Registered number: 05659933

DAVID WARD FIREWOOD LIMITED

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

DAVID WARD FIREWOOD LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 05659933

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Note		2020 £		*2019 £*
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		**152,129**		*96,681*
			152,129		*96,681*
Current assets					
Stocks		**55,560**		*23,000*	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	**32,923**		*21,608*	
Cash at bank and in hand	6	**5,455**		*-*	
		93,938		*44,608*	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	**(86,654)**		*(71,996)*	
Net current assets/(liabilities)			**7,284**		*(27,388)*
Total assets less current liabilities			**159,413**		*69,293*
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8		**(53,673)**		*(36,305)*
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax	11	**(26,698)**		*(15,866)*	
			(26,698)		*(15,866)*
Net assets			**79,042**		*17,122*
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	12		**3**		*3*
Profit and loss account			**79,039**		*17,119*
			79,042		*17,122*

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

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 Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

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 profit and loss account 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 by:

....
David Ward
Director

Date: 29 September 2021

The notes on form part of these financial statements.

1. General information

David Ward Firewood, 05659933, is incorporated and domiciled in the UK with its registered office and trading address Station Yard, Station Road, Woofferton, Ludlow, Shropshire, SY8 4AW.

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 Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies.

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.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

2.4 Government grants

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. Grants relating to expenditure on tangible fixed assets are credited to profit or loss at the same rate as the depreciation on the assets to which the grant relates. The deferred element of grants is included in creditors as deferred income.

Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the Profit and loss account in the same period as the related expenditure.

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 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

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 and a reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Short-term leasehold property	-	5%	on cost
Plant and machinery	-	18%	reducing balance and 15% on cost
Motor vehicles	-	10%	on cost
Office equipment	-	25%	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 profit or loss.

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 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.

2.11 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 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument 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 ordinary shares.

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 Profit and loss account.

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.15 Financial instruments (continued)

rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

2.16 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 the director, during the year was as follows:

	2020	*2019*
	No.	*No.*
Employees	**1**	*1*

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Short-term leasehold property	Plant and machinery	Motor vehicles	Office equipment	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost or valuation					
At 1 January 2020	**17,871**	**175,802**	**42,817**	**1,817**	**238,307**
Additions	**-**	**89,840**	**-**	**-**	**89,840**
Disposals	**-**	**(25,090)**	**(10,600)**	**-**	**(35,690)**
At 31 December 2020	**17,871**	**240,552**	**32,217**	**1,817**	**292,457**
Depreciation					
At 1 January 2020	**5,484**	**127,003**	**7,762**	**1,377**	**141,626**
Charge for the year on owned assets	**774**	**19,608**	**75**	**110**	**20,567**
Charge for the year on financed assets	**-**	**5,573**	**3,147**	**-**	**8,720**
Disposals	**-**	**(26,345)**	**(4,240)**	**-**	**(30,585)**
At 31 December 2020	**6,258**	**125,839**	**6,744**	**1,487**	**140,328**
Net book value					
At 31 December 2020	**11,613**	**114,713**	**25,473**	**330**	**152,129**
At 31 December 2019	*12,387*	*48,799*	*35,055*	*440*	*96,681*

The net book value of land and buildings may be further analysed as follows:

	2020	*2019*
	£	*£*
Short leasehold	**11,614**	*12,387*
	11,614	*12,387*

4. Tangible fixed assets (continued)

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

	2020 £	2019 £
Plant and machinery	25,388	17,707
Motor vehicles	-	34,680
	25,388	52,387

5. Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade debtors	670	4,565
Other debtors	29,839	14,202
Prepayments and accrued income	2,414	2,841
	32,923	21,608

6. Cash and cash equivalents

	2020 £	2019 £
Cash at bank and in hand	5,455	-
Less: bank overdrafts	-	(10,562)
	5,455	(10,562)

7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Bank overdrafts	-	10,562
Other loans	16,073	15,842
Trade creditors	50,876	27,312
Corporation tax	4,059	2,336
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	12,100	11,367
Other creditors	-	1,319
Accruals and deferred income	3,546	3,258
	86,654	71,996

8. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Other loans	35,333	11,406
Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	18,340	24,899
	53,673	36,305

9. Loans

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	2020	*2019*
	£	*£*
Amounts falling due within one year		
Other loans	**16,073**	*15,842*
	16,073	*15,842*
Amounts falling due 1-2 years		
Other loans	**8,000**	*11,406*
	8,000	*11,406*
Amounts falling due 2-5 years		
Other loans	**27,333**	*-*
	27,333	*-*
	51,406	*27,248*

10. Hire purchase and finance leases

Minimum lease payments under hire purchase fall due as follows:

	2020	*2019*
	£	*£*
Within one year	**16,073**	*11,367*
Between 1-5 years	**35,333**	*24,899*
	51,406	*36,266*

11. Deferred taxation

	2020
	£
At beginning of year	**(15,866)**
Charged to profit or loss	**(10,832)**
At end of year	**(26,698)**

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2020	2019
	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	**(26,698)**	*(15,866)*
	(26,698)	*(15,866)*

12. Share capital

	2020	2019
	£	£
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
3 *(2019 - 3)* Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	**3**	*3*

13. Related party transactions

During the year the director charged market value rent of £12,000 (2019: £12,000) to the company for the use of the yard space within the directors property.

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.