

WRAGG BROS. (METAL FABRICATORS) LTD
UNAUDITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

WRAGG BROS. (METAL FABRICATORS) LTD
REGISTERED NUMBER:00637484

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	35,922	39,533
Investments	5	2	2
		<u>35,924</u>	<u>39,535</u>
Current assets			
Stocks	6	217,885	202,596
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	7	90,822	113,530
Cash at bank and in hand	8	39,902	51,285
		<u>348,609</u>	<u>367,411</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(175,636)	(166,858)
Net current assets		<u>172,973</u>	<u>200,553</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>208,897</u>	<u>240,088</u>
Net assets		<u><u>208,897</u></u>	<u><u>240,088</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	10	288,000	288,000
Profit and loss account		(79,103)	(47,912)
		<u>208,897</u>	<u>240,088</u>

WRAGG BROS. (METAL FABRICATORS) LTD
REGISTERED NUMBER:00637484

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

The directors consider that the company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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 income and retained earnings 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 4 July 2022.

S Wragg
Director

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

1. General information

Wragg Bros. (Metal Fabricators) Ltd is a private company limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales. Its registered office is Millhouse, 32-38 East Street, Rochford, Essex, SS4 1DB.

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of general sheet metal work and metal spinning, specialising in aluminium fabrication plant and vessels.

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.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The Directors have considered the possible effects on the company of the impacts of the pandemic caused by the coronavirus (Covid-19). Taking into account a period exceeding 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that it has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, and for this reason will continue to adopt the going concern basis in the preparation of its financial statements.

2.3 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

2.4 Operating leases: the company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Government grants

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. Grants relating to expenditure on tangible fixed assets are credited to profit or loss at the same rate as the depreciation on the assets to which the grant relates. The deferred element of grants is included in creditors as deferred income.

Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the statement of income and retained earnings in the same period as the related expenditure.

2.6 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

2.7 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

2.8 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 profit or loss 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.

2.9 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)**2.10 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, on a reducing balance basis and straight line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Long-term leasehold property	-	2%	Straight line
Plant and machinery	-	10%	Reducing balance
Motor vehicles	-	25%	Reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings	-	25%	Reducing balance
Computer equipment	-	35%	Reducing balance

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 profit or loss.

2.11 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

Investments in unlisted company shares, whose market value can be reliably determined, are remeasured to market value at each balance sheet date. Gains and losses on remeasurement are recognised in the statement of income and retained earnings for the period. Where market value cannot be reliably determined, such investments are stated at historic cost less impairment.

2.12 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.

2.13 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.14 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.

2.15 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.

2.16 Holiday pay accrual

A liability is recognised to the extent of any unused holiday pay entitlement which is accrued at the balance sheet date and carried forward to future periods. This is measured at the undiscounted salary cost of the future holiday entitlement so accrued at the balance sheet date.

2.17 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 profit or loss 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.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 9 (2021 - 11).

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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4. Tangible fixed assets

	Long-term leasehold property £	Plant and machinery £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 April 2021	200,000	129,544	329,544
At 31 March 2022	200,000	129,544	329,544
Depreciation			
At 1 April 2021	184,361	105,650	290,011
Charge for the year on owned assets	543	3,068	3,611
At 31 March 2022	184,904	108,718	293,622
Net book value			
At 31 March 2022	15,096	20,826	35,922
<i>At 31 March 2021</i>	15,639	23,894	39,533

WRAGG BROS. (METAL FABRICATORS) LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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5. Fixed asset investments

	Investments in subsidiary companies £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 April 2021	2
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At 31 March 2022	2
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6. Stocks

	2022 £	2021 £
Raw materials and consumables	186,782	196,596
Work in progress (goods to be sold)	31,103	6,000
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	217,885	202,596
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7. Debtors

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade debtors	32,139	52,872
Prepayments and accrued income	58,683	58,683
Deferred taxation	-	1,975
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	90,822	113,530
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8. Cash and cash equivalents

	2022 £	2021 £
Cash at bank and in hand	39,902	51,285
Less: bank overdrafts	(9,591)	-
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	30,311	51,285
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WRAGG BROS. (METAL FABRICATORS) LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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9. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Bank overdrafts	9,591	-
Trade creditors	94,109	91,176
Amounts owed to group undertakings	2	2
Other taxation and social security	15,732	16,170
Other creditors	52,952	55,338
Accruals and deferred income	3,250	4,172
	<u>175,636</u>	<u>166,858</u>

10. Share capital

	2022 £	2021 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
90,000 (2021 - 90,000) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	90,000	90,000
1,980,000 (2021 - 1,980,000) Preference shares of £0.10 each	198,000	198,000
	<u>288,000</u>	<u>288,000</u>

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.