Unaudited Financial Statements

K.J. Wykes Limited

For the Year Ended 31 May 2017

Registered number: 00880725

Company Information

Director	D J Wykes
Company secretary	L J Wykes
Registered number	00880725
Registered office	Little Debden Wymington Lane Wymington Northamptonshire NN10 9LU
Accountants	Grant Thornton UK LLP Chartered Accountants Victoria House 199 Avebury Boulevard Milton Keynes MK9 1AU
Bankers	National Westminster Bank Plc 43 High Street Rushden Northamptonshire NN10 0FB

K.J. Wykes Limited

Contents

Report to the director on the preparation of the unaudited statutory financial statements of K.J. Wykes Limited for the year ended 31 May 2017

We have compiled the accompanying financial statements of K.J. Wykes Limited based on the information you have provided. These financial statements comprise the Balance Sheet of K.J. Wykes Limited as at 31 May 2017, the Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

This report is made solely to the director of K.J. Wykes Limited in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter dated 28 November 2014. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of K.J. Wykes Limited and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the director of K.J. Wykes Limited in this report in accordance with our engagement letter dated 28 November 2014. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than K.J. Wykes Limited and its director for our work or for this report.

We performed this compilation engagement in accordance with International Standard on Related Services 4410 (Revised), Compilation Engagements.

We have applied our expertise in accounting and financial reporting to assist you in the preparation and presentation of these financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice). As a member firm of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales, we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at www.icaew.com.

These financial statements and the accuracy and completeness of the information used to compile them are your responsibility.

Since a compilation engagement is not an assurance engagement, we are not required to verify the accuracy or completeness of the information you provided to us to compile these financial statements. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or a review conclusion on whether these financial statements are prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice.

Grant Thornton UK LLP

Grant Thornton UK LLP

Chartered Accountants

Milton Keynes

Date: 27 February 2018

K.J. Wykes Limited
Registered number:00880725

Balance Sheet
As at 31 May 2017

	Note		2017 £		Restated 2016 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		**3,367**		5,126
Current assets					
Stocks	5	**262**		424	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	**1,306,931**		1,089,581	
Cash at bank and in hand	7	**108,172**		211,808	
		1,415,365		1,301,813	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	**(127,949)**		(117,854)	
Net current assets			**1,287,416**		1,183,959
Total assets less current liabilities			**1,290,783**		1,189,085
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax	9	**(572)**		(770)	
			(572)		(770)
Net assets			**1,290,211**		1,188,315
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			**3,000**		3,000
Profit and loss account			**1,287,211**		1,185,315
			1,290,211		1,188,315

The director considers that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of Companies Act 2006.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

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

K.J. Wykes Limited
Registered number:00880725

Balance Sheet (continued)
As at 31 May 2017

The Company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 26 FEBRUARY 2018

D J Wykes
Director
The notes on pages 5 to 12 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity
For the Year Ended 31 May 2017

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 June 2015	3,000	1,126,540	1,129,540
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	-	58,775	58,775
At 1 June 2016	3,000	1,185,315	1,188,315
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	-	101,896	101,896
At 31 May 2017	3,000	1,287,211	1,290,211

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 May 2017

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares and is registered in England and Wales.

Registered Number: 00880725

Registered office:
Little Debden
Wymington Lane
Wymington
Northamptonshire
NN10 9LU

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 31 May 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, on a reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant & machinery, Fixtures and Fittings	- 15-25% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	- 35% reducing balance

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

2.4 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is 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.

2.5 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 31 May 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

2.8 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.9 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of comprehensive income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.10 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 31 May 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

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

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 7 (2016 - 7).

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 31 May 2017

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant & machinery, Fixtures & Fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 June 2016	1,100	7,500	8,600
At 31 May 2017	1,100	7,500	8,600
Depreciation			
At 1 June 2016	849	2,625	3,474
Charge for the year on owned assets	53	1,706	1,759
At 31 May 2017	902	4,331	5,233
Net book value			
At 31 May 2017	198	3,169	3,367
At 31 May 2016	251	4,875	5,126

5. Stocks

	2017 £	2016 £
Raw materials and consumables	262	424

6. Debtors

	2017 £	2016 £
Trade debtors	106,931	89,581
Amounts owed by related parties	1,200,000	1,000,000
	1,306,931	1,089,581

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 31 May 2017

7. Cash and cash equivalents

	2017 £	2016 £
Cash at bank and in hand	**108,172**	211,808

8. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	Restated 2016 £
Trade creditors	**79,711**	31,528
Corporation tax	**24,327**	14,057
Other taxation and social security	**15,002**	23,747
Accruals and deferred income	**8,909**	48,522
	127,949	117,854

9. Deferred taxation

	2017 £
At beginning of year	**(770)**
Charged to profit or loss	**198**
At end of year	**(572)**

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2017 £
Accelerated capital allowances	**(770)**
Timing differences	**198**
	(572)

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 31 May 2017

10. Related party transactions

During the year the company purchased goods and services from Wykes Engineering Co. (Rushden) Limited, a company which has a significant interest in this company. The value of these transactions for the year was £95,879 (2016: £58,119).

During the year the company made sales to Wykes Engineering Co. (Rushden) Limited, Ancillary Components Limited, Chelveston Renewable Energy Limited and Federal Estates Limited, companies of which Mr D J Wykes (or his wife) is also a director and shareholder. The value of these transactions for the year was £676,514 (2016: £568,685). The company also recharges costs to these companies totalling £12,671 (2016: £12,671).

The following amounts were owed to the company in respect of loans by Chelveston Renewable Energy Limited £1,200,000 (2016: £1,000,000).

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 31 May 2017

11. First time adoption of FRS 102

The company's transition date to FRS 102 was 1 June 2015, with the financial statements for the year ended 31 May 2016 being the last to be presented under the previous reporting framework.

The policies applied under the entity's previous accounting framework are not materially different to FRS 102 and have not impacted on equity or profit or loss besides the adjustment detailed below:

A holiday pay accrual has been recognised on transition totalling £3,018 (2016: £4,276).