
L W WEDD & SON LIMITED

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

L W WEDD & SON LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 01336997

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
FIXED ASSETS			
Intangible assets	5	6,362	8,483
Tangible assets	6	243,891	304,638
		<u>250,253</u>	<u>313,121</u>
CURRENT ASSETS			
Stocks	7	129,970	451,203
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	8	1,597,888	927,092
Cash at bank and in hand		602,876	1,052,707
		<u>2,330,734</u>	<u>2,431,002</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(572,951)	(665,798)
NET CURRENT ASSETS		<u>1,757,783</u>	<u>1,765,204</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>2,008,036</u>	<u>2,078,325</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	10	(28,472)	(34,141)
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES			
Deferred tax	11	(37,113)	(38,177)
		<u>(37,113)</u>	<u>(38,177)</u>
NET ASSETS		<u><u>1,942,451</u></u>	<u><u>2,006,007</u></u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital	12	1,000	1,000
Profit and loss account		1,941,451	2,005,007
		<u><u>1,942,451</u></u>	<u><u>2,006,007</u></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 the 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.

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REGISTERED NUMBER: 01336997

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

The Company has opted not to file the profit and loss account 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 P D Wedd
Director

Date: 31 August 2021

The notes on pages 3 to 11 form part of these financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

L W Wedd & Son Limited is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England. Its registered office is 9 Granta Park, Stapleford, Cambridge, CB22 5FJ.

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

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.

2.2 GOING CONCERN

The global health crisis caused by COVID-19 continues to have a significant impact on all businesses. The directors have assessed the potential impact of this uncertain situation on the Company with the information available and do not consider that it will lead to any subsequent impairment of the carrying amount of reported assets. Plans have been put in place in order to mitigate the negative effects of a period of interrupted trading which will enable the Company to continue as a going concern..

2.3 TURNOVER

Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the turnover can be reliably measured. Turnover 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 turnover is recognised:

Sale of goods

Turnover 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 turnover 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.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.4 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

GOODWILL

Goodwill represents the difference between amounts paid on the cost of a business combination and the acquirer's interest in the fair value of its identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquiree at the date of acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is amortised on a straight line basis to the Profit and Loss Account over its useful economic life.

OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

2.5 TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model 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.

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

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant and machinery	-
	25% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	-
	25% reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings	-
	25% 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 profit or loss.

2.6 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 balance sheet 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 31 DECEMBER 2020**

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.7 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.

2.8 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.

2.9 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.

2.10 GOVERNMENT GRANTS

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. Grants relating to expenditure on tangible fixed assets are credited to profit or loss at the same rate as the depreciation on the assets to which the grant relates. The deferred element of grants is included in creditors as deferred income.

Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account in the same period as the related expenditure.

2.11 FINANCE COSTS

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss 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.

2.12 LEASED ASSETS: THE COMPANY AS LESSEE

Assets obtained under hire purchase contracts and finance leases are capitalised as tangible fixed assets. Assets acquired by finance lease are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Assets acquired by hire purchase are depreciated over their useful lives. Finance leases are those where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership are assumed by the company. Obligations under such agreements are included in creditors net of the finance charge allocated to future periods. The finance element of the rental payment is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of charge on the net obligation outstanding in each period.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.13 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 profit or loss 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.

2.14 INTEREST INCOME

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

2.15 CURRENT AND DEFERRED TAXATION

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss 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 balance sheet 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 Balance Sheet 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 balance sheet date.

Government grants includes amounts receivable under the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme (CJRS) to cover salaries of furloughed staff of £163,457 (2019: £NIL).

3. EMPLOYEES

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 42 (2019 - 46).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

4. TAXATION

	2020 £	2019 £
CORPORATION TAX		
Current tax on profits for the year	(11,415)	28,818
TOTAL CURRENT TAX	<u>(11,415)</u>	<u>28,818</u>
DEFERRED TAX		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(5,555)	780
Changes to tax rates	4,491	-
TOTAL DEFERRED TAX	<u>(1,064)</u>	<u>780</u>
TAXATION ON (LOSS)/PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES	<u>(12,479)</u>	<u>29,598</u>
FACTORS AFFECTING TAX CHARGE FOR THE YEAR		

There were no factors that affected the tax charge for the year which has been calculated on the profits on ordinary activities before tax at the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2019 - 19%).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

5. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Goodwill £
COST	
At 1 January 2020	203,604
At 31 December 2020	<u>203,604</u>
AMORTISATION	
At 1 January 2020	195,121
Charge for the year on owned assets	2,121
At 31 December 2020	<u>197,242</u>
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 December 2020	<u><u>6,362</u></u>
At 31 December 2019	<u><u>8,483</u></u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

6. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Fixtures and fittings £	Total £
COST OR VALUATION				
At 1 January 2020	552,633	121,624	178,892	853,149
Additions	21,231	62,995	1,606	85,832
Disposals	(71,705)	(4,271)	(16,460)	(92,436)
At 31 December 2020	502,159	180,348	164,038	846,545
DEPRECIATION				
At 1 January 2020	330,577	77,864	140,070	548,511
Charge for the year on owned assets	39,851	10,550	10,107	60,508
Charge for the year on financed assets	19,688	15,749	-	35,437
Disposals	(30,154)	(1,468)	(10,180)	(41,802)
At 31 December 2020	359,962	102,695	139,997	602,654
NET BOOK VALUE				
At 31 December 2020	142,197	77,653	24,041	243,891
At 31 December 2019	222,056	43,760	38,822	304,638

7. STOCKS

	2020 £	2019 £
Raw materials and consumables	30,628	35,181
Work in progress (goods to be sold)	99,342	416,022
	<u>129,970</u>	<u>451,203</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

8. DEBTORS

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade debtors	1,131,084	764,539
Other debtors	453,832	88,990
Prepayments and accrued income	12,972	73,563
	<u>1,597,888</u>	<u>927,092</u>

9. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade creditors	217,219	274,822
Corporation tax	-	28,818
Other taxation and social security	230,696	72,131
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	43,500	31,500
Other creditors	81,536	258,527
	<u>572,951</u>	<u>665,798</u>

During the period the company operated a defined benefit pension contribution scheme, contributions during the period were £37,566 (2019 - £33,956). At the year end contributions outstanding totalled £5,727 (2019 - £6,062) and is included above within other creditors.

10. CREDITORS: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	28,472	34,141
	<u>28,472</u>	<u>34,141</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

11. DEFERRED TAXATION

	2020 £
At beginning of year	(38,177)
Charged to profit or loss	1,064
AT END OF YEAR	(37,113)

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2020 £	2019 £
Accelerated capital allowances	(37,113)	(38,177)
	<u>(37,113)</u>	<u>(38,177)</u>

12. SHARE CAPITAL

	2020 £	2019 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
1,000 (2019 - 1,000) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>

13. COMMITMENTS UNDER OPERATING LEASES

At 31 December 2020 the Company had future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

	2020 £	2019 £
Not later than 1 year	43,500	31,500
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	28,472	34,141
	<u>71,972</u>	<u>65,641</u>

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.