

A N RICHARDS LIMITED

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

A N RICHARDS LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 06477166

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 MARCH 2021

	Note	2021 £	2020 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	4	156,000	187,200
Tangible assets	5	4,806,299	3,701,909
		<u>4,962,299</u>	<u>3,889,109</u>
Current assets			
Stocks		236,140	209,948
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	940,610	812,412
Cash at bank and in hand	7	902,420	709,684
		<u>2,079,170</u>	<u>1,732,044</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(2,104,763)	(1,680,970)
		<u>(25,593)</u>	<u>51,074</u>
Net current (liabilities)/assets			
		<u>4,936,706</u>	<u>3,940,183</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9	(1,630,835)	(901,354)
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax		(190,491)	(127,799)
Other provisions	10	(83,871)	(110,127)
		<u>(274,362)</u>	<u>(237,926)</u>
Net assets			
		<u><u>3,031,509</u></u>	<u><u>2,800,903</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	11	100	100
Profit and loss account		3,031,409	2,800,803
		<u><u>3,031,509</u></u>	<u><u>2,800,903</u></u>

A N RICHARDS LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 06477166

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 MARCH 2021

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 the 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: 15 November 2021

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

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021**

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 Going concern

After a review by the directors, the accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis as they are satisfied that the company has sufficient resources to continue to operate for the foreseeable future.

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.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

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.

2.8 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 MARCH 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 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.

2.10 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.

2.11 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

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 profit or loss.

2.12 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.

2.13 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.

2.14 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.

2.15 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 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.16 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.

2.17 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.

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 in case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost, unless it qualifies as a loan from a director in the case of a small company, or a public benefit entity concessionary loan.

2.18 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 44 (2020 - 38).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

4. Intangible assets

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 April 2020	520,000
At 31 March 2021	<u>520,000</u>
Amortisation	
At 1 April 2020	332,800
Charge for the year on owned assets	31,200
At 31 March 2021	<u>364,000</u>
Net book value	
At 31 March 2021	<u>156,000</u>
At 31 March 2020	<u>187,200</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021**

5. Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold property £	Plant & machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Office equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation					
At 1 April 2020	314,363	230,612	8,023,501	11,885	8,580,361
Additions	247,382	-	2,389,720	-	2,637,102
Disposals	-	-	(305,479)	-	(305,479)
At 31 March 2021	561,745	230,612	10,107,742	11,885	10,911,984
Depreciation					
At 1 April 2020	-	185,277	4,682,984	10,191	4,878,452
Charge for the year on owned assets	-	5,507	310,813	254	316,574
Charge for the year on financed assets	-	1,291	1,090,738	-	1,092,029
Disposals	-	-	(181,370)	-	(181,370)
At 31 March 2021	-	192,075	5,903,165	10,445	6,105,685
Net book value					
At 31 March 2021	561,745	38,537	4,204,577	1,440	4,806,299
At 31 March 2020	314,363	45,335	3,340,517	1,694	3,701,909

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

	2021 £	2020 £
Plant and machinery	7,314	8,605
Motor vehicles	2,386,444	2,800,880
	<u>2,393,758</u>	<u>2,809,485</u>

A N RICHARDS LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021**

6. Debtors

	2021 £	2020 £
Trade debtors	865,046	737,996
Other debtors	40,233	14,925
Prepayments and accrued income	35,331	59,491
	<u>940,610</u>	<u>812,412</u>

7. Cash and cash equivalents

	2021 £	2020 £
Cash at bank and in hand	902,420	709,684
	<u>902,420</u>	<u>709,684</u>

8. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2021 £	2020 £
Other loans	187,409	14,448
Trade creditors	580,527	527,305
Other taxation and social security	291,216	169,194
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	984,048	938,165
Other creditors	50,863	18,455
Accruals and deferred income	10,700	13,403
	<u>2,104,763</u>	<u>1,680,970</u>

A N RICHARDS LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021**

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

	2021 £	2020 £
Bank loans	593,977	76,591
Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	1,036,858	799,352
Other creditors	-	25,411
	<u>1,630,835</u>	<u>901,354</u>

10. Provisions

	Warranty provision £
At 1 April 2020	110,127
Charged to profit or loss	(26,256)
At 31 March 2021	<u><u>83,871</u></u>

11. Share capital

	2021 £	2020 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
84 (2020 - 84) Ordinary A shares of £1.00 each	84	84
16 (2020 - 16) Ordinary B shares of £1.00 each	16	16
	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

12. 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 £21,934 (2020: £22,326).

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.