Registration number: 01944473

# Wenn Townsend Consultants Limited

Annual Report and Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

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# (Registration number: 01944473) Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Fixed assets			
Investments	<u>3</u>	101	101
Current assets			
Debtors	<u>4</u>	84,840	84,591
Investments	<u>4</u> 5	36	33
Cash at bank and in hand		14,018	23,975
		98,894	108,599
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	<u>6</u>	(98,562)	(108,276)
Net current assets		332	323
Net assets		433	424
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	<u>7</u>	12	12
Profit and loss account		421	412
Total equity	_	433	424

For the financial year ending 31 December 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 accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

These financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and the option not to file the Profit and Loss Account has been taken.

Approved and authorised by the Board on 30 April 2018 and signed on its behalf by:

K Middleton Chairman	

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

#### 1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in England.

The address of its registered office is: 30 St Giles'
Oxford
OX1 3LE

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board on 30 April 2018.

## 2 Accounting policies

#### Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

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

#### Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006.

#### Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except that as disclosed in the accounting policies certain items are shown at fair value.

## Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts.

The company recognises revenue when:

The amount of revenue can be reliably measured;

it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity;

and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities.

## Tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

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

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

#### Investments

Investments in equity shares which are publicly traded or where the fair value can be measured reliably are initially measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. Investments in equity shares which are not publicly traded and where fair value cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment. Interest income on debt securities, where applicable, is recognised in income using the effective interest method. Dividends on equity securities are recognised in income when receivable.

#### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

#### Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

#### **Trade creditors**

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised at the transaction price.

### Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

#### Dividends

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the reporting period in which the dividends are declared.

# Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

3 Investments		
	2017 £	2016 £
Investments in subsidiaries	101	101
Subsidiaries		£
Cost or valuation At 1 January 2017	_	101
Provision		
Carrying amount		
At 31 December 2017	=	101
At 31 December 2016	_	101
4 Debtors		
Note	2017 £	2016 £
Trade debtors  Amounts owed by group undertakings and undertakings in which the	90	91
company has a participating interest	75,000	75,000
Prepayments	9,750	9,500
	84,840	84,591
5 Current asset investments		
	2017 £	2016 £
Other investments		33

## **Listed investments**

Investments having a net book value of £36 (31 December 2016 - £33) are listed on a recognised stock exchange and had a market value of £35 at the end of the year (31 December 2016 - £33).

# Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

## 6 Creditors

Creditors:	amounts	falling o	lue within	one year

• · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2017 £	2016 £
Due within one year		
Trade creditors	9,750	9,500
Accruals and deferred income	13	26
Other creditors	88,799	98,750
	98,562	108,276

# 7 Share capital

# Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	2017		2016	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	12	12	12	12

## 8 Dividends

	2017 £	2016 £
Interim dividend of £1,000.00 (2016 - £1,000.00) per ordinary share	12,000	11,000

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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.