

Company Registration No. 07030447 (England and Wales)

# **WENNING HOUSE LIMITED**

**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020**

**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

# **WENNING HOUSE LIMITED**

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**WENNING HOUSE LIMITED****BALANCE SHEET****AS AT 31 MARCH 2020**

	Notes	2020 £	£	2019 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	2	1,300,551		1,310,748	
Investments	3	20,100		20,100	
		<u>1,320,651</u>		<u>1,330,848</u>	
<b>Current assets</b>					
Cash at bank and in hand		27,352		1,847	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	4	<u>(389,618)</u>		<u>(453,702)</u>	
<b>Net current liabilities</b>			<u>(362,266)</u>		<u>(451,855)</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			958,385		878,993
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			<u>(59,255)</u>		<u>(53,897)</u>
<b>Net assets</b>			<u>899,130</u>		<u>825,096</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	5	211		211	
Share premium account		9,989		9,989	
Revaluation reserve		394,780		394,780	
Profit and loss reserves		<u>494,150</u>		<u>420,116</u>	
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>899,130</u>		<u>825,096</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 March 2020 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 Companies Act 2006 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.

**WENNING HOUSE LIMITED**

**BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**

**AS AT 31 MARCH 2020**

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The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 6 July 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

**Mr A Hobson**  
**Director**

**Company Registration No. 07030447**

# **WENNING HOUSE LIMITED**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

### **FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020**

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#### **1 Accounting policies**

##### **Company information**

Wenning House Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Wenning House, Forge Lane, Halton, Lancaster, LA2 6RH.

##### **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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

The parent, and group headed by it, qualify as small as set out in section 383 of the Act and the group is not eligible as set out in section 384 of the Act, and as such, under section 399 is not required to prepare group accounts. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

##### **1.2 Turnover**

Turnover represents management fees receivable for services net of VAT.

Other operating income represents rent receivable net of VAT.

##### **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.

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:

Freehold property	no depreciation charged
Plant and machinery	10% 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.

Freehold property represents property occupied solely by the company's subsidiary. The property is held in this parent company for administrative purposes and has therefore been classified as property plant and equipment and not as investment property. No depreciation is provided in respect of this property as the useful life is considered to be so long and the residual value estimated to be so high, as a result of the ongoing maintenance met by the subsidiary, as to render any depreciation charges and accumulated depreciation immaterial.

## **WENNING HOUSE LIMITED**

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

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020**

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#### **1 Accounting policies**

**(Continued)**

##### **1.4 Fixed asset investments**

Interests in subsidiaries are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

Entities in which the company has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

Other investments are measured at cost less impairment.

##### **1.5 Impairment of fixed assets**

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible 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.

##### **1.6 Cash at bank and in hand**

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand and deposits held at call with banks.

## WENNING HOUSE LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

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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.

##### **Other financial assets**

The company has no financial assets which are classified as other financial assets in these financial statements.

##### **Impairment of financial assets**

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

##### **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.

## WENNING HOUSE LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

##### **Basic financial liabilities**

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors and loans from fellow group companies 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 receipts 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.

##### **Other financial liabilities**

The company has no financial liabilities which are classified as other financial liabilities in these financial statements.

#### 1.8 Equity instruments

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

#### 1.9 Derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to fair value at each reporting end date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset, whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability.

#### 1.10 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.

##### **Deferred tax**

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against future taxable profits. Such liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity.



# WENNING HOUSE LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.11 Leases

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

### 2 Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold property £	Plant and machinery £	Total £
<b>Cost or valuation</b>			
At 1 April 2019	1,201,652	256,897	1,458,549
Additions	-	791	791
	<u>1,201,652</u>	<u>257,688</u>	<u>1,459,340</u>
At 31 March 2020	1,201,652	257,688	1,459,340
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>			
At 1 April 2019	-	147,801	147,801
Depreciation charged in the year	-	10,988	10,988
	<u>-</u>	<u>158,789</u>	<u>158,789</u>
At 31 March 2020	-	158,789	158,789
<b>Carrying amount</b>			
At 31 March 2020	1,201,652	98,899	1,300,551
	<u>1,201,652</u>	<u>109,096</u>	<u>1,310,748</u>
At 31 March 2019	1,201,652	109,096	1,310,748

The freehold property was revalued on 3 November 2015 by Richard P Taylor Chartered Surveyors and the directors believe the value at 31 March 2020 to not be materially different from this amount.

If revalued assets were stated on an historical cost basis rather than a fair value basis, the total amounts included would have been as follows:

	2020 £	2019 £
Cost	763,152	763,152
Accumulated depreciation	-	-
	<u>763,152</u>	<u>763,152</u>
Carrying value	763,152	763,152

### 3 Fixed asset investments

	2020 £	2019 £
Investments	20,100	20,100

# **WENNING HOUSE LIMITED**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)** **FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020**

### **3 Fixed asset investments (Continued)**

#### **Movements in fixed asset investments**

	Shares in group undertakings £	Other investments other than loans £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 April 2019 & 31 March 2020	100	20,000	20,100
<b>Carrying amount</b>			
At 31 March 2020	100	20,000	20,100
At 31 March 2019	100	20,000	20,100

### **4 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

	2020 £	2019 £
Amounts owed to group undertakings	338,295	402,687
Taxation and social security	48,883	48,779
Other creditors	2,440	2,236
	389,618	453,702

**WENNING HOUSE LIMITED****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020****5 Called up share capital**

	2020	2019
	£	£
<b>Ordinary share capital</b>		
<b>Issued and fully paid</b>		
88 'A' Ordinary shares of £1 each	88	88
85 'B' Ordinary shares of £1 each	84	85
5 'C' Ordinary shares of £1 each	5	5
5 'D' Ordinary shares of £1 each	5	5
1 'E' Ordinary shares of £1 each	1	1
1 'F' Ordinary shares of £1 each	1	1
1 'G' Ordinary shares of £1 each	1	1
1 'H' Ordinary shares of £1 each	1	1
1 'I' Ordinary shares of £1 each	1	1
1 'J' Ordinary shares of £1 each	1	1
1 'K' Ordinary shares of £1 each	1	1
1 'L' Ordinary shares of £1 each	1	1
1 'M' Ordinary shares of £1 each	1	1
1 'N' Ordinary shares of £1 each	1	1
1 'O' Ordinary shares of £1 each	1	1
1 'P' Ordinary shares of £1 each	1	1
1 'Q' Ordinary shares of £1 each	1	1
1 'R' Ordinary shares of £1 each	1	1
1 'S' Ordinary shares of £1 each	1	1
1 'T' Ordinary shares of £1 each	1	1
1 'U' Ordinary shares of £1 each	1	1
1 'V' Ordinary shares of £1 each	1	-
11 'X' Ordinary shares of £1 each	11	11
	<u>211</u>	<u>211</u>

The share rights are as follows:

- The 'A' Ordinary, 'B' Ordinary and 'X' Ordinary shares of £1.00 each have full voting rights;

- The 'C' Ordinary, 'D' Ordinary, 'E' Ordinary, 'F' Ordinary, 'G' Ordinary, 'H' Ordinary, 'I' Ordinary, 'J' Ordinary, 'K' Ordinary, 'L' Ordinary, 'M' Ordinary, 'N' Ordinary, 'O' Ordinary, 'P' Ordinary shares, 'Q' Ordinary shares, 'R' Ordinary shares, 'S' Ordinary shares, 'T' Ordinary shares, 'U' Ordinary shares and 'V' Ordinary shares of £1.00 each have no voting rights; and

- The 'A' to 'X' Ordinary shares of £1.00 each all have full rights to income, except that the directors may at any time resolve to declare a dividend or dividends on one or more classes of share to the exclusion of any other class and that different rates of dividend may be declared on the respective shares.

**WENNING HOUSE LIMITED****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020**

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**6 Related party transactions****Transactions with related parties**

During the year the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

	<b>Management fees received</b>		<b>Rent received</b>	
	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Entities over which the entity has control, joint control or significant influence	60,000	60,000	150,000	150,000
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Amounts owed to related parties</b>		
Entities over which the entity has control, joint control or significant influence	303,295	402,687
Key management personnel	940	720
	<u>          </u>	<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.