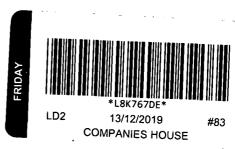
Company Registration No. 06370546 (England and Wales)

COMPANIES HOUSE COPY

WYVERN ASSET MANAGEMENT LTD

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019





COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors A Allars

D Blair

D Embleton

Secretary R Grasham

Company number 06370546

Registered office Engine Shed Clock Tower Yard

Temple Meads

Bristol BS1 6QH

Auditor UHY Hacker Young

Quadrant House

4 Thomas More Square

London E1W 1YW

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DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 July 2019.

Principal activities

The company's principal activity is the management of the The Wyvern Seed Fund Partnership for which it receives management fees from Wyvern General Partner Limited, its subsidiary undertaking. The company is regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA"). The company had approximately £2.2 million in assets under management at 31 July 2019 (2018: £1.9 million).

There have been no changes in the company's principal activity during the year under review. The directors are not aware, at the date of this report, of any likely major changes in the company's activities in the coming year.

Directors

The directors who served throughout the year were as follows:

A Allars

D Blair

D Embleton

Auditor

The auditor, UHY Hacker Young, is deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

On behalf of the board

D Blair

Director

Date: 15th November 2019



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF WYVERN ASSET MANAGEMENT LTD

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Wyvern Asset Management Ltd (the 'company') for the year ended 31 July 2019 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 July 2019 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF WYVERN ASSET MANAGEMENT LTD

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit:

- the information given in the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- · certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing the directors' report and take advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF WYVERN ASSET MANAGEMENT LTD

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

VHY Wacker Yang

Daniel Hutson (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of UHY Hacker Young

18 November 2019

Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditor

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019

	2019	2018
	£	£
Turnover	274,412	308,609
Administrative expenses	(237,154)	(277,775)
Operating profit	37,258	30,834
Interest receivable and similar income	638	388
Profit before taxation	37,896	31,222
Taxation	(7,200)	(5,998)
Total comprehensive income for the year	30,696	25,224

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 JULY 2019

	2019		2018		
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		-		-
Investments	5		1		1
Current assets					
Debtors	7	188,934		48,200	
Cash at bank and in hand		241,960		381,262	
		430,894		429,462	
Creditors: amounts falling due	8				
within one year		(72,490)		(101,754)	
Net current assets			358,404		327,708
Total assets less current liabilities		e	358,405		327,709
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	9		1		1
Share premium account			4,999		4,999
Profit and loss reserves			353,405	•	322,709
Total equity			358,405		327,709

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 13th. Alexander... and are signed on its behalf by:

D Blair

Director

Company Registration No. 06370546

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Wyvern Asset Management Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Engine Shed Clock Tower Yard, Temple Meads, Bristol, BS1 6QH.

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 and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

The company has taken advantage of exemptions from the following disclosure requirements:

- Section 4 'Statement of Financial Position' Reconciliation of the opening and closing number of shares;
- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows' Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures;
- Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures' Compensation for key management personnel.

1.2 Going concern

The directors have considered the financial position of the company, its cash flows and liquidity position. As a consequence, the directors believe that the company is well placed to manage its business risk despite the current liquidity position.

After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the forseeable future. Accordingly, the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents management fees for services supplied to Wyvern Seed Fund Partnership, plus fees for reporting and valuation services.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.4 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:

Office equipment

4 years straight line

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.

1.5 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities 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.

1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

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 payments 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.

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 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 taxation is provided in full on timing differences, which result in an obligation at the balance sheet date to pay more tax, or a right to pay less tax, at a future date, at rates expected to apply when they crystallise based on current tax rates and laws. Timing differences arise from the inclusion of items of income and expenditure in taxation computations in periods different from those in which they are included in financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is regarded as more likely than not that they will be recovered. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.10 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.11 Retirement benefits

The company contributes to a personal pension plan for certain employees. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company to this plan.

1.12 Exemption from preparing consolidated financial statements

The company has taken exemption under Section 399 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements on the basis it qualifies as a small company.

2 Auditor's remuneration

	2019	2018
Fees payable to the company's auditor and associates:	£	£
For audit services		
Audit of the company's financial statements	6,250	6,000
Audit of the company's subsidiaries	7,750	7,500
	14,000	13,500
For other services		
Taxation compliance services	2,000	2,000
	2,000	2,000
3 Directors' remuneration		
	2019	2018
	£	£
Remuneration for qualifying services	74,997	56,234
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	17,251	30,250
	92,248	86,484
	====	. =

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019

4	Tangible fixed assets	0.00	
		Office equi	pment £
	Cost		
	At 1 August 2018 and 31 July 2019		4,602
	Depreciation and impairment		٠
	At 1 August 2018 and 31 July 2019	·	4,602
	Carrying amount		
	At 31 July 2019		· -
	At 31 July 2018		-
	·		
5	Fixed asset investments		
-		2019	2018
	·	£	£
	Investments	1	1
	Movements in fixed asset investments		
			ares in group
		undert	akings
	Cost or valuation		£
	At 1 August 2018 & 31 July 2019		1
	Carrying amount		
	At 31 July 2019		1
	A4 21 Tuly 2019		
	At 31 July 2018		. 1

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019

6 Subsidiaries

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 31 July 2019 are as follows:

	Name of undertaking	Registered office	Nature of business	Class of shares held	% He Direct	ld Indirect
	Wyvern General Partner Limited (100% Ordinary Shares)		General Partner	Ordinary shares	100.00	-
_						
7	Debtors				2019	2018
	Amounts falling due wi	thin one year:			£	£
	Trade debtors				3,405	8,743
	Amounts owed by group	undertakings			177,240	37,358
	Other debtors				8,289	2,099
					188,934	48,200
8	Creditors: amounts fall Trade creditors	ling due within	one year		2019 £ 38,578	2018 £ 3,217
	Amounts owed to group	undertakings			-	1
	Corporation tax				7,209	6,007
	Other taxation and social	l security			1,819	3,847
	Other creditors				24,884	88,682
			•		72,490	101,754
9	Called up share capital					
					2019	2018
			·		£	£
	Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid					
	1 Ordinary share of £1 ea	ach			1	1

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019

10 Related party transactions

Mr Allars as a director and part-time employee of Wyvern Asset Management Limited ("WAM") is also a partner of Anauel LLP. Anauel LLP has recharged expenses to WAM totalling £2,191 (2018: £2,007), £810 (2018: £403) was outstanding at the year end. Anauel LLP has recharged services totalling £15,000 (2018: £48,500) in the year and £15,000 (2018: £28,500) was outstanding at the year end.

Mr Blair is a director of WAM and also DBA Group Limited. DBA Group Limited has supplied WAM with services totalling £34,340 (2018: £33,488) in the year and £nil (2018: £5,000) was outstanding at the year end.

DBA Group Limited and Anauel LLP are partners in Aspire Creative LLP. Aspire Creative LLP has supplied WAM with services totalling £540 (2018: £3,200) in the year and this was fully paid as at the year end.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption for smaller entities and has not disclosed transactions with group undertakings.

11 Parent company

The directors regard Studium Ventures Limited, a company registered in England and Wales, as the immediate parent undertaking and the ultimate parent company and controlling party.