Company Registration No. 10887708 (England and Wales)

WILD FIVE ENTERPRISES LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

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WILD FIVE ENTERPRISES LIMITED

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WILD FIVE ENTERPRISES LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Notes	2020 £	2020 £	2019 £	2019 £
Fixed assets					
Investment properties	3		6,144,727		5,201,751
Investments	4		1,755,970		1,053,746
			7,900,697		6,255,497
Current assets					
Debtors	6	3,259		137,095	
Cash at bank and in hand		20,969		30,036	
		24,228		167,131	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(55,089)		(34,315)	
Net current (liabilities)/assets			(30,861)		132,816
Total assets less current liabilities			7,869,836		6,388,313
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8		(7,100,622)		(5,994,733)
Provisions for liabilities			(24,956)		(3,786)
Net assets			744,258		389,794
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			300,002		300,002
Profit and loss reserves			444,256		89,792
Total equity			744,258		389,794

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.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 26 March 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr M Wild
Director

Company Registration No. 10887708

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Wild Five Enterprises Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Whitegates, Whitegate Fold, Charnock Richard, Chorley, PR7 5ET.

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 a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of investment properties at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have considered the impact to date of Covid-1 along with the subsequent unlock roadmap, and have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The directors have confirmed the loan will not be repaid within 12 months of the signature of the financial statements. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Property rental turnover shown represents the value of all rental income during the year, exclusive of Value Added Tax. Sales are recognised at the point at which the company has fulfilled its contractual obligations to its tenants.

1.4 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. The surplus or deficit on revaluation is recognised in profit or loss.

1.5 Fixed asset investments

Investments held in the nature of fixed assets are stated at market value. Gains and losses on disposal and revaluation are credited/charged to the profit and loss in the year in which they arise.

1.6 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand.

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.

1 **Accounting policies** **(Continued)**

Other financial assets

Other financial assets are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors and loans, 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.

1.7 Equity instruments

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

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

1.8 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

1 **Accounting policies** **(Continued)**

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

2 **Employees**

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2020 Number	2019 Number
Total	2	2

3 **Investment property**

	2020 £
Fair value	
At 1 January 2020	5,201,751
Additions	1,063,237
Disposals	(120,261)
At 31 December 2020	6,144,727

The directors believe that the the carrying value of the investment properties in the accounts are an accurate reflection of their market value at 31 December 2020.

4 **Fixed asset investments**

	2020 £	2019 £
Other investments other than loans	1,755,970	1,053,746

4 Fixed asset investments (Continued)

Movements in fixed asset investments

	Investments other than loans £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 January 2020	1,053,746
Additions	450,389
Valuation changes	111,829
Other movements	140,006
At 31 December 2020	1,755,970
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2020	1,755,970
At 31 December 2019	1,053,746

5 Financial instruments

	2020 £	2019 £
Carrying amount of financial assets		
Instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	1,755,970	1,053,746

6 Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Other debtors	3,259	137,095

7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade creditors	-	544
Taxation and social security	52,389	18,656
Other creditors	2,700	15,115
	55,089	34,315

8 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Other creditors	7,100,622	5,994,733

9 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 Paul Locker.
The auditor was MHA Moore and Smalley.

10 Capital commitments

Amounts contracted for but not provided in the financial statements:

	2020	2019
	£	£
Acquisition of tangible fixed assets	-	894,327

11 Related party transactions

	2020	2019
Amounts due to related parties	£	£
Directors	7,100,622	5,994,732

12 Related Party Transactions

Included within other creditors is a loan provided to the company by the directors. The amount owing to the directors at the balance sheet date was £7,100,622 (2019: £5,944,733).

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.