

A J WAKELY & SONS LIMITED
Unaudited Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 May 2021
Pages for filing with the registrar

A J WAKELY & SONS LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 31 May 2021

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A J WAKELY & SONS LIMITED
BALANCE SHEET
As at 31 May 2021

	Note	2021	2020
		£	£
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	3	480,004	600,004
Tangible assets	4	1,276,325	1,390,435
Investment property	5	365,370	365,370
Investments	6	469,930	469,930
		2,591,629	2,825,739
Current assets			
Stocks	7	25,405	36,843
Debtors	8	775,020	516,881
Cash at bank and in hand		1,301,031	1,949,893
		2,101,456	2,503,617
Creditors			
Amounts falling due within one year	9	(1,197,719)	(1,566,191)
Net current assets		903,737	937,426
Total assets less current liabilities		3,495,366	3,763,165
Provisions for liabilities		(131,742)	(112,542)
Net assets		3,363,624	3,650,623
Capital and reserves			
Called-up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		3,363,524	3,650,523
Total shareholders' funds		3,363,624	3,650,623

For the financial year ending 31 May 2021 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 financial statements for the financial year in accordance with section 476;
- 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; and
- These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and a copy of the Profit and Loss Account has not been delivered.

The financial statements of A J Wakely & Sons Limited (registered number: 01977927) were approved and authorised for issue by the Director on 13 December 2021. They were signed on its behalf by:

A J WAKELY & SONS LIMITED
BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
As at 31 May 2021

Clive James Wakely
Director

Simon Wakely
Director

A J WAKELY & SONS LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 31 May 2021

1. Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have all been applied consistently throughout the financial year and to the preceding financial year, unless otherwise stated.

General information and basis of accounting

A J Wakely & Sons Limited (the Company) is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act 2006 and is registered in England and Wales. The address of the Company's registered office is 91 East Street, Bridport, DT6 3LB, United Kingdom.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain items at fair value, and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' issued by the Financial Reporting Council and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements are presented in pounds sterling which is the functional currency of the company and rounded to the nearest £.

Group accounts exemption

Group accounts exemption s399

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 399 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts, on the basis that the group of which this is the parent qualifies as a small group. The financial statements present information about the Company as an individual entity and not about its group.

Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

Turnover is recognised when the significant risks and rewards are considered to have been transferred to the customer.

Taxation

Current tax

Current tax is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recoverable) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the Balance Sheet date. 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.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax arises as a result of including items of income and expenditure in taxation computations in periods different from those in which they are included in the 's financial statements. Deferred tax is provided in full on timing differences which result in an obligation to pay more or less tax at a future date, at the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date that are expected to apply when the timing differences reverse. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

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.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are stated at cost or valuation, net of amortisation and any provision for impairment. Amortisation is provided on all intangible assets at rates to write off the cost or valuation of each asset over its expected useful life as follows:

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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Goodwill	10	years	Straight line
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Goodwill

Goodwill arises on business combination and represents any excess of consideration given over the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities acquired. Goodwill is initially recognised as an intangible asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is amortised on a straight line basis over its useful economic life, which is ten years.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any provision for impairment. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than investment property and freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation, less estimated residual value, of each asset on a straight-line or reducing balance basis over its expected useful life, as follows:

Land and buildings	10	-	50	years	Straight line
Plant and machinery			25	%	Reducing balance
Vehicles			25	%	Reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings			15	%	Reducing balance
Computer equipment			3	years	Straight line

Residual value represents the estimated amount which would currently be obtained from disposal of an asset, after deducting estimated costs of disposal, if the asset were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life.

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

Impairment of assets

Assets, other than those measured at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each Balance Sheet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account.

Investment property

Investment property is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at each reporting date with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. Deferred taxation is provided on these gains at the rate expected to apply when the property is sold.

The fair value is determined annually by the directors, on an open market value for existing use basis.

Fixed asset investments

Investments are recognised initially at fair value which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value through profit or loss if the shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably. Other investments are measured at cost less impairment.

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Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to sell, which is equivalent to the net realisable value. Cost includes materials, direct labour and an attributable proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal levels of activity. Cost is calculated using the FIFO (first-in, first-out) method. Provision is made for obsolete, slow-moving or defective items where appropriate.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts, except where the effect of discounting would be immaterial in such cases the debtors are stated at cost less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in creditors: amounts falling due within one year.

Trade and other creditors

Trade and other creditors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, unless the effect of discounting would be immaterial, in which case they are stated at cost. 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.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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 Company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Financial assets and liabilities are only offset in the Balance Sheet when, and only when there exists a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the Company intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised based on the accrual model and are measured at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are classified as relating either to revenue or to assets. Grants relating to revenue are recognised in other operating income over the period in which the related costs are recognised, and timing differences are presented as other debtors or deferred income within the balance sheet. Grants relating to assets are recognised over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the Balance Sheet date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

Ordinary share capital

The ordinary share capital of the Company is presented as equity.

2. Employees

	2021	2020
	Number	Number
Monthly average number of persons employed by the Company during the year, including directors	61	60

3. Intangible assets

	Goodwill	Total
	£	£
Cost		
At 01 June 2020	1,640,004	1,640,004
At 31 May 2021	1,640,004	1,640,004
Accumulated amortisation		
At 01 June 2020	1,040,000	1,040,000
Charge for the financial year	120,000	120,000
At 31 May 2021	1,160,000	1,160,000
Net book value		
At 31 May 2021	480,004	480,004
At 31 May 2020	600,004	600,004

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4. Tangible assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery	Vehicles	Fixtures and fittings	Computer equipment	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Cost						
At 01 June 2020	1,238,707	1,260,717	208,064	206,883	34,921	2,949,292
Additions	0	53,656	0	3,566	2,267	59,489
Disposals	0	(48,332)	0	0	0	(48,332)
At 31 May 2021	1,238,707	1,266,041	208,064	210,449	37,188	2,960,449
Accumulated depreciation						
At 01 June 2020	401,866	873,915	139,530	126,218	17,328	1,558,857
Charge for the financial year	21,908	100,096	17,133	12,421	10,398	161,956
Disposals	0	(36,689)	0	0	0	(36,689)
At 31 May 2021	423,774	937,322	156,663	138,639	27,726	1,684,124
Net book value						
At 31 May 2021	814,933	328,719	51,401	71,810	9,462	1,276,325
At 31 May 2020	836,841	386,802	68,534	80,665	17,593	1,390,435

5. Investment property

Investment property
£

Valuation

As at 01 June 2020	365,370
As at 31 May 2021	365,370

The investment property was purchased on 8 October 2019. The fair value of the investment property has not materially changed since that date, therefore no revaluation is required.

There has been no valuation of investment property by an independent valuer.

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6. Fixed asset investments

	2021	2020
	£	£
Subsidiary undertakings	469,930	469,930

Investments in subsidiaries

	2021
	£
Cost	
At 01 June 2020	469,930
At 31 May 2021	469,930
Carrying value at 31 May 2021	469,930
Carrying value at 31 May 2020	469,930

The company holds 100% of the ordinary share capital of J. F. Clarke & Son Limited. Their registered office is Lyme Road, Axminster, Devon, EX13 5BE.

The principal activity of J.F. Clarke & Son Limited is that of a dormant company.

7. Stocks

	2021	2020
	£	£
Stocks	25,405	36,843

8. Debtors

	2021	2020
	£	£
Trade debtors	415,431	451,545
Other debtors	359,589	65,336
	775,020	516,881

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9. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2021	2020
	£	£
Trade creditors	42,567	98,043
Other creditors	862,156	1,158,164
Corporation tax	269,566	284,627
Other taxation and social security	23,430	25,357
	1,197,719	1,566,191

10. Financial commitments

Commitments

Total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2021	2020
	£	£
- within one year	66,500	66,500
- between one and five years	85,667	121,167
- after five years	21,000	39,000
	173,167	226,667

The total commitment shown above is in relation to non-cancellable operating leases on business premises.

11. Government grants

During the year other income of £10,000 (2020 - £40,000) was received in respect of Coronavirus support grants.

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.