

Company registration number: 07123133

W Seward & Sons Ltd

Unaudited filleted financial statements

31 March 2019

W Seward & Sons Ltd

Contents

Directors and other information

Statement of financial position

Notes to the financial statements

W Seward & Sons Ltd

Directors and other information

Directors	Mr John William Seward
	Mr Daniel William Seward
	Mr Adam John Seward
Secretary	Mr John William Seward
Company number	07123133
Registered office	Longcourse Farm
	Longcourse Lane
	Duckmanton
	Chesterfield
	S44 5JA
Business address	Longcourse Farm
	Longcourse Lane
	Duckmanton
	Chesterfield
	S44 5JA
Accountants	Dey & Co.
	Brookdale
	41 Clarence Road
	Chesterfield
	Derbyshire
	S40 1LH

Bankers

HSBC
Market Place
Chesterfield
Derbyshire
S40 1TN

W Seward & Sons Ltd

Statement of financial position

31 March 2019

	Note	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	5	1,343,735		1,138,168	
		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	
			1,343,735		1,138,168
Current assets					
Stocks		531,784		507,789	
Debtors	6	130,792		107,775	
Cash at bank and in hand		63,325		428,920	
		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	
		725,901		1,044,484	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(359,640)		(594,791)	
		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	
Net current assets			366,261		449,693
			<u> </u>		<u> </u>
Total assets less current liabilities			1,709,996		1,587,861
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8	(837,899)		(842,725)	
Provisions for liabilities		(167,516)		(104,826)	
		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	
Net assets			704,581		640,310
			<u> </u>		<u> </u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss account			704,481		640,210
			<u> </u>		<u> </u>
Shareholders funds			704,581		640,310
			<u> </u>		<u> </u>

For the year ending 31 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.

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 comprehensive income has not been delivered.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 07 June 2019 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr John William Seward

Director

Company registration number: 07123133

W Seward & Sons Ltd

Notes to the financial statements

Year ended 31 March 2019

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England & Wales. The address of the registered office is Longcourse Farm, Longcourse Lane, Duckmanton, Chesterfield, S44 5JA.

2. Statement of compliance

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

Turnover

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.

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Tangible assets

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

Long leasehold property	-	4 % straight line
Plant and machinery	-	20 % reducing balance

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Investment property

Investment property is measured initially at cost, which includes purchase price and any directly attributable expenditure. Investment property is revalued to its fair value at each reporting date and any changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss. If a reliable measure of fair value is not available without undue cost or effort it shall be transferred to tangible assets and accounted for under the cost model until it is expected that fair value will be reliably measurable on an on-going basis.

Impairment

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. 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 are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

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 stocks to their 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 in finance costs in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment. Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately. For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics. Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

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 in finance costs 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 6 (2018: 7).

5. Tangible assets

	Freehold property	Long leasehold property	Plant and machinery	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
At 1 April 2018	288,841	137,848	1,255,110	1,681,799
Additions	-	-	383,748	383,748
Disposals	-	-	(87,000)	(87,000)
At 31 March 2019	288,841	137,848	1,551,858	1,978,547
Depreciation				
At 1 April 2018	963	20,031	522,637	543,631
Charge for the year	-	5,514	147,466	152,980
Disposals	-	-	(60,836)	(60,836)
Other movements	(963)	-	-	(963)
At 31 March 2019	-	25,545	609,267	634,812
Carrying amount				
At 31 March 2019	288,841	112,303	942,591	1,343,735
At 31 March 2018	287,878	117,817	732,473	1,138,168

Investment property

The directors consider that investment property is included at its fair market value.

6. Debtors

	2019	2018
	£	£
Trade debtors	89,108	93,629
Other debtors	41,684	14,146
	130,792	107,775

7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019	2018
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	99,003	101,056
Trade creditors	108,653	388,594
Corporation tax	11,170	20,301
Social security and other taxes	1,718	1,771
Other creditors	139,096	83,069
	<u>359,640</u>	<u>594,791</u>

The company meets its day to day working capital requirements through bank overdraft and loan facilities for which security has been given by the company and which, in common with such facilities, are repayable on demand. The company is operating within its agreed facilities and the directors expect it to be able to continue doing so for at least one year from the date on which they approved the financial statements. In view of their relationship with the company's bankers the directors consider it reasonable to rely on the continuation of the overdraft and loan facilities. Obligations under hire purchase agreements are secured on the assets to which they relate.

8. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2019	2018
	£	£
Other creditors	837,899	842,725

Included within creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year is an amount of £ 300,859 (2018 £ 389,598) in respect of liabilities payable or repayable by instalments which fall due for payment after more than five years from the reporting date.

The company has loans repayable by monthly installment, at an interest rate of 2% over base rate.

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 £	Balance o/standing £
Mr John William Seward	(3,881)	(5,064)	(8,945)
Mr Daniel William Seward	(22,943)	(1,419)	(24,362)
Mr Adam John Seward	(5,000)	(7,200)	(12,200)
	<u>(31,824)</u>	<u>(13,683)</u>	<u>(45,507)</u>

2018

	Balance brought forward £	Advances /(credits) to the directors £	Balance o/standing £
Mr John William Seward	(1,063)	(2,818)	(3,881)
Mr Daniel William Seward	(18,839)	(4,104)	(22,943)
Mr Adam John Seward	(5,000)	-	(5,000)
	<u>(24,902)</u>	<u>(6,922)</u>	<u>(31,824)</u>

Mr John William Seward , a director of the company, has provided the company's bankers with a personal guarantee in respect of certain liabilities.

10. Controlling party

The company is controlled by John William Seward, the director of the company.

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.