

REGISTERED NUMBER: 01474968

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

FOR

BUTLER REYNOLDS LIMITED

Magma Audit LLP
Unit 2
Charnwood Edge Business Park
Syston Road
Leicester
LE7 4UZ

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for the year ended 31 March 2018**

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BUTLER REYNOLDS LIMITED
COMPANY INFORMATION
for the year ended 31 March 2018

DIRECTORS:

Mr N Long
Mrs H E A Tormey

SECRETARY:

Mrs H E A Tormey

REGISTERED OFFICE:

Unit 4 Wetherby Road
Osmaston Park Trading Estate
Derby
Derbyshire
DE24 8HL

REGISTERED NUMBER:

01474968

ACCOUNTANTS:

Magma Audit LLP
Unit 2
Charnwood Edge Business Park
Syston Road
Leicester
LE7 4UZ

BALANCE SHEET
31 March 2018

	Notes	2018 £	2017 £
FIXED ASSETS			
Tangible assets	4	191,820	182,140
CURRENT ASSETS			
Stocks		1,191,671	1,106,332
Debtors	5	1,349,327	912,067
Cash at bank and in hand		589,299	753,337
		<u>3,130,297</u>	<u>2,771,736</u>
CREDITORS			
Amounts falling due within one year	6	(2,300,574)	(1,969,897)
NET CURRENT ASSETS		<u>829,723</u>	<u>801,839</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		1,021,543	983,979
CREDITORS			
Amounts falling due after more than one year	7	(81,211)	(64,064)
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES	9	(36,445)	(36,430)
NET ASSETS		<u>903,887</u>	<u>883,485</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital		50,000	50,000
Retained earnings		853,887	833,485
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		<u>903,887</u>	<u>883,485</u>

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 31 March 2018.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for:

- (a) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for each 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 financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.
- (b)

BALANCE SHEET - continued
31 March 2018

The 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 Statement of Income and Retained Earnings has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 18 September 2018 and were signed on its behalf by:

Mr N Long - Director

Mrs H E A Tormey - Director

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2018

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Butler Reynolds Limited is a limited company, registered in England and Wales. Its registered office address is Unit 4 Wetherby Road, Osmaston Park Industrial Estate, Derby, Derbyshire, DE24 8HL and the registered number is 01474968.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" of Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at 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:

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life.

Plant and machinery	- 20% on reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings	- 20% on reducing balance
Motor vehicles	- 25% on reducing balance

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
for the year ended 31 March 2018

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of replacement cost and cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

Taxation

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

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.

Deferred tax

Deferred taxation is provided at appropriate rates on all timing differences using the liability method only to the extent that, in the opinion of the directors, there is a reasonable probability that a liability or asset will crystallise in the foreseeable future. Deferred taxation is not discounted.

Hire purchase and leasing commitments

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the lease asset are consumed.

Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with bank, and cash overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
for the year ended 31 March 2018

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally 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.

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.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, 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.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The average number of employees during the year was 12 (2017 - 13) .

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
for the year ended 31 March 2018

4. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Totals £
COST				
At 1 April 2017	95,864	34,546	166,956	297,366
Additions	59,000	-	59,979	118,979
Disposals	(53,000)	-	(58,144)	(111,144)
At 31 March 2018	<u>101,864</u>	<u>34,546</u>	<u>168,791</u>	<u>305,201</u>
DEPRECIATION				
At 1 April 2017	19,616	18,284	77,326	115,226
Charge for year	6,616	3,252	26,471	36,339
Eliminated on disposal	(4,920)	-	(33,264)	(38,184)
At 31 March 2018	<u>21,312</u>	<u>21,536</u>	<u>70,533</u>	<u>113,381</u>
NET BOOK VALUE				
At 31 March 2018	<u>80,552</u>	<u>13,010</u>	<u>98,258</u>	<u>191,820</u>
At 31 March 2017	<u>76,248</u>	<u>16,262</u>	<u>89,630</u>	<u>182,140</u>

5. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade debtors	863,361	499,615
Amounts owed by group undertakings	374,868	368,786
Other debtors	12	12
Prepayments	<u>111,086</u>	<u>43,654</u>
	<u>1,349,327</u>	<u>912,067</u>

6. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2018 £	2017 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	-	46,085
Hire purchase contracts (see note 8)	69,881	45,381
Trade creditors	1,810,859	1,519,061
Amounts owed to group undertakings	49,128	-
Tax	43,500	63,570
Social security and other taxes	7,786	7,580
VAT	281,047	264,432
Other creditors	-	343
Accrued expenses	<u>38,373</u>	<u>23,445</u>
	<u>2,300,574</u>	<u>1,969,897</u>

7. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR

	2018 £	2017 £
Hire purchase contracts (see note 8)	<u>81,211</u>	<u>64,064</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
for the year ended 31 March 2018

8. LEASING AGREEMENTS

Minimum lease payments under hire purchase fall due as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
Net obligations repayable:		
Within one year	69,881	45,381
Between one and five years	<u>81,211</u>	<u>64,064</u>
	<u>151,092</u>	<u>109,445</u>

Obligations under hire purchase contracts are secured on the assets concerned.

9. PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES

	2018 £	2017 £
Deferred tax		
Accelerated capital allowances	<u>36,445</u>	<u>36,430</u>

	Deferred tax £
Balance at 1 April 2017	36,430
Provided during year	<u>15</u>
Balance at 31 March 2018	<u>36,445</u>

10. PARENT COMPANY

The ultimate parent company and controlling party is BR Holdings Limited, a company registered in England and Wales. The principal place of business is Unit 4 Wetherby Road, Osmaston Park Trading Estate, Derby, Derbyshire, DE24 8HL.

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.