

WITEL LIMITED
UNAUDITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
28 FEBRUARY 2019

WILTEL LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 00883435

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	2,263,371	2,310,168
Investments	5	9,500	9,500
Investment property	6	760,289	567,540
		<u>3,033,160</u>	<u>2,887,208</u>
Current assets			
Stocks		56,547	51,072
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	7	244,118	26,076
Cash at bank and in hand		931,456	1,224,758
		<u>1,232,121</u>	<u>1,301,906</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(1,998,931)	(2,087,012)
Net current liabilities		<u>(766,810)</u>	<u>(785,106)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		2,266,350	2,102,102
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax	9	(102,298)	(139,598)
		<u>(102,298)</u>	<u>(139,598)</u>
Net assets		<u><u>2,164,052</u></u>	<u><u>1,962,504</u></u>

WITEL LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 00883435

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)
AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		3,200	3,200
Share premium account	10	557,855	557,855
Revaluation reserve	10	427,682	427,682
Profit and loss account	10	1,175,315	973,767
		<u>2,164,052</u>	<u>1,962,504</u>

The directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of Companies Act 2006.

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.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The Company has opted not to file the statement of income and retained earnings in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

.....
Mr Matthew K M Wilson
Director

Date: 25 September 2019

The notes on pages 3 to 9 form part of these financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2019**

1. General information

Wiltel Limited is a private limited company incorporated in England and Wales. The address of its registered office is Hyltons Restaurant, Ash Street, Bowness on Windermere, Cumbria, LA23 3EB.

The principal activity of the company is that of restaurateur.

These Financial Statements have been presented in pound sterling as this is the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2.3 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings using the effective interest method.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2019**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.5 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

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 payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Statement of Financial Position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.6 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income 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 income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Statement of Financial Position date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

2.7 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model, other than investment properties, are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, .

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Freehold and long leasehold property	-	2% straight line
Short leasehold property	-	Over term of lease
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	-	15% straight line
Computer equipment	-	40% reducing balance

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings.

2.8 Revaluation of tangible fixed assets

Individual freehold and leasehold properties are carried at current year value at fair value at the date of the revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. Revaluations are undertaken with sufficient regularity to ensure the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair value at the Statement of Financial Position date.

Fair values are determined from market based evidence normally undertaken by professionally qualified valuers.

Revaluation gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings unless losses exceed the previously recognised gains or reflect a clear consumption of economic benefits, in which case the excess losses are recognised in profit or loss.

2.9 Investment property

Investment property is carried at fair value determined annually by external valuers and derived from the current market rents and investment property yields for comparable real estate, adjusted if necessary for any difference in the nature, location or condition of the specific asset. No depreciation is provided. Changes in fair value are recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings.

2.10 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

2.11 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.12 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.13 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.14 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.15 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

2.16 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 65 (2018 - 67).

WILTEL LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2019**

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold property £	Leasehold property £	Fixtures, fittings and equipment £	Computer equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation					
At 1 March 2018	1,684,054	1,123,854	667,911	4,683	3,480,502
At 28 February 2019	1,684,054	1,123,854	667,911	4,683	3,480,502
Depreciation					
At 1 March 2018	190,781	308,614	666,256	4,683	1,170,334
Charge for the year on owned assets	37,549	8,590	658	-	46,797
At 28 February 2019	228,330	317,204	666,914	4,683	1,217,131
Net book value					
At 28 February 2019	1,455,724	806,650	997	-	2,263,371
At 28 February 2018	1,493,273	815,240	1,655	-	2,310,168

5. Fixed asset investments

	Investments in subsidiary companies £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 March 2018	9,500
At 28 February 2019	9,500

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2019

6. Investment property

	Investment property £
Valuation	
At 1 March 2018	567,540
Additions at cost	192,749
At 28 February 2019	760,289

The company acquired the original property in February 2018 at its market value. The addition in the year was purchased at market value from a third party.

The 2019 closing valuations were made at an open market value on an existing use basis.

7. Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Amounts owed by companies under common control	215,886	1,313
Other debtors	-	177
Prepayments and accrued income	28,232	24,586
	244,118	26,076

8. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade creditors	167,726	99,282
Amounts owed to group undertakings	1,277,469	1,494,840
Corporation tax	76,519	65,801
Other taxation and social security	105,633	98,761
Other creditors	357,533	271,287
Accruals and deferred income	14,051	57,041
	1,998,931	2,087,012

9. Deferred taxation

WILTEL LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2019**

9. Deferred taxation (continued)

	2019 £	2018 £
At beginning of year	(139,598)	(105,198)
Charged to profit or loss	37,300	(34,400)
At end of year	(102,298)	(139,598)

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Accelerated capital allowances	(14,700)	(52,000)
Deferred tax on fixed asset revaluations	(87,598)	(87,598)
	(102,298)	(139,598)

10. Reserves

Share premium account

The share premium account is the amount by which the amounts paid for shares exceeded the par value.

Revaluation reserve

The revaluation reserve has arisen on the revaluation of freehold property.

Profit and loss account

The profit and loss account reserve represents the company's accumulated profits.

11. Pension commitments

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company to the fund and amounted to £4,660 (2018, £3,300).

12. Controlling party

In respect of this company, the ultimate controlling party is Witel (Holdings) Limited, a company registered in England and Wales under company number 10383174.

As part of a small group, this company is exempt from producing group accounts. These accounts are for this company alone.

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.