

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER 8139150

WARDLE FARRIERY LTD

ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

30 June 2016

EVANS & CO ACCOUNTANTS & TAX CONSULTANTS LTD

Chartered Accountants

Tawstock House

Tawstock

Barnstaple

Devon

EX31 3HX

WARDLE FARRIERY LTD
ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET
30 June 2016

	2016	2015	
Note	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS	2		
Intangible assets		6,000	7,000
Tangible assets		13,424	17,901
		19,424	24,901
CURRENT ASSETS			
Stocks	1,500		1,000
Cash at bank and in hand	7,090		5,352
	8,590		6,352
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year	8,940		3,072
NET CURRENT (LIABILITIES)/ASSETS		(350)	3,280
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		19,074	28,181
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due after more than one year		13,487	22,757
		5,587	5,424
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up equity share capital	3		1
Other reserves		7,460	7,460
Profit and loss account		(1,874)	(2,037)
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		5,587	5,424

For the year ended 30 June 2016 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These abbreviated accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

These abbreviated accounts were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 6 October 2016 .

Mr R Wardle Director

Company Registration Number: 8139150

WARDLE FARRIERY LTD

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective January 2015).

Turnover

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents amounts invoiced during the year.

Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Goodwill-(500 - 509)

Fixed assets

All fixed assets are initially recorded at cost.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Plant & Machinery-(530 - 539)

Motor Vehicles-(550 - 559)

Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

Financial instruments

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 entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities.

Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability.

Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity.

Compound instruments

Compound instruments comprise both a liability and an equity component. At date of issue, the fair value of the liability component is estimated using the prevailing market interest rate for a similar debt instrument. The liability component is accounted for as a financial liability.

The residual is the difference between the net proceeds of issue and the liability component (at time of issue). The residual is the equity component, which is accounted for as an equity instrument.

The interest expense on the liability component is calculated applying the effective interest rate for the liability component of the instrument. The difference between this amount and any repayments is added to the carrying amount of the liability in the balance sheet.

2. FIXED ASSETS

	Intangible Assets	Tangible Assets	Total
	£	£	£
COST			
At 1 July 2015 and 30 June 2016	10,000	23,969	33,969
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DEPRECIATION			
At 1 July 2015	3,000	6,068	9,068
Charge for year	1,000	4,477	5,477
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At 30 June 2016	4,000	10,545	14,545
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NET BOOK VALUE			
At 30 June 2016	6,000	13,424	19,424
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At 30 June 2015	7,000	17,901	24,901
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3. SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, called up and fully paid:

	2016		2015		
	No	£	No	£	
Ordinary shares of £ 1 each	1	1	1	1	1
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