

Registered number: 01875797

**Wheelwright Limited**

**Unaudited**

**Financial statements**

**Information for filing with the registrar**

**For the year ended 31 December 2019**

**Chartered accountants' report to the director on the preparation of the unaudited statutory financial statements of Wheelwright Limited for the year ended 31 December 2019**

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of Wheelwright Limited for the year ended 31 December 2019 which comprise the Balance sheet and the related notes from the Company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

As a practising member firm of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW), we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at <https://www.icaew.com/regulation>.

This report is made solely to the director of Wheelwright Limited in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter dated 8 January 2018. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of Wheelwright Limited and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the director of Wheelwright Limited in this report in accordance with ICAEW Technical Release TECH07/16AAF. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than Wheelwright Limited and its director for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that Wheelwright Limited has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of Wheelwright Limited. You consider that Wheelwright Limited is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or review of the financial statements of Wheelwright Limited. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.

**Kreston Reeves LLP**  
Chartered Accountants  
Canterbury  
19 November 2020

Balance sheet  
As at 31 December 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	4	153,828	92,787
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks		1,411,332	1,161,134
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	721,434	707,238
Cash at bank and in hand		288,288	570,282
		<u>2,421,054</u>	<u>2,438,654</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(403,902)	(626,333)
<b>Net current assets</b>		<u>2,017,152</u>	<u>1,812,321</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>2,170,980</u>	<u>1,905,108</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7	-	(7,438)
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			
Deferred tax		(7,249)	(2,001)
		<u>(7,249)</u>	<u>(2,001)</u>
<b>Net assets</b>		<u><u>2,163,731</u></u>	<u><u>1,895,669</u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital		900,000	900,000
Profit and loss account		1,263,731	995,669
		<u><u>2,163,731</u></u>	<u><u>1,895,669</u></u>

**Balance sheet (continued)**  
**As at 31 December 2019**

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 the 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.

The Company has opted not to file the statement of income and retained earnings 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 19 November 2020.

**Mr K L Greer**  
Director

The notes on pages 4 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

**Notes to the financial statements**  
**For the year ended 31 December 2019**

**1. General information**

Wheelwright Limited is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England with the registration number 01875797. The registered office is Steelfields, Gads Hill, Owens Way, Gillingham, Kent, ME7 2RT.

**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.

These financial statements have been rounded to the nearest Pound.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

**2.2 Going concern**

Whilst the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic has been assessed by the directors, so far as reasonably possible, due to its unprecedented impact on the wider economy, it is difficult to evaluate with any certainty the potential outcomes on the company's trade, its customers and suppliers. However, taking into consideration the UK Government's response and the company's planning, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus, they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

**2.3 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.

**Notes to the financial statements**  
**For the year ended 31 December 2019**

**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.4 Foreign currency translation**

**Functional and presentation currency**

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

**Transactions and balances**

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of income and retained earnings within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in profit or loss within 'other operating income'.

**2.5 Interest income**

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

**2.6 Finance costs**

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

**2.7 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 profit or loss 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.

**Notes to the financial statements**  
**For the year ended 31 December 2019**

**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.8 Current and deferred taxation**

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss 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.

**2.9 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, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant and machinery	-	15 - 30% straight line
Motor vehicles	-	25% straight line
Fixtures and fittings	-	15 - 30% straight line
Office equipment	-	30% straight line

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 profit or loss.

**Notes to the financial statements**  
**For the year ended 31 December 2019**

**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.10 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 weighted average basis.

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.

**2.11 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.

**2.12 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.

**2.13 Creditors**

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

**2.14 Provisions for liabilities**

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to profit or loss in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance sheet.

**2.15 Dividends**

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

**3. Employees**

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 14 (2018 - 14).



**Notes to the financial statements**  
**For the year ended 31 December 2019**

**4. Tangible fixed assets**

	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Fixtures and fittings £	Office equipment £	Total £
<b>Cost or valuation</b>					
At 1 January 2019	134,361	119,637	10,377	50,922	315,297
Additions	71,215	72,500	5,301	3,634	152,650
Disposals	(1,189)	(71,338)	(4,254)	-	(76,781)
At 31 December 2019	<u>204,387</u>	<u>120,799</u>	<u>11,424</u>	<u>54,556</u>	<u>391,166</u>
<b>Depreciation</b>					
At 1 January 2019	99,998	68,617	7,448	46,447	222,510
Charge for the year on owned assets	19,586	29,648	2,306	4,090	55,630
Disposals	(778)	(35,924)	(4,100)	-	(40,802)
At 31 December 2019	<u>118,806</u>	<u>62,341</u>	<u>5,654</u>	<u>50,537</u>	<u>237,338</u>
<b>Net book value</b>					
At 31 December 2019	<u>85,581</u>	<u>58,458</u>	<u>5,770</u>	<u>4,019</u>	<u>153,828</u>
<b>At 31 December 2018</b>	<u>34,362</u>	<u>51,020</u>	<u>2,930</u>	<u>4,475</u>	<u>92,787</u>

The net book value of assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts, included above, are as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Plant and machinery	-	2,047
Motor vehicles	<u>4,803</u>	<u>28,579</u>
	<u>4,803</u>	<u>30,626</u>

**Notes to the financial statements**  
**For the year ended 31 December 2019**

**5. Debtors**

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade debtors	656,061	683,301
Other debtors	36,443	3,060
Prepayments and accrued income	28,930	20,877
	<u>721,434</u>	<u>707,238</u>

**6. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year**

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade creditors	231,149	304,321
Amounts owed to group undertakings	2,893	23,792
Corporation tax	103,926	126,847
Other taxation and social security	27,448	67,904
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	3,333	16,984
Accruals and deferred income	35,153	86,485
	<u>403,902</u>	<u>626,333</u>

**7. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year**

	2019 £	2018 £
Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	-	7,438
	<u>-</u>	<u>7,438</u>

**8. Hire purchase and finance leases**

Minimum lease payments under hire purchase fall due as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Within one year	3,333	16,984
Between 1-5 years	-	7,438
	<u>3,333</u>	<u>24,422</u>

**Notes to the financial statements**  
**For the year ended 31 December 2019**

**9. Commitments under operating leases**

At 31 December 2019 the Company had future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

	2019 £	2018 £
Within 1 year	58,474	44,980
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	254,137	179,920
Later than 5 years	-	41,232
	<u>312,611</u>	<u>266,132</u>

**10. Related party transactions**

All related party transactions during the current and prior periods, including key management personnel compensation, were made under normal market conditions.

**11. Post balance sheet events**

Substantive information about the COVID-19 disease only came to light in early 2020, with the World

Health Organisation declaring a pandemic on 11 March 2020.

The directors have carefully considered the impact of the pandemic and its effect on the economic climate and have concluded that as at the approval date of these financial statements, there has been no material impact on the company.

The directors will continue to closely monitor the company's operational activities.

**12. Controlling party**

The ultimate parent company is Wheelwright (Holdings) Limited, a company registered in England.

The ultimate controlling party is Mr K L Greer by virtue of his majority shareholding in Wheelwright (Holdings) Limited.

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.