Company Registration No. 02766339 (England and Wales)

WREA SERVICES LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2017

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR



COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors J E S Kollard

L Wareing

Secretary C E Brown

Company number 02766339

Registered office Kirkham Grammar School

Ribby Road Kirkham Preston PR4 2BH

Auditor Cowgill Holloway LLP

Regency House

45-53 Chorley New Road

Bolton Lancashire BL1 4QR

Business address Kirkham Grammar School

Ribby Road Kirkham Preston PR4 2BH

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BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 JULY 2017

	,	2017		2016	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Current assets					
Stocks		62,024		56,185	
Debtors	4	15,256		19,106	
Cash at bank and in hand		31,149		55,523	
		108,429		130,814	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(4,207)		(26,592)	
Net current assets		 _	104,222		104,222
					======
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	6		81,810		81,810
Profit and loss reserves			22,412		22,412
Total equity			104,222		104,222

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

JES Kollard

Director

Company Registration No. 02766339

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Wrea Services Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Kirkham Grammar School, Ribby Road, Kirkham, Preston, PR4 2BH.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 July 2017 are the first financial statements of Wrea Services Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 August 2015. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for goods sold during the year. The company's principal activity during the year was that of an ancillary trading association with a Grammar School.

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

1.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less depreciation. Cost is defined as the purchase price plus any expenses incurred in bringing the asset to its present condition and location. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset over its expected useful life, as follows:

Fixtures, fittings & equipment

20% p.a. straight line basis

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.4 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of replacement cost and cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.6 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.7 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.8 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.9 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 3 (2016 - 4).

3 Tangible fixed assets

		Plant and mad	chinery etc £
	Cost		_
	At 1 August 2016 and 31 July 2017		30,834
	Depreciation and impairment		
	At 1 August 2016 and 31 July 2017		30,834
	Carrying amount		
	At 31 July 2017		
	At 31 July 2016		
	At 01 daily 2010		
4	Debtors		
•		2017	2016
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Amounts due from group undertakings	14,263	18,365
	Other debtors	993	741
		 15,256	19,106
		===	===

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2017

5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			
•	oronioro, amounto talling and main one you	2017	2016	
		£	£	
	Trade creditors	-	22,895	
	Other creditors	· 4,207	3,697	
		4,207	26,592	
		===		
6	Called up share capital	· ·		
		2017	2016	
		£	£	
	Ordinary share capital			
	Issued and not fully paid			
	81,810 Ordinary shares of £1 each	81,810	81,810	

7 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Stuart Stead.

The auditor was Cowgill Holloway LLP.

8 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

As at 31 July 2017, there was in place a cross-guarantee between the company and its ultimate parent undertaking Kirkham Grammar School. At the year end, the total borrowings guaranteed by the company amounted to £3,143,449 (2016: £3,483,437).