Company registration number: 05116314

KA&PJWoodman & Son Ltd

**Unaudited financial statements** 

31 March 2017

FRINAY



A19 01/09/2017 COMPANIES HOUSE

#43

# Contents

	Page
Directors and other information	2
Accountants report	3
Statement of financial position	4 - 5
Notes to the financial statements	6 - 10

# **Directors and other information**

**Directors** 

Mr A Woodman Mrs J E Woodman

Secretary

Mrs P J Woodman

Company number

05116314

**Registered office** 

Hill House Talkin Brampton Cumbria CA8 1LW

**Business address** 

Hill House Farm

Talkin Brampton Cumbria CA8 1LW

**Accountants** 

McCowie & Co

2 Gosforth Park Avenue Newcastle Upon Tyne

**NE12 8EG** 

**Bankers** 

Barclays Bank plc

Rosehill Agricultural Centre

Carlisle

# Accountants report to the board of directors on the preparation of the unaudited statutory financial statements of K A & P J Woodman & Son Ltd Year ended 31 March 2017

As described on the statement of financial position, the directors of the company are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017 which comprise the statement of financial position and related notes.

You consider that the company is exempt from an audit under the Companies Act 2006. In accordance with your instructions we have compiled these unaudited financial statements in order to assist you to fulfil your statutory responsibilities, from the accounting records and from information and explanations supplied to us.

McCowie & C Accountents

2 Gosførth Park Avenue Newcastle Upon Tyne

NE/12 8EG

11 August 2017

# Statement of financial position 31 March 2017

	2017		7	2016	
	Note	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	6	139,175		142,215	
			139,175		142,215
Current assets					
Stocks		176,601		227,999	
Debtors	7	79,446		61,940	
Investments	8	266		266	
Cash at bank and in hand		199,899		85,472	
		456,212		375,677	
Creditors: amounts falling due					
within one year	9	(129,814)		(101,772)	
Net current assets			326,398		273,905
Total assets less current liabilities			465,573		416,120
Creditors: amounts falling due					
after more than one year	10		(45,590)		(35,000)
Provisions for liabilities			(27,092)		(27,639)
Net assets			392,891		353,481
Capital and reserves				,	
Called up share capital			99		99
Profit and loss account			392,792		353,382
Shareholders funds			392,891		353,481

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

#### Directors responsibilities:

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

The notes on pages 6 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

# Statement of financial position (continued) 31 March 2017

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of comprehensive income has not been delivered.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 11 August 2017, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr A Woodman

Director

Company registration number: 05116314

### Notes to the financial statements Year ended 31 March 2017

#### 1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England. The address of the registered office is K A & P J Woodman & Son Ltd, Hill House, Talkin, Brampton, Cumbria, CA8 1LW.

#### 2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the provisions of FRS 102, Section 1A, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

#### 3. Accounting policies

### **Basis of preparation**

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

#### **Transition to FRS 102**

The entity transitioned from previous UK GAAP to FRS 102 as at 1 April 2015. Details of how FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 13.

#### **Turnover**

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

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

#### **Taxation**

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

# Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 March 2017

#### **Tangible assets**

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in capital and reserves, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

#### Depreciation

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

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

#### **Impairment**

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

#### Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

#### **Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event; it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense.

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period it arises.

# Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 March 2017

#### **Financial instruments**

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

#### 4. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year, including the directors was 2 (2016: 2).

2017

2016

#### 5. Profit/loss before taxation

Profit/loss before taxation is stated after charging/(crediting):

				2017	20.0
				£	£
	Depreciation of tangible assets			39,457	41,511
6.	Tangible assets				
		Freehold	Plant and	Motor	Total
		property	machinery	vehicles	
		£	£	£	£
	Cost				
	At 1 April 2016	7,616	259,900	11,750	279,266
	Additions	-	48,500	19,700	68,200
	Disposals	<u> </u>	(58,835)	(10,350)	(69,185)
	At 31 March 2017	7,616	249,565	21,100	278,281
	Depreciation				
	At 1 April 2016	3,598	122,754	10,699	137,051
	Charge for the year	304	38,402	751	39,457
	Disposals	-	(27,052)	(10,350)	(37,402)
	At 31 March 2017	3,902	134,104	1,100	139,106
	Carrying amount				
	At 31 March 2017	3,714	115,461	20,000	139,175
	At 31 March 2016	4,018	137,146	1,051	142,215

# Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 March 2017

7.	Debtors		
		2017	2016
		£	£
	Trade debtors	55,945	46,504
	Other debtors	23,501	15,436
		79,446	61,940
		-	
8.	Investments		
		2017	2016
		£	£
	Other investments	266	266
9.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2017	2016
		£	£
	Trade creditors	91,304	56,908
	Corporation tax	10,295	5,826
	Social security and other taxes	-	871
	Other creditors	28,215	38,167
		129,814	101,772
10.	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
		2017	2016
		£	£
	Other creditors	45,590	35,000

# 11. Related party transactions

During the year the company paid the following dividends to the directors of the company. A Woodman - £5151 ( 2016 £8755 ) Mrs P J Woodman - £4848 ( 2016 £8240 )

### 12. Controlling party

Overall control is held by Mrs P J Woodman, who owns 66% of the share capital.

# Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 March 2017

# 13. Transition to FRS 102

These are the first financial statements that comply with FRS 102. The company transitioned to FRS 102 on 1 April 2015.

# Reconciliation of equity

No transitional adjustments were required.

# Reconciliation of profit or loss for the year

No transitional adjustments were required.