE SHEET 31 March 2019

		2019	2018
	Notes	£	£
FIXED ASSETS			
Intangible assets	4	•	-
Tangible assets	5	597,078	483,085
Investments	6	100	100
		597,178	483,185
CURRENT ASSETS			
Stocks		7,385	6,235
Debtors	7	1,790,525	999,004
Cash at bank and in hand		882,070	1,076,779
		2,679,980	2,082,018
CREDITORS		, ,	
Amounts falling due within one year	8	(1,443,459)	(801,703)
NET CURRENT ASSETS		1,236,521	1,280,315
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT			
LIABILITIES		1,833,699	1,763,500
CREDITORS			
Amounts falling due after more than one year	9	(67,692)	(59,518)
		(100 533)	(00.014)
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES		(100,532)	(90,916)
NET ASSETS		<u> </u>	1,613,066
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital	11	20,000	20,000
Retained earnings		1,645,475	1,593,066
		1,665,475	1,613,066

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 31 March 2019.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for:

- (a) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and
- (b) preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

# BALANCE SHEET - continued 31 March 2019

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

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Income Statement has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 15 November 2019 and were signed on its behalf by:

A J Willis - Director

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2019

#### I. STATUTORY INFORMATION

A.H. Willis And Sons Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

#### 2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" including the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling which is the functional currency of the company and rounded to the nearest  $\boldsymbol{\ell}$ .

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

### Significant judgements and estimates

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the balance sheet date and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the period. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates. The following judgements (apart from those involving estimates) have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

#### Revenue recognition

The key judgements made by management in respect of revenue is the point at which that revenue should be recognised. Management consider the underlying contract terms and conclude upon the most appropriate point of the cycle at which to recognise revenue based upon the these terms and in particular where the risks and rewards of ownership transfer.

#### Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are depreciated over their useful lives taking into account residual values, where appropriate. The actual lives of the assets and residual values are assessed annually and may vary depending on a number of factors. Residual value assessment consider issues such as the remaining life of the asset and the projected disposal value.

#### Intangible Fixed Assets

Intangibles are capitalised in accordance with accounting standards and the Company's accounting policy. Management estimate the useful life of intangible assets based on factors such as the expected use in the business.

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# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued for the year ended 31 March 2019

#### 2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

#### Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable net of VAT and trade discounts. Turnover relates to the sales within the UK market. The policies adopted for the recognition of turnover are as follows:

#### Sales of goods

Turnover is recognised when significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have transferred to the buyer, the amount of turnover can be measured reliable, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the company and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliable. This is usually on dispatch of the goods.

#### Rendering of services

When the outcome of a transaction can be estimated reliably, turnover from the rendering of services is recognised as the service is performed.

#### Goodwill

Goodwill, being the amount paid in connection with the acquisition of a business in 2003, is being amortised evenly over its estimated useful life of ten years.

#### Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially measured at cost. After initial recognition, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

#### Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life or, if held under a finance lease, over the lease term, whichever is the shorter.

Plant and machinery etc

- 25% on reducing balance and 15% on reducing balance

#### Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiary undertakings are recognised at cost.

#### Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

### **Taxation**

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

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# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued for the year ended 31 March 2019

#### 2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

#### Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

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.

#### Hire purchase and leasing commitments

Assets obtained under hire purchase contracts or finance leases are capitalised in the balance sheet. Those held under hire purchase contracts are depreciated over their estimated useful lives. Those held under finance leases are depreciated over their estimated useful lives or the lease term, whichever is the shorter.

The interest element of these obligations is charged to profit or loss over the relevant period. The capital element of the future payments is treated as a liability.

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

#### Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits

Payments in respect of other post-retirement benefits are charged to profit or loss in the period to which they relate.

#### Debtors and creditors receivable/payable within one year

Debtors and creditors with no stated interest rate and receivable or payable within one year are recorded at transaction price. Any losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit and loss account in other administrative expenses.

#### **Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the company has a legal or constructive obligation at the report date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the company will be required to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated.

Provisions are recognised at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date.

#### **Impairments**

Assets not measured at fair value are reviewed for any indication that the asset may be impaired at each balance sheet date. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset, or asset's cash generating unit, is estimated and compared to its carrying amount. Where the carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss, unless it's carried at a revalued amount, where the impairment loss is a revaluation decrease.

## Short-term employees benefits

Short-term employees' benefits are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

### 3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The average number of employees during the year was 40 (2018 - 41).

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# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued for the year ended 31 March 2019

## 4. INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

5.

	Goodwill
COST	Ĺ
At I April 2018	
and 31 March 2019	125,000
AMORTISATION	
At   April 2018	
and 31 March 2019	125,000
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 March 2019	-
At 31 March 2018	<del></del>
TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS	
	Plant and
	machinery
	etc
	Ĺ
COST	
At   April 2018	1,086,688
Additions	330,863
Disposals	(131,250)
At 31 March 2019	1,286,301
DEPRECIATION	
At I April 2018	603,603
Charge for year	149,808
Eliminated on disposal	(64,188)
At 31 March 2019	689,223
NET BOOK VALUE At 31 March 2019	FA7 A70
	<u> 597,078</u>
At 31 March 2018	<u>483,085</u>

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# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued for the year ended 31 March 2019

## 5. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS - continued

Fixed assets, included in the above, which are held under hire purchase contracts are as follows:

			Plant and machinery
			etc
			£
	COST		
	At   April 2018		406,658
	Additions		85,000
	Transfer to ownership		<u>(135,136</u> )
	At 31 March 2019		356,522
	DEPRECIATION		
	At I April 2018		173,293
	Charge for year		60,936
	Transfer to ownership		<u>(92,626)</u>
	At 31 March 2019		141,603
	NET BOOK VALUE		
	At 31 March 2019		214,919
	At 31 March 2018		233,365
6.	FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS		
•.			Shares in
			group
			undertakings
			£
	COST		
	At   April 2018		
	and 31 March 2019		100
	NET BOOK VALUE		
	At 31 March 2019		<u> 100</u>
	At 31 March 2018		100
7.	DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR		
· ·	DEDICATO AND ONTO I ALEMO DOL WITHIN ONE PEAK	2019	2018
		£	£
	Trade debtors	906,997	604,198
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	124,520	124,520
	Amounts recoverable on contract	740,867	242,253
	Other debtors	18,141	28,033
		1,790,525	999,004
			,

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# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued for the year ended 31 March 2019

### 8. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

U.	CREDITORS. APOORTS FALLING DOL WITTIIN ONE TEAR		
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Hire purchase contracts	46,140	59,179
	Trade creditors	865,861	279,138
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	100	100
	Taxation and social security	153,960	177,320
	Other creditors	377,398	285,966
		1,443,459	801,703
9.	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR		
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Hire purchase contracts	<u>67,692</u>	<u>59,518</u>
10.	SECURED DEBTS		
	The following secured debts are included within creditors:		
		2019	2018
	Live sundane assesses	112 022	£
	Hire purchase contracts	<u> 113,832</u>	118,697
	Hire purchase contracts are secured against the asset to which they relate.		
11.	CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL		
	Allotted, issued and fully paid:		
	N. I.	1 M 1	84 1

Number:	Class:	Nominal	March 201 <i>9</i>	<b>M</b> arch 2018
		Value :	£	£
4000	Ordinary A	£I	4,000	4,000
4000	Ordinary B	£I	4,000	4,000
4000	Ordinary C	£I	4,000	4,000
4000	Ordinary D	£I	4,000	4,000
4000	Ordinary E	£I	4,000	4,000
	•		20,000	20,000

## 12. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

The company has taken advantage of exemption, under the terms of Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland', not to disclose related party transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries within the group.

At the year end, the company owed key management personnel £635 (2018 - £885).

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.