

Registered number: 01025842

# HATCHER COMPONENTS LIMITED

**UNAUDITED** 

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017





#### **COMPANY INFORMATION**

**Directors** P H Betts

JIG Betts M J Herbert

Company secretary

JIG Betts .

Registered number

01025842

**Registered office** 

Broadwater Road Framlingham Suffolk IP13 9LL

Independent auditor

Scrutton Bland LLP

**Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor** 

Fitzroy House Crown Street Ipswich Suffolk IP1 3LG

**Bankers** 

Barclays Bank Plc PO Box 216 Brightwell Court Martlesham Heath

Ipswich Suffolk IP5 3PW

# **CONTENTS**

	Page
Balance Sheet	1 - 2
Notes to the Financial Statements	3 - 13

**REGISTERED NUMBER:01025842** 

# BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 JANUARY 2017

Note		2017 £		2016 £
_		00.057		42 500
		·		13,500
6		658,331		574,206
7	521,168		395,959	
8	954,659		1,023,585	
9	518,960	_	625,613	
•	1,994,787	-	2,045,157	
10	(621,346)		(658,397)	
•		1,373,441		1,386,760
	•	2,055,029	-	1,974,466
11		(23,505)		-
14		(12,127)		(5,894)
	-	2,019,397	-	1,968,572
	5 6 7 8 9	5 6 7 521,168 8 954,659 9 518,960 1,994,787 10 (621,346)	Note       £         5       23,257         6       658,331         7       521,168         8       954,659         9       518,960         1,994,787         10       (621,346)         1,373,441       2,055,029         11       (23,505)         14       (12,127)	Note     £       5     23,257       6     658,331       7     521,168     395,959       8     954,659     1,023,585       9     518,960     625,613       1,994,787     2,045,157       10     (621,346)     (658,397)       1,373,441     2,055,029       11     (23,505)       14     (12,127)

**REGISTERED NUMBER:01025842** 

#### BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 JANUARY 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		196	196
Capital redemption reserve		16	16
Profit and loss account		2,019,185	1,968,360
		2,019,397	1,968,572

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The Company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on

14 July 2017

P H Betts Director JIG Betts

The notes on pages 3 to 13 form part of these financial statements.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

#### 1. General information

Hatcher Components Limited ("the Company") is a company limited by shares, domiciled and incorporated in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Broadwater Road, Framlingham, Suffolk, IP13 9LL.

#### 2. Accounting policies

#### 2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006 and FRC abstracts.

The directors reserve the right to voluntarily amend the financial statements if proved to be defective in accordance with section 454 of the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

#### 2.2 Turnover

Turnover is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and amounts recoverable on long-term contracts.

Turnover from sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods has transferred to the buyer. This is usually at the point of dispatch.

### 2.3 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight line or reducing balance methods.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant and machinery

- over 10 years

Motor vehicles

- over 4 years / 25 to 30% reducing balance

Fixtures and fittings

- over 3 and 5 years

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

#### 2.5 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

#### 2.6 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

#### 2.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

## 2.8 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.8 Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance Sheet when there is an 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.

#### 2.9 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

### 2.10 Foreign currency translation

#### Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

#### Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.11 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

#### 2.12 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

#### 2.13 Pensions

#### Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance Sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

#### 2.14 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income using the effective interest method.

#### 2.15 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year in which they are incurred.

#### 2.16 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance Sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance Sheet.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.17 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance Sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

#### 3. Auditor's remuneration

Fees payable to the Company's auditor for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements totalled £ (2016 - ).

# 4. Employees

Staff costs, including directors' remuneration, were as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Wages and salaries	1,571,040	1,449,493
Social security costs	150,911	141,475
Cost of defined contribution scheme	10,806	14,636
	1,732,757	1,605,604

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 67 (2016 - 56).

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

5.	Intangible assets	
		Computer Software £
	Cost	
	At 1 February 2016	13,500
	Additions	20,715
	At 31 January 2017	34,215
	Amortisation	
	Charge for the year	10,958
	At 31 January 2017	10,958
	Net book value	
	At 31 January 2017	23,257
	At 31 January 2016	13,500
	At 31 January 2017	

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

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6.	Tangible fixed assets	•				
		Freehold property £	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Fixtures and fittings £	Total £
	Cost or valuation					
•	At 1 February 2016	539,201	244,731	31,451	81,449	896,832
	Additions	39,831	5,178	44,790	10,347	100,146
	Disposals	-	(209,438)	(15,451)	(66,807)	(291,696)
	Transfers between classes	-	(186)	-	186	
	At 31 January 2017	579,032	40,285	60,790	25,175	705,282
	Depreciation					
	At 1 February 2016	-	216,954	26,968	78,704	322,626
	Charge for the period	-	3,927	7,753	4,341	16,021
	Disposals	-	(209,438)	(15,451)	(66,807)	(291,696)
	Transfers between classes	-	(8)	-	8	
	At 31 January 2017	<u> </u>	11,435	19,270	16,246	46,951
	Net book value					
	At 31 January 2017	579,032	28,850	41,520	8,929	658,331
	At 31 January 2016	539,201	27,777	4,483	2,745	574,206
7.	Stocks					
					2017 £	2016 £
	Raw materials and consumable	es			333,396	230,773
	Work in progress (goods to be	sold)			10,877	29,336
	Finished goods and goods for i				176,895	135,850
					521,168	395,959

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

8.	Debtors		
		2017 £	2016 £
	Trade debtors	794,909	860,202
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	115,664	119,767
	Other debtors	-	1,197
	Prepayments and accrued income	44,086	31,247
	Tax recoverable	•	11,172
		954,659	1,023,585
9.	Cash and cash equivalents		
		2017 £	2016 £
	Cash at bank and in hand	518,960	625,613
	Less: bank overdrafts	(1,878)	-
		517,082	625,613
10.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2017 £	2016 £
	Bank overdrafts	1,878	-
	Trade creditors	415,888	365,812
	Other taxation and social security	122,172	175,903
	Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	7,553	-
	Other creditors	31,492	36,672
	Accruals and deferred income	42,363	80,010
	,	621,346	658,397

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

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11.	Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year		
		2017 £	2016 £
	Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	23,505	-
	Secured loans		
	Amounts due on finance leases and hire purchase contracts are secured relate.	over the assets to	o which they
12.	Hire purchase and finance leases		
	Minimum lease payments under hire purchase fall due as follows:		
		2017 £	2016 £
	Within one year	7,553	-
	Between 1-2 years	6,787	-
	Between 2-5 years	16,718	
		31,058	-
13.	Financial instruments		
		2017 £	2016 £
	Financial assets		
	Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost	910,573	98.1,166
	Financial liabilities		
	Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	(488,567)	(482,494)

Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost comprise trade debtors, amounts owed from group undertakings and other debtors.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise bank overdrafts, trade creditors, other creditors and accruals.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

#### 14. Deferred taxation

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	2017 £
At beginning of year	(5,894)
Charged to the profit or loss	(6,233)
At end of year	(12,127)
The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:	
	2017 £
Accelerated capital allowances	(14,543)
Other timing differences	2,416

#### 15. Pension commitments

The Company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Company to the fund and amounted to £4,670 (2016 - £14,636). Contributions totalling £12 (2016 - £1,415) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date

## 16. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 January 2017 the Company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Not later than 1 year	65,000	65,000
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	214,099	279,099
	279,099	344,099

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

### 17. Related party transactions

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During the year the company paid its parent company management charges of £424,750 (2016 - £376,000).

During the year the company surrendered research and development tax credits to its parent company of £Nil (2016 - £50,928) for a corresponding payment of £Nil (2016 - £50,928).

The company has surrendered a tax credit of £37,362 (2016 - £Nil) to its fellow subsidiary, Broadwater Mouldings Limited, in return for a corresponding subvention payment of £37,362 (2016 - £Nil).

At the year end the company had amounts owed from group undertakings of £115,664 (2016 - £119,767).

#### 18. Controlling party

The immediate controlling party is P H Betts (Holdings) Limited. The ultimate controlling party is P H Betts. P H Betts (Holdings) Limited is a company registered in England and Wales. The consolidated financial statements, which include the results of the company, are available to the public and may be obtained from Companies House.

#### 19. First time adoption of FRS 102

The policies applied under the entity's previous accounting framework are not materially different to FRS 102 and have not impacted on equity or profit or loss.

#### 20. Audit report

The audit report signed by Sharon Gravener (Senior Statutory Auditor), for and on behalf of Scrutton Bland, was unqualified.