Company Registration Number 00814363

THE WYEDEAN WEAVING COMPANY LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
31 JULY 2021



ArmstrongWatson®
Accountants, Business & Financial Advisers

THE WYEDEAN WEAVING COMPANY LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 00814363

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 JULY 2021

	Note		2021 £		2020 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	5		108,489		95,186
Investments	6		2		2
		-	108,491	-	95,188
Current assets					
Stocks		201,720		234,992	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	7	222,618		657,045	
Current asset investments	8	856,534		468,394	
Cash at bank and in hand	9	744,259		1,137,442	
•	•	2,025,131	_	2,497,873	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	(316,848)	_	(765,745)	
Net current assets	•	_	1,708,283	_	1,732,128
Total assets less current liabilities Provisions for liabilities		•	1,816,774	•	1,827,316
Deferred tax	11	(14,000)		(14,000)	
	•		(14,000)		(14,000)
Pension liability			(155,520)		(166,050)
Net assets		- -	1,647,254	-	1,647,266
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	12		22,800		22,800
Capital redemption reserve	13		3,200		3,200
Profit and loss account			1,621,254		1,621,266
		•	1,647,254	•	1,647,266
			•		

THE WYEDEAN WEAVING COMPANY LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 00814363

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 JULY 2021

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 comprehensive income 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:

DRAWright

Director

Date: 17 November 2021

The notes on pages 3 to 13 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2021

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in the United Kingdom. The company is a tax resident in the United Kingdom. It trades from its registered office address at Bridgehouse Mill, Haworth, West Yorkshire, BD22 8PA.

The principal activity of the company is the manufacture and sale of ceremonial military uniform accourrement and regalia.

These financial statements have been presented in Pound Sterling as this is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company 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 preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The directors believe that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The company continues to have the support of the directors, shareholders and creditors and therefore continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

The directors have considered the on-going situation with regard to COVID-19 as part of their going concern assessment. The view of the directors is that, while they acknowledge the significant disruption that the pandemic has brought and may continue to bring, the directors feel that the company is well placed to negotiate the unique set of conditions currently facing the UK economy.

In reaching their conclusion, the directors have considered their cash flow from a period of 12 months from the date of sign off and the availability of funding both externally and internally.

After consideration of all factors, the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 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.

2.4 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, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Leasehold Property

- 10% straight line basis

Improvements

Plant and machinery - 10% straight line basis, with 1 year retained as

residual balance

Motor vehicles

- 20% straight line basis

Fixtures and fittings

- 10% to 25% straight line basis

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.

2.5 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

Investments in listed company shares are remeasured to market value at each Statement of Financial Position date. Gains and losses on remeasurement are recognised in profit or loss for the period.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

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 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.

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 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 ordinary shares.

2.10 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.

2.11 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

2.12 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the lease term.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2021

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 Statement of Financial Position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

Defined benefit pension plan

The Company operates a defined benefit plan for certain employees. A defined benefit plan defines the pension benefit that the employee will receive on retirement, usually dependent upon several factors including but not limited to age, length of service and remuneration. A defined benefit plan is a pension plan that is not a defined contribution plan.

The liability recognised in the Statement of Financial Position in respect of the defined benefit plan is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting date less the fair value of plan assets at the reporting date (if any) out of which the obligations are to be settled.

The fair value of plan assets is measured in accordance with the FRS 102 fair value hierarchy and in accordance with the Company's policy for similarly held assets. This includes the use of appropriate valuation techniques.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to other comprehensive income. These amounts together with the return on plan assets, less amounts included in net interest, are disclosed as 'Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability'.

The cost of the defined benefit plan, recognised in profit or loss as employee costs, except where included in the cost of an asset, comprises:

- a) the increase in net pension benefit liability arising from employee service during the period; and
- b) the cost of plan introductions, benefit changes, curtailments and settlements.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is recognised in profit or loss as a 'finance expense'.

2.14 Holiday pay accrual

A liability is recognised to the extent of any unused holiday pay entitlement which is accrued at the Statement of Financial Position date and carried forward to future periods. This is measured at the undiscounted salary cost of the future holiday entitlement so accrued at the Statement of Financial Position date.

2.15 Interest income

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.16 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 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.

2.17 Research and development

In the research phase of an internal project it is not possible to demonstrate that the project will generate future economic benefits and hence all expenditure on research shall be recognised as an expense when it is incurred. Intangible assets are recognised from the development phase of a project if and only if certain specific criteria are met in order to demonstrate the asset will generate probable future economic benefits and that its cost can be reliably measured. The capitalised development costs are subsequently amortised on a straight line basis over their useful economic lives, which range from 3 to 6 years.

If it is not possible to distinguish between the research phase and the development phase of an internal project, the expenditure is treated as if it were all incurred in the research phase only.

2.18 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.

2.19 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2021

3. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that effect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses.

Judgements and estimates are continually evaluated and are based on historical experiences and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounts estimates will be, by definition, seldom equal to the related actual results.

The directors consider the key accounting estimates to be provision for trade debtors, useful life and residual value of tangible fixed assets, and provision for obsolete stock.

Provisions for trade debtors are reviewed by the directors on an ongoing basis who use their specific industry knowledge and experience to ensure the correct judgements.

The useful lives and residual values of tangible fixed assets are reviewed on an ongoing basis by the directors.

Provisions for obsolete stock are reviewed by the directors on an ongoing basis who use their specific industry knowledge and experience to ensure the correct judgements.

In preparing the financial statements the directors have also considered the likelihood of any post year end impairment to asset values that may have arisen as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. The directors have concluded that no such impairment has arisen and, accordingly, there has been no material diminution in asset values following the year end.

4. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 19 (2020 - 20).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2021

5. Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold Property Improvements £	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Fixtures and fittings	Total £
Cost or valuation					
At 1 August 2020	17,589	211,065	89,938	123,580	442,172
Additions	-	359	13,450	26,222	40,031
Disposals	•	-	•	(19,282)	(19,282)
At 31 July 2021	17,589	211,424	103,388	130,520	462,921
Depreciation					
At 1 August 2020	15,641	172,095	61,185	98,065	346,986
Charge for the year on owned assets	2	2,781	15,943	6,868	25,594
Disposals	-	-	-	(18,148)	(18,148)
At 31 July 2021	15,643	174,876	77,128	86,785	354,432
Net book value					
At 31 July 2021	1,946	36,548	26,260	43,735	108,489
At 31 July 2020	1,948	38,970	28,753	25,515	95,186

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2021

6. Fixed asset investments

		: :	I	nvestments in subsidiary companies £
	Cost or valuation At 1 August 2020			2
	At 31 July 2021		-	2
7.	Debtors			
			2021 £	2020 £
	Trade debtors		164,710	547,635
	Other debtors		9,998	91,397
	Prepayments and accrued income		47,910	18,013
			222,618	657,045
8.	Current asset investments			
			2021 £	2020 £
	Listed investments		856,534	468,394
			856,534	468,394
9.	Cash and cash equivalents			
			2021 £	2020 £
	Cash at bank and in hand		744,258	1,137,442
			744,258	1,137,442

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2021

10. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2021 £	2020 £
Trade creditors	196,054	168,448
Other taxation and social security	55,461	115,065
Other creditors	10,731	34,035
Accruals and deferred income	54,602	448,197
	316,848	765,745
11. Deferred taxation	2021 £	2020 £
At beginning of year	14,000	18,000 (4,000)
Charged to profit or loss At end of year	14,000	14,000
The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:	 	
	2021 £	2020 £
Accelerated capital allowances	14,000	14,000
	14,000	14,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2021

12. Share capital

	2021	2020
	£	£
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
12,996 (2020 - 12,996) Ordinary 'A' shares of £1.00 each	12,996	12,996
4,900 (2020 - 4,900) Ordinary 'B' shares of £1.00 each	4,900	4,900
4,900 (2020 - 4,900) Ordinary 'C' shares of £1.00 each	4,900	4,900
1 (2020 -1) Ordinary 'D' share of £1.00	1	1
1 (2020 - 1) Ordinary 'E' share of £1.00	1	1
1 (2020 - 1) Ordinary 'F' share of £1.00	1	1
1 (2020 - 1) Ordinary 'G' share of £1.00		1
	22,800	22,800

All shares carry equal voting rights of one vote per share and have no restrictions on the distribution of dividends and the repayment of capital.

13. Reserves

Capital redemption reserve

This reserve arises on the repurchase of share capital of the company from the shareholders and records the nominal value of the shares repurchased.

14. Pension commitments

The company operates various defined contribution schemes. The assets of the schemes are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge for the year represents contributions payable by the company to the various schemes and amounted to £16,069 (2020 - £15,494). Contributions totalling £730 (2020 - £731) were payable at the balance sheet date and are included in creditors.

Provision for pension liabilities

2021 £	2020 £
205,000	212,000
1,000	2,000
(48,000)	(48,000)
34,000	39,000
192,000	205,000
(36,480)	(38,950)
	£ 205,000 1,000 (48,000) 34,000

The liability is based on actuarial assumptions discounting annuities of £48,000 per annum over the next five years from the balance sheet date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2021

15. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 July 2021 the Company had future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

	2021 £	2020 £
Not later than 1 year	39,500	39,500
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	92,167	131,667
	131,667	171,167

16. Related party transactions

On 10 October 2002 the company contractually agreed to pay a joint pension of £48,000 per annum (paid monthly in arrears) for life to D A Wright (decd.) and N C Wright (a current director). The related provision is set out in note 15.

Included in other creditors due within one year is a balance of £577 (2020 - £20,316) owing to D R A Wright and D J Kelly and £356 (2020 - £771) owing to N C Wright. The balances are interest free and repayable on demand.

17. Auditor's information

The auditor's report on the financial statements for the year ended 31 July 2021 was unqualified.

The audit report was signed on 17 November 2021 by Rohan Day (Senior Statutory Auditor) on behalf of Armstrong Watson Audit Limited.