Company registration number: 01977927

A J Wakely & Sons Ltd.
Filleted Annual Report and Unaudited Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31 May 2019

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(Registration number: 01977927) Balance Sheet as at 31 May 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	<u>4</u>	720,004	840,004
Tangible assets	4 5 6	1,514,251	1,305,421
Investments	<u>6</u>	469,930	
		2,704,185	2,145,425
Current assets			
Stocks	<u>7</u> 8	26,448	42,777
Debtors	<u>8</u>	513,834	570,266
Cash at bank and in hand		1,615,434	2,151,624
		2,155,716	2,764,667
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	9	(673,411)	(1,023,467)
Net current assets		1,482,305	1,741,200
Total assets less current liabilities		4,186,490	3,886,625
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	<u>9</u>	(150,000)	-
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax liabilities		(131,342)	(143,015)
Net assets		3,905,148	3,743,610
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss reserve		3,905,048	3,743,510
Total equity		3,905,148	3,743,610
			D4

(Registration number: 01977927) Balance Sheet as at 31 May 2019

For the financial year ending 31 May 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' 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 directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006. The option not to file the profit and loss account and directors' report has been taken.

Approved and authorised by the Board on 6 November 2019 and signed on its behalf by:

C J Wakely	S Wakely
Director	Director

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 May 2019

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in England and Wales.

The address of its registered office is: 91 East Street
Bridport
Dorset
DT6 3LB

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006. 2006.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except that as disclosed in the accounting policies certain items are shown at fair value.

These financial statements are presented in Sterling (£).

Group accounts not prepared

Due to the size of the group, A J Wakely & Sons Ltd. is not required to prepare consolidated accounts.

Turnover recognition

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts.

The company recognises revenue when:

The amount of revenue can be reliably measured;

it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity;

and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 May 2019

Tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

The current tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates taxable income.

Deferred tax is recognised on timing differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements and on unused tax losses or tax credits in the company. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and a valuation allowance is set up against deferred tax assets so that the net carrying amount equals the highest amount that is more likely than not to be recovered based on current or future taxable profit.

Deferred tax liabilities are presented within provisions for liabilities on the balance sheet.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation.

The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

Depreciation of tangible assets

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset	class	
ASSEL	Class	

Land and buildings

Fixtures and fittings

Motor vehicles

Plant and machinery

Computer equipment

Depreciation method and rate

Freehold property 2% straight line Leasehold property 10% straight line

15% reducing balance

25% reducing balance

25% reducing balance

33.3% straight line

Business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the purchase method. The consideration for each acquisition is measured at the aggregate of the fair values at acquisition date of assets given, liabilities incurred or assumed, and equity instruments issued by the group in exchange for control of the acquired, plus any costs directly attributable to the business combination. When a business combination agreement provides for an adjustment to the cost of the combination contingent on future events, the group includes the estimated amount of that adjustment in the cost of the combination at the acquisition date if the adjustment is probable and can be measured reliably.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 May 2019

Goodwill

Goodwill arising on the acquisition of an entity represents the excess of the cost of acquisition over the company's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the entity recognised at the date of acquisition. Goodwill is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is held in the currency of the acquired entity and revalued to the closing rate at each reporting period date. Goodwill is amortised over its useful life, which shall not exceed ten years if a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made.

Amortisation

Amortisation is provided on intangible assets so as to write off the cost, less any estimated residual value, over their useful life as follows:

Asset class
Goodwill
Amortisation method and rate
10% straight line

Investments

Investments in equity shares which are publicly traded or where the fair value can be measured reliably are initially measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. Investments in equity shares which are not publicly traded and where fair value cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment. Interest income on debt securities, where applicable, is recognised in income using the effective interest method. Dividends on equity securities are recognised in income when receivable.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the debtor.

Stocks

Finished goods are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 May 2019

Creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade creditors are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Leases

Leases in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

Defined contribution pension obligation

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 payments 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.

3 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the year was 66 (2018 - 66).

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 May 2019

4 Intangible assets

Thangible doots	Goodwill £	Total £
Cost or valuation		
At 1 June 2018	1,640,004	1,640,004
At 31 May 2019	1,640,004	1,640,004
Amortisation		
At 1 June 2018	800,000	800,000
Amortisation charge	120,000	120,000
At 31 May 2019	920,000	920,000
Carrying amount		
At 31 May 2019	720,004	720,004
At 31 May 2018	840,004	840,004

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 May 2019

5 Tangible assets

	Land and buildings £	Fixtures and fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Plant and machinery £	Computer equipment £	
Cost or val	uation					
At 1 June						
2018	925,185	179,487	157,386	1,156,232	4,889	2
Additions	313,522	7,562	33,328	104,485	7,313	
Disposals _	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	(15,840)	<u>-</u>		
At 31 May						
2019	1,238,707	187,049	174,874	1,260,717	12,202	2
Depreciation	on					
At 1 June						
2018	332,794	98,730	111,539	573,066	1,629	1
Charge for the						
year	47,167	13,249	19,398	171,914	4,067	
Eliminated on						
disposal _			(14,255)			
At 31 May						
2019	379,961	111,979	116,682	744,980	5,696	1
Carrying ar	mount					
At 31 May						
2019	858,746	75,070	58,192	515,737	6,506	1
At 31 May		aa =		=00. 455		_
2018	592,391	80,757	45,847	583,166	3,260	1

Included within the net book value of land and buildings above is £835,698 (2018 - £541,203) in respect of freehold land and buildings and £23,048 (2018 - £51,188) in respect of long leasehold land and buildings.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 May 2019

6 Investments

o investments	2019 £	2018 £
Investments in subsidiaries	469,930	
Subsidiaries		£
Cost or valuation At 1 June 2018 Additions		- 469,930
At 31 May 2019		469,930
Carrying amount		
At 31 May 2019		469,930
At 31 May 2018		

Details of undertakings

Details of the investments (including principal place of business of unincorporated entities) in which the company holds 20% or more of the nominal value of any class of share capital are as follows:

Undertaking	Registered office Holding		Proportion of voting rights and shares held	
Subsidiary undertakings			2019	2018
J.F. Clarke & Son Limited	J F Clarke & Son Ltd Lyme Road Axminster England EX13 5BE	Ordinary	100%	0%
	England			

The principal activity of J.F. Clarke & Son Limited is that of funeral directors. Its financial period end is 28 February.

7 Stocks

	2019	2018
	£	£
Finished goods	26,448	42,777

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 May 2019

8 Debtors

o Deptors	2019 £	2018 £
Trade debtors	441,041	526,821
Other debtors	72,793	43,445
Total current trade and other debtors	513,834	570,266
9 Creditors		
	2019 £	2018 £
Due within one year		
Trade creditors	128,231	184,745
Taxation and social security	30,482	18,223
Corporation tax	60,161	308,944
Other creditors	454,537	511,555
	673,411	1,023,467
Due after one year		
Other non-current financial liabilities	150,000	

10 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingencies

Amounts not provided for in the balance sheet

The total amount of financial commitments not included in the balance sheet is £280,000 (2018 - £339,141). The total commitment under non-cancellable operating leases, in respect of rent, over the remaining useful life of those leases is due over the following periods: £66,333 (2018 - £68,933) in one year, £156,667 (2018 - £195,052) in two to five years and £57,000 (2018 - £75,156) in more than five years.

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