COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 00492973

Walter Bull and Son (Cirencester) Limited Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements 31 March 2019

Walter Bull and Son (Cirencester) Limited Statement of Financial Position

31 March 2019

		2019		2018	
	Note	£	£	£	
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	5		459,105	461,657	
Current assets					
Stocks		613,207		545,949	
Debtors	6	3,548		6,851	
Cash at bank and in hand		18,758		34,933	
		635,513		587,733	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	188,094		228,748	
Net current assets			447,419	358,985	
Total assets less current liabilities			906,524	820,642	
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than or	ne				
year	8	8	37,610		
Provisions					
Taxation including deferred tax			3,630	4,115 	
Net assets			865,284	758,172	
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			7,000	7,000	
Revaluation reserve			398,185	398,185	
Profit and loss account			460,099	352,987	
Shareholders funds			865,284	758,172	

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 income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

For the year ending 31st March 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' 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 directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements .

Walter Bull and Son (Cirencester) Limited

Statement of Financial Position (continued)

31 March 2019

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 17 October 2019, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr J J Gegg

Director

Company registration number: 00492973

Walter Bull and Son (Cirencester) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31st March 2019

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Oakley House, Tetbury Road, Cirencester, Gloucestershire, GL7 1US.

2. Statement of compliance

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

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Revenue recognition

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.

Income tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events have ocurred at that date and where are considered material.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and 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 equity, 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 equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity 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:

Fixtures, Fittings and - 15% reducing balance equipment

The figure included in respect of the freehold property in the accounts is deemed to reflect the valuation attributed to the land value and not that of the buildings. It is the directors opinion that as the carrying value of the buildings is nil, there is no depreciation provision required.

Impairment of fixed assets

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. For the purposes of impairment testing, 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 largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

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 stock to its 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 as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund. When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 11 (2018: 10).

5. Tangible assets

	Land and	Plant a	ınd	
	buildings	machine	ery	Total
	£		£	£
Cost				
At 1st April 2018	440,000	54,8	885	494,885
Additions	_	2,1	94	2,194
Disposals	_		50)	(850)
At 31st March 2019	440,000	56,2		496,229
Depreciation				
At 1st April 2018	_	33,2	228	33,228
Charge for the year	_		46	4,746
Disposals	_		50)	(850)
At 31st March 2019		 37,1	24	37,124
Carrying amount				
At 31st March 2019	440,000	19,1	05	459,105
At 31st March 2018	440,000	21,6	557	461,657
6. Debtors				
	;	2019	2018	
		£	£	
Other debtors	3	,548	6,851	

7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019	2018
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	70,122	78,743
Trade creditors	32,574	30,213
Corporation tax	48,161	36,777
Social security and other taxes	22,201	23,655
Other creditors	15,036	59,360
	188,094	228,748
8. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
	2019	2018
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	37,610	58,355

9. Directors' advances, credits and guarantees

During the year the directors entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

2019

	Balance brought forward £	Advances/ (credits) to the directors	Amounts repaid	Balance outstanding £
Mr J J Gegg	(50,700)	42,100	_	(8,600)
		2018 Advances/		
	Balance	(credits) to the	Amounts	Balance
	brought forward	directors	repaid	outstanding
	£	£	£	£
Mr J J Gegg	(48,000)	_	(2,700)	(50,700)

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