
A N RICHARDS LTD

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

A N RICHARDS LTD
REGISTERED NUMBER: 06477166

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

| | Note | 2019 £ | 2018 £ |
|---|------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Fixed assets | | | |
| Intangible assets | 4 | 218,400 | 249,600 |
| Tangible assets | 5 | 3,528,908 | 3,772,519 |
| | | <u>3,747,308</u> | <u>4,022,119</u> |
| Current assets | | | |
| Stocks | | 205,418 | 235,980 |
| Debtors: amounts falling due within one year | 6 | 832,036 | 881,655 |
| Cash at bank and in hand | 7 | 617,039 | 279,097 |
| | | <u>1,654,493</u> | <u>1,396,732</u> |
| Creditors: amounts falling due within one year | 8 | <u>(1,747,645)</u> | <u>(1,846,653)</u> |
| Net current liabilities | | (93,152) | (449,921) |
| Total assets less current liabilities | | <u>3,654,156</u> | <u>3,572,198</u> |
| Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year | 9 | (865,218) | (1,298,636) |
| Provisions for liabilities | | | |
| Deferred tax | | (36,571) | (10,356) |
| Other provisions | | (121,594) | (109,010) |
| | | <u>(158,165)</u> | <u>(119,366)</u> |
| Net assets | | <u><u>2,630,773</u></u> | <u><u>2,154,196</u></u> |
| Capital and reserves | | | |
| Called up share capital | 10 | 100 | 100 |
| Profit and loss account | | 2,630,673 | 2,154,096 |
| | | <u><u>2,630,773</u></u> | <u><u>2,154,196</u></u> |

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

The directors consider 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 directors acknowledge their 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 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:

Brynley Richards
Director

Date: 6 November 2019

The notes on pages 3 to 11 form part of these financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019**

1. General information

A N Richards Limited, 06477166, is a private limited company limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales, with its registered office and principal place of business at Lime Kiln Yard, Holyhead Road, Froncysllte, Llangollen, LL20 7RA.

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.

2.3 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Profit and loss account 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.

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in the Profit and loss account in the year in which they are incurred.

2.5 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 Profit and loss account 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.

2.6 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Profit and loss account, 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.

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Intangible assets

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the difference between amounts paid on the cost of a business combination and the acquirer's interest in the fair value of its identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquiree at the date of acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is amortised on a straight line basis to the Profit and loss account over its useful economic life.

Other intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 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:

| | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| Freehold property | - nil depreciation |
| Plant & machinery | - 15% reducing balance |
| Motor vehicles | - 25% reducing balance |
| Office equipment | - 15% 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 Profit and loss account.

2.9 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. 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.

2.10 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.

2.11 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.

2.12 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.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.13 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 the Profit and loss account 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.

2.14 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 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 the 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.

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 38 (2018 - 37).

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

4. Intangible assets

| | Goodwill £ |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| Cost | |
| At 1 April 2018 | 520,000 |
| At 31 March 2019 | 520,000 |
| Amortisation | |
| At 1 April 2018 | 270,400 |
| Charge for the year | 31,200 |
| At 31 March 2019 | 301,600 |
| Net book value | |
| At 31 March 2019 | 218,400 |
| At 31 March 2018 | 249,600 |

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019**

5. Tangible fixed assets

| | Freehold property £ | Plant & machinery £ | Motor vehicles £ | Office equipment £ | Total £ |
|--|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| Cost or valuation | | | | | |
| At 1 April 2018 | 279,363 | 230,612 | 7,274,565 | 11,885 | 7,796,425 |
| Additions | 35,000 | - | 900,586 | - | 935,586 |
| Disposals | - | - | (544,690) | - | (544,690) |
| At 31 March 2019 | <u>314,363</u> | <u>230,612</u> | <u>7,630,461</u> | <u>11,885</u> | <u>8,187,321</u> |
| Depreciation | | | | | |
| At 1 April 2018 | - | 167,872 | 3,846,493 | 9,541 | 4,023,906 |
| Charge for the year on owned assets | - | 7,619 | 184,878 | 352 | 192,849 |
| Charge for the year on financed assets | - | 1,787 | 868,202 | - | 869,989 |
| Disposals | - | - | (428,331) | - | (428,331) |
| At 31 March 2019 | <u>-</u> | <u>177,278</u> | <u>4,471,242</u> | <u>9,893</u> | <u>4,658,413</u> |
| Net book value | | | | | |
| At 31 March 2019 | <u>314,363</u> | <u>53,334</u> | <u>3,159,219</u> | <u>1,992</u> | <u>3,528,908</u> |
| At 31 March 2018 | <u>279,363</u> | <u>62,740</u> | <u>3,428,072</u> | <u>2,344</u> | <u>3,772,519</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 | 10,124 | 11,911 |
| Motor vehicles | 2,522,816 | 2,725,370 |
| | <u>2,532,940</u> | <u>2,737,281</u> |

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

6. Debtors

| | 2019 £ | 2018 £ |
|--------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Trade debtors | 770,389 | 832,224 |
| Prepayments and accrued income | 61,647 | 49,431 |
| | <u>832,036</u> | <u>881,655</u> |

7. Cash and cash equivalents

| | 2019 £ | 2018 £ |
|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Cash at bank and in hand | 617,039 | 279,097 |
| | <u>617,039</u> | <u>279,097</u> |

8. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

| | 2019 £ | 2018 £ |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| Other loans | 14,162 | 13,952 |
| Trade creditors | 552,195 | 630,829 |
| Corporation tax | 139,040 | 79,969 |
| Other taxation and social security | 109,724 | 112,781 |
| Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts | 910,393 | 956,062 |
| Other creditors | 16,426 | 18,626 |
| Accruals and deferred income | 5,705 | 34,434 |
| | <u>1,747,645</u> | <u>1,846,653</u> |

A N RICHARDS LTD

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019**

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

| | 2019 | 2018 |
|--|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| | £ | £ |
| Bank loans | 91,325 | 105,545 |
| Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts | 701,776 | 1,054,865 |
| Other creditors | 72,117 | 138,226 |
| | <u>865,218</u> | <u>1,298,636</u> |

10. Share capital

| | 2019 | 2018 |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|
| | £ | £ |
| Allotted, called up and fully paid | | |
| 84 (2018 - 84) Ordinary A Shares shares of £1.00 each | 84 | 84 |
| 16 (2018 - 16) Ordinary B Shares shares of £1.00 each | 16 | 16 |
| | <u>100</u> | <u>100</u> |

11. Pension commitments

The company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents the contributions payable by the company to the fund and amounted to £29,930 (2018: £35,553).

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.