A & N Wardle Ltd Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements 31st August 2017

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Statement of Financial Position

31st August 2017

		2017		2016
	Note	£	£	£
Fixed Assets	c		1	,
Intangible assets Tangible assets	6 7		137,576	1 155,586
<u> </u>			137,577	155,587
Current Assets				
Debtors	8	67,178		31,774
Cash at bank and in hand		57,743		<i>15,317</i>
		124,921		47,091
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	131,806		106,674
Net Current Liabilities			6,885	59,583
Total Assets Less Current Liabilities			130,692	96,004
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one				
year	10		~	21,141
Provisions			27,515	_
Net Assets			103,177	74,863
Capital and Reserves	40		2	2
Called up share capital Profit and loss account	12		2 103,175	2 74,861
•				
Members Funds			103,177	74,863

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 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 31st August 2017 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 8 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position (continued)

31st August 2017

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 1st November 2017, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Aldonel

Mr A M Wardle Director

Company registration number: 05517628

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31st August 2017

1. General Information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Emstrey House (North), Shrewsbury Business Park, Shrewsbury, Shropshire, SY2 6LG.

2. Statement of Compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A, '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 presented in sterling which is the functional currency of the company and rounded to the nearest £.

Transition to FRS 102

The entity transitioned from previous UK GAAP to FRS 102 as at 1st September 2015. Details of how FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 14.

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.

When the outcome of a transaction involving the rendering of services can be reliably estimated, revenue from the rendering of services is measured by reference to the stage of completion of the service transaction at the end of the reporting period.

When the outcome of a transaction involving the rendering of services cannot be reliably estimated, revenue is recognised only to the extent that expenses recognised are recoverable.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31st August 2017

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.

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.

Goodwill

Goodwill arises on business acquisitions and represents the excess of the cost of the acquisition over the company's interest in the net amount of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquired business.

Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. It is amortised on a straight-line basis over its useful life. Where a reliable estimate of the useful life of goodwill or intangible assets cannot be made, the life is presumed not to exceed five years.

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 - 10% 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:

Plant and machinery - 15% straight line
Motor vehicles - 15% straight line
Office equipment - 33% straight line

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31st August 2017

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.

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.

Finance Leases and Hire Purchase Contracts

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are recognised in the statement of financial position as assets and liabilities at the lower of the fair value of the assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments, which is determined at the inception of the lease term. Any initial direct costs of the lease are added to the amount recognised as an asset.

Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method. Finance charges are allocated to each period so as to produce a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

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.

Financial Instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31st August 2017

preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

4. Employee Numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 2 (2016: 4).

5. Tax on Profit

Major components of tax expense/(income)

	2017 £	2016 £
Current tax:	20.510	(* 400)
UK current tax expense/(income)	30,518	(1,488)
Deferred tax:	27.515	
Origination and reversal of timing differences	27,515	
Tax on profit	58,033	(1,488)

6. Intangible Assets

	Goodwill £
Cost At 1st September 2016 and 31st August 2017	55,200
Amortisation At 1st September 2016 and 31st August 2017	55,199
Carrying amount At 31st August 2017	1

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31st August 2017

7.	Tangible Assets				
		Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Equipment £	Total £
	Cost				
	At 1st September 2016 Additions	227,945 800	79,940 16,799	5,064 945	312,949 18,544
	At 31st August 2017	228,745	96,739	6,009	331,493
	Depreciation				
	At 1st September 2016	98,775	53,877	4,711	157,363
	Charge for the year	27,560	8,587	407	36,554
	At 31st August 2017	126,335	62,464	5,118	193,917
	Carrying amount At 31st August 2017	102,410	34,275	891	137,576
	At 31st August 2016	129,170	26,063	353	155,586
8.	Debtors				
				2017 £	2016 £
	Trade debtors	•		64,998	26,406
	Other debtors			2,180	<i>5,368</i>
				67,178	31,774
9.	Creditors: amounts falling due with	nin one year			
				2017	2016
				£	£
	Trade creditors			9,746	11,698
	Corporation tax			29,030	-
	Social security and other taxes Other creditors			4,394 88,636	2,837 92,139
	Other creditors				
				131,806	106,674

Included within other creditors is £22,791 (2016 - £25,429) in respect of hire purchase liabilities which are secured against the fixed assets to which they have financed.

10. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

		2017	7 2016
		£	£
Other creditors	•		- 21,141
			

Included within other creditors is £Nil (2016 - £21,141) in respect of hire purchase liabilities which are secured against the fixed assets to which they have financed.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31st August 2017

11. Deferred Tax

The deferred tax included in the statement of financial position is as follows:

	201/	2016
	£	£
Included in provisions	27,515	_
·		=
The deferred tax account consists of the tax effect of timing differen	nces in respect of:	
	2017	2016
	£	£

12. Called Up Share Capital

Issued, called up and fully paid

Accelerated capital allowances

2017		2016	
No.	£	No.	£
2	2	2	2
		- · - ·	

13. Directors' Advances, Credits and Guarantees

During the year the directors entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

	2017			
	Balance	Advances/		
	brought	(credits) to the	Amounts	Balance
	forward	directors	repaid	outstanding
	£	£	£	£
Mr A M Wardle	(32,163)	(173)	_	(32,336)
Mrs N J Wardle	(32,162)		~	(32,335)
	(64,325)	(346)		(64,671)
	2016			
	Balance	Advances/		
	brought	(credits) to the	Amounts	Balance
	forward	directors	repaid	outstanding
	£	£	£	£
Mr A M Wardle	(19,776)	(27,423)	15,036	(32,163)
Mrs N J Wardle	(19,775)	(27,423)	15,036	(32,162)
	(39,551)	(54,846)	30,072	(64,325)

The non-interest bearing loans are repayable on demand.

14. Transition to FRS 102

These are the first financial statements that comply with FRS 102. The company transitioned to FRS 102 on 1st September 2015.

No transitional adjustments were required in equity or profit or loss for the year.