

Registered number: 07588159

W J KENDALL CONTRACTING LIMITED

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019



W J KENDALL CONTRACTING LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 07588159

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	851,938	787,020
Current assets			
Stocks		69,168	113,578
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	315,412	133,538
Bank and cash balances		208,273	185,512
		<u>592,853</u>	<u>432,628</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(174,509)	(183,416)
Net current assets		<u>418,344</u>	<u>249,212</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>1,270,282</u>	<u>1,036,232</u>
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax		(144,829)	(133,793)
Net assets		<u><u>1,125,453</u></u>	<u><u>902,439</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		10,000	10,000
Profit and loss account		1,115,453	892,439
		<u><u>1,125,453</u></u>	<u><u>902,439</u></u>

W J KENDALL CONTRACTING LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 07588159

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 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 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 statement of comprehensive income 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:



.....
Mr R M Kendall
Director

Date: 11/6/2020



.....
Mr P A Kendall
Director

Date: 11/6/2020

The notes on pages 3 to 8 form part of these financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019**

1. General information

W J Kendall Contracting Limited ("the Company") is a private company limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales under the Companies Act.

The registered number and address of the registered office is given in the company information.

The functional and presentational currency of the Company is pounds sterling (£) and rounded to the nearest whole pound.

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:

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 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.

At each reporting date the company assesses whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. An impairment loss is recognised where the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 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:

Motor vehicles	-	20% reducing balance
Tractors	-	20% reducing balance
Combines	-	20% reducing balance
Farm implements	-	20% 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 Statement of comprehensive income.

2.4 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.

2.5 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.

2.6 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.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Financial instruments (continued)

Investments in non-convertible preference shares and in non-puttable ordinary and preference shares are measured:

- at fair value with changes recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income if the shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably;
- at cost less impairment for all other investments.

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 Statement of comprehensive income.

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 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.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance sheet when there is an 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.

2.7 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.

2.8 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of comprehensive income 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.

2.9 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income, 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.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 2 (2018 - 2).

W J KENDALL CONTRACTING LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019**

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Motor vehicles £	Tractors £	Combines £	Farm implements £	Total £
Cost					
At 1 October 2018	15,750	928,015	635,451	526,779	2,105,995
Additions	-	253,475	-	1,300	254,775
Disposals	-	(81,000)	-	(10,333)	(91,333)
At 30 September 2019	15,750	1,100,490	635,451	517,746	2,269,437
Depreciation					
At 1 October 2018	7,686	577,457	415,205	318,627	1,318,975
Charge for the year on owned assets	1,613	88,869	44,049	38,387	172,918
Disposals	-	(66,652)	-	(7,742)	(74,394)
At 30 September 2019	9,299	599,674	459,254	349,272	1,417,499
Net book value					
At 30 September 2019	6,451	500,816	176,197	168,474	851,938
At 30 September 2018	8,064	350,558	220,246	208,152	787,020

W J KENDALL CONTRACTING LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019**

5. Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade debtors	261,285	126,967
Other debtors	50,100	100
Prepayments and accrued income	4,027	6,471
	<u>315,412</u>	<u>133,538</u>

6. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade creditors	37,987	59,399
Corporation tax	44,018	42,499
Other taxation and social security	82,993	74,408
Other creditors	3,511	1,110
Accruals and deferred income	6,000	6,000
	<u>174,509</u>	<u>183,416</u>

7. Transactions with directors

During the year a director was loaned monies by the company. Advances to that director totalled £nil (2018: £5,000) and repayments made totalled £nil (2018: £nil). At the balance sheet date £50 was owed by the director (2018: £50). No interest has been charged on this balance. This amount is included within other debtors.

During the year a second director was loaned monies by the company. Advances to that director totalled £nil (2018: £5,000) and repayments made totalled £nil (2018: £nil). At the balance sheet date £50 was owed by the director (2018: £50). No interest has been charged on this balance. This amount is included within other debtors.

8. Related party transactions

Included within other debtors is a balance due from Lodge Farm Poultry Limited, a company with directors and shareholders in common, totalling £20,000 (2018: £nil).

Also included within other debtors is a balance due from W J Kendall and Sons, a partnership under common control, totalling £30,000 (2018: £nil).

Both balances are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.