

Company Registration No. 05321124 (England and Wales)

KINGS WORTHY GARDEN MACHINERY LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017
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KINGS WORTHY GARDEN MACHINERY LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Director	Mr R P Sharp
Secretary	Ms J Brown
Company number	05321124
Registered office	Kings Worthy Garden Machinery Ltd Winnall Manor Road Winchester Hampshire SO23 0LF
Accountants	Wilkins Kennedy LLP Athenia House 10-14 Andover Road Winchester Hampshire SO23 7BS

KINGS WORTHY GARDEN MACHINERY LIMITED

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KINGS WORTHY GARDEN MACHINERY LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 JANUARY 2017

	Notes	2017 £	£	2016 £	£
Fixed assets					
Goodwill	3		56,800		63,900
Tangible assets	4		45,047		38,008
			<u>101,847</u>		<u>101,908</u>
Current assets					
Stocks		240,661		254,579	
Debtors	5	81,635		82,319	
Cash at bank and in hand		214,962		116,537	
		<u>537,258</u>		<u>453,435</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(170,978)		(124,902)	
Net current assets			366,280		328,533
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>468,127</u>		<u>430,441</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		(130,000)		(100,000)
Provisions for liabilities			(9,009)		(7,602)
Net assets			<u>329,118</u>		<u>322,839</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	9		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			329,018		322,739
Total equity			<u>329,118</u>		<u>322,839</u>

The director of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

KINGS WORTHY GARDEN MACHINERY LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 JANUARY 2017

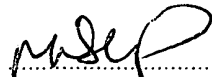
For the financial year ended 31 January 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's responsibilities:

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

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 6/6/2017



Mr R P Sharp
Director

Company Registration No. 05321124

KINGS WORTHY GARDEN MACHINERY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Kings Worthy Garden Machinery Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Kings Worthy Garden Machinery Ltd, Winnall Manor Road, Winchester, Hampshire, SO23 0LF.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

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 financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 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.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

1.3 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Acquired goodwill is written off in equal annual instalments over its estimated useful economic life of 20 years.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

KINGS WORTHY GARDEN MACHINERY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Plant and machinery	10%-15% Straight line
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	10%-33% Straight line
Motor vehicles	25% Reducing balance

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.

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

1.6 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

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.

1.7 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 current liabilities.

1.8 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's statement of financial position when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publically traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

KINGS WORTHY GARDEN MACHINERY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

Classification of financial liabilities

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.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Other financial liabilities

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value through profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

KINGS WORTHY GARDEN MACHINERY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.9 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.10 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.11 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

1.12 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.13 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the lease asset are consumed.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 8 (2016 - 8).

KINGS WORTHY GARDEN MACHINERY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

3 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 February 2016 and 31 January 2017	142,000
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 February 2016	78,100
Amortisation charged for the year	7,100
At 31 January 2017	85,200
Carrying amount	
At 31 January 2017	56,800
At 31 January 2016	63,900

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc £
Cost	
At 1 February 2016	140,158
Additions	19,265
Disposals	(6,128)
At 31 January 2017	153,295
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 February 2016	102,150
Depreciation charged in the year	10,975
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(4,877)
At 31 January 2017	108,248
Carrying amount	
At 31 January 2017	45,047
At 31 January 2016	38,008

5 Debtors

	2017 £	2016 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	71,111	71,347
Other debtors	10,524	10,972
	81,635	82,319

KINGS WORTHY GARDEN MACHINERY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2017	2016
		£	£
	Trade creditors	123,814	77,811
	Corporation tax	34,821	21,657
	Other taxation and social security	5,207	12,564
	Other creditors	7,136	12,870
		<u>170,978</u>	<u>124,902</u>
7	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	2017	2016
		£	£
	Other creditors	<u>130,000</u>	<u>100,000</u>
8	Provisions for liabilities	2017	2016
		£	£
	Deferred tax liabilities	<u>9,009</u>	<u>7,602</u>
		<u>9,009</u>	<u>7,602</u>
9	Called up share capital	2017	2016
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid 100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>
10	Operating lease commitments		
	Lessee		
	At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:		
		2017	2016
		£	£
	Within one year	<u>11,750</u>	<u>47,000</u>
11	Related party transactions		

KINGS WORTHY GARDEN MACHINERY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

11 Related party transactions

(Continued)

No guarantees have been given or received.

Sharp Holdings Winchester Limited

At the year end the company owed £130,000 (2016: £100,000) to Sharp Holdings Winchester Limited. No interest is charged.

Mr R P Sharp

At the year end the company owed £826 (2016: was owed £2,072) to Mr R P Sharp. No interest is charged.

12 Parent company

The ultimate parent company is Sharp Holdings Winchester Limited.