### **PYRAH & BOWERS LTD**

**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** 

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017** 

# PYRAH & BOWERS LTD FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

DIRECTORS
Mr I C Bowers
Mrs J J Musson
SECRETARY
Mr I C Bowers
REGISTERED OFFICE
Manor Farm, 20 Church Lane, Great Doddington, Wellingborough, Northants NN29 7TR
COMPANY REGISTERED NUMBER
00688261
BANKERS
DANKERS
HSBC Bank PLC
SOLICITORS
Arnold Thomson

### ACCOUNTANTS

Jonathan Loescher and Co Ltd Chartered Accountants Cherry Trees, 17 Flats Lane, Weeford, Nr Lichfield Staffs WS14 9QQ

# PYRAH & BOWERS LTD FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

#### CONTENTS

Pages

3-4 Statement of Financial Position

5-11 Notes to the Financial Statements

page 2

### **PYRAH & BOWERS LTD**

Company registered number: 00688261

### **STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AT 31 March 2017**

	Note	2017		2016
		£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS				
Property, plant and equipment	4		676,563	701,348
Investments held as fixed assets	5		186,843	186,843
		_	863,406	888,191
CURRENT ASSETS		_	,	
Inventories		123,854		183,318
Debtors	6	98,860		72,517
		222,714		255,835
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year	7	422,779		459,635
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES	_		(200,065)	(203,800)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		_	663,341	684,391
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due after more than one year	8		(48,634)	(69,258)
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES			(21,000)	(25,750)
NET ASSETS		_	£593,707	£589,383
CAPITAL AND RESERVES				
Called up share capital			18,777	18,777
Retained earnings			574,930	570,606
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		_	£593,707	£589,383
		_		

#### **PYRAH & BOWERS LTD**

Company registered number: 00688261

#### STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AT 31 March 2017 (CONT.)

Note	2017		2016
	£	£	£

In approving these financial statements as directors of the company we hereby confirm the following:

For the year in question the company was entitled to exemption under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017 in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for: 1) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 386 of the Companies Act 2006, and 2) preparing financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company at at the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for the financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to the financial statements, so far as they are applicable to the company.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Income Statement has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 22 December 2017

Signed on behalf of the board of directors

Mr I C Bowers, Director

The notes on pages 5-11 form part of these financial statements

page 4

#### 1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### 1a. Statement of compliance

Pyrah & Bowers Ltd is a company limited by shares incorporated in England.

Registered office:

Manor Farm, 20 Church Lane, Great Doddington, Wellingborough, Northants NN29 7TR

These financial statements are the first financial statements that comply with FRS 102. The date of transition is 1 April 2016.

The transition to FRS 102 has resulted in a small number of changes in accounting policies to those used previously. The nature of these changes and their impact on opening equity and profit for the comparative period are explained in notes and below. These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006.

#### Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The presentation currency is £ sterling.

#### 1c. Revenue recognition

Income is recognised when goods have been delivered to customers such that risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to them.

#### 1d. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation. All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

The notes on pages 5-11 form part of these financial statements

page 5

#### 1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT.)

#### 1e. Taxation

Deferred tax is recognised on timing differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible timing differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period 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 assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities. Current or deferred tax for the year is recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

#### Intangible assets

#### 1g. Property, plant and equipment

Depreciation is provided, after taking account of any grants receivable, at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life.

Plant and machinery Reducing balance 25% Equipment Reducing balance 25%

#### 1h. Inventories

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes all costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition.

#### 1i. Short term debtors and creditors

Debtors and creditors receivable or payable within one year are recorded at transaction price. Any losses arising from impairment are recognised in profit and loss.

#### 1j. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand, demand deposits with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and bank overdrafts. In the statement of financial position, bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings or current liabilities. For the purpose of statement of cash flows, bank overdrafts which are repayable on demand form an integral part of the Company's cash management are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents.

#### 1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT.)

#### 1k. Interest bearing borrowings

All interest-bearing loans and borrowings which are basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the present value of cash payable to the bank (including interest). After initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less impairment. Any difference between the amount initially recognised and redemption value is recognised in profit and loss together with any interest and fees payable.

#### 11. Leased assets

Assets held under finance leases, which are leases where substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset have passed to the Company are capitalised in the balance sheet and are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and the asset's useful life. A corresponding liability is recognised for the lower of the fair value of the leased asset and the present value of the minimum lease payments in the balance sheet. Lease payments are apportioned between the reduction of the lease liability and finance charges in the income statement so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Rentals payable under operating leases are charged in the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the lease term. Lease incentives are recognised over the lease term on a straight line basis.

#### 1m. Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the entitys functional currency by applying the spot exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. All differences are taken to the profit and loss account.

#### 1n. Employee benefits

The obligations for contributions to defined contribution scheme are recognised as an expense as incurred. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independent administered fund.

#### 10. Discontinued operations

A discontinued operation is a component of the Company's business, the operations and cash flows of which can be clearly distinguished from the rest of the Company and which represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations, or is part of a signal coordinated disposal of a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations, or is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a review to resale.

#### 1p. Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation arising as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

#### 1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT.)

#### 1q. Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and underlying assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. The key sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are described below:

#### 2. DIRECTORS AND EMPLOYEES

The average weekly number of employees during the year were as follows:

No.	No.
Management and administration 1	1
Production and sales 2	2
3	3

2017

2016

#### 3. INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Patents	
	etc.	Total
	£	£
Cost		
At 1 April 2016	4,992	4,992
Disposals	(4,992)	(4,992)
At 31 March 2017	-	-
Amortisation		
At 1 April 2016	4,992	4,992
Eliminated on disposals	(4,992)	(4,992)
At 31 March 2017		
Net Book Amounts		
At 31 March 2017		

#### 4. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Cost         Freehold £         Machinery £         Total £           At 1 April 2016         673,503         645,035         1,318,538           Additions other than through business combinations         4,415         11,640         16,055           Disposals         -         (6,727)         (6,727)           At 31 March 2017         677,918         649,948         1,327,866           Depreciation           At 1 April 2016         103,395         513,795         617,190           Disposals         -         (6,720)         (6,720)           For the year         5,115         35,718         40,833           At 31 March 2017         108,510         542,793         651,303			Plant &	
Cost         At 1 April 2016       673,503       645,035       1,318,538         Additions other than through business combinations       4,415       11,640       16,055         Disposals       -       (6,727)       (6,727)         At 31 March 2017       677,918       649,948       1,327,866         Depreciation         At 1 April 2016       103,395       513,795       617,190         Disposals       -       (6,720)       (6,720)         For the year       5,115       35,718       40,833		Freehold	Machinery	Total
At 1 April 2016       673,503       645,035       1,318,538         Additions other than through business combinations       4,415       11,640       16,055         Disposals       -       (6,727)       (6,727)         At 31 March 2017       677,918       649,948       1,327,866         Depreciation         At 1 April 2016       103,395       513,795       617,190         Disposals       -       (6,720)       (6,720)         For the year       5,115       35,718       40,833		£	£	£
Additions other than through business combinations       4,415       11,640       16,055         Disposals       - (6,727)       (6,727)         At 31 March 2017       677,918       649,948       1,327,866         Depreciation         At 1 April 2016       103,395       513,795       617,190         Disposals       - (6,720)       (6,720)         For the year       5,115       35,718       40,833	Cost			
Disposals       -       (6,727)       (6,727)         At 31 March 2017       677,918       649,948       1,327,866         Depreciation         At 1 April 2016       103,395       513,795       617,190         Disposals       -       (6,720)       (6,720)         For the year       5,115       35,718       40,833	At 1 April 2016	673,503	645,035	1,318,538
At 31 March 2017         677,918         649,948         1,327,866           Depreciation           At 1 April 2016         103,395         513,795         617,190           Disposals         - (6,720)         (6,720)           For the year         5,115         35,718         40,833	Additions other than through business combinations	4,415	11,640	16,055
Depreciation       At 1 April 2016     103,395     513,795     617,190       Disposals     - (6,720)     (6,720)       For the year     5,115     35,718     40,833	Disposals	-	(6,727)	(6,727)
At 1 April 2016       103,395       513,795       617,190         Disposals       -       (6,720)       (6,720)         For the year       5,115       35,718       40,833	At 31 March 2017	677,918	649,948	1,327,866
Disposals         -         (6,720)         (6,720)           For the year         5,115         35,718         40,833	Depreciation			
For the year <u>5,115</u> 35,718 40,833	At 1 April 2016	103,395	513,795	617,190
·	Disposals	-	(6,720)	(6,720)
At 31 March 2017 108,510 542,793 651,303	For the year	5,115	35,718	40,833
	At 31 March 2017	108,510	542,793	651,303
Net Book Amounts	Net Book Amounts			
At 31 March 2017 £569,408 £107,155 £676,563	At 31 March 2017	£569,408	£107,155	£676,563
At 31 March 2016 £570,108 £131,240 £701,348	At 31 March 2016	£570,108	£131,240	£701,348

#### 5. INVESTMENTS HELD AS FIXED ASSETS

		Other	
	Shares in	investments	
	group	Other than	
	undertakings	loans	Total
	£	£	£
Cost or valuation			
At 1 April 2016	182,916	3,927	186,843
At 31 March 2017	182,916	3,927	186,843
Amounts written off			
At 31 March 2017			
Net Book Amounts			
At 31 March 2017	£182,916	£3,927	£186,843
At 31 March 2016	£182,916	£3,927	£186,843

At 31 March 2017 the company owned 100% of the A shares and 78,999 of the 79,000 B ordinary of Pyrah (Doddington) Ltd, a company registered in England and Wales. (One remaining B share was held by Mr J P Bowers as a nominee for Pyrah Doddington Ltd). Pyrah (Doddington) Ltd is a dormant company and has ceased to trade. Pyrah (Doddington) share capital and reserves as at 31 March 2017 and 31 March 2016 were £182,916.

6. DEBTORS	2017	2016
	£	£
Trade debtors	94,795	72,517
Social security and other taxes	4,065	=
	£98,860	£72,517

#### 7. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2017	2016
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	79,857	62,098
Trade creditors	77,408	122,120
Corporation tax	6,000	6,300
Other taxes and social security	-	4,090
Other creditors	249,564	260,027
Accruals and deferred income	9,950	5,000
	£422,779	£459,635

The bank loans and overdrafts are secured by a legal charge over the freehod property. The obligations under hire purchase contracts are secured by a charge over specific tangible fixed assets.

Other creditors included an amount of £182,916 (31 March 2016 - £182,916) owed to Pyrah (Doddington) Ltd, a 100% owned subsidiary company.

#### 8. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER ONE YEAR

	2017	2016
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	48,634	69,258
	£48,634	£69,258
Analysis of borrowings:		
Due within five years:		
within 1 year		
bank	20,040	20,092
within 2-5 years		
bank	48,634	69,258
	£68,674	£89,350

#### 9. RELATED PARTIES

At 31 March 2017 the company owned 100% of the A shares and 78,999 of the 79,000 B ordinary of Pyrah (Doddington) Ltd, a company registered in England and Wales. (One remaining B share was held by Mr J P Bowers as a nominee for Pyrah Doddington Ltd). Pyrah (Doddington) Ltd is a dormant company and has ceased to trade. Pyrah (Doddington) share capital and reserves as at 31 March 2017 and 31 March 2016 were £182,916.

The notes on pages 5-11 form part of these financial statements

page 11

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.