Annual Report Year Ended 30 April 2014

Company Registration Number 3326979

COMPANIES HOUSE

Financial Statements

Year Ended 30 April 2014

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Officers and Professional Advisers

The Board of Directors Mr B G Styles

Mr I V Styles Mrs K J Styles Mr A V Styles Miss H J Styles Mr A J Parkhouse Mr A N Thomas Mr M J Brown Mr M P Trimble Mrs J Boulton Mr D C McLeod

Company Secretary Mr A N Thomas

Auditor Francis Clark LLP

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor Vantage Point Woodwater Park Pynes Hill

Exeter EX2 5FD

Bankers HSBC plc

3 Rivergate Temple Quay Bristol BS1 6ER

Solicitors Foot Anstey LLP

Senate Court

Southernhay Gardens

Exeter EX1 1NT

Strategic Report

Year Ended 30 April 2014

The Strategic Report is designed to replace and enhance reporting previously included in the business review section of the Directors' Report. Its purpose is to inform shareholders and help them assess how the Directors have performed their duty to promote the success of the company during the year under review.

Business Review

The principal activity of the company is that of selling power and hand tools and workshop accessories.

The directors are satisfied with growth in turnover and pleased to see gross margin return to its more normal level. Foreign sales grew 9% on 2013 and continues to be a real source of opportunity. The company has continued to invest resources in this area to ensure these opportunities are maximised.

Distribution costs increased as delivery activities are now performed by a separate company and previously certain of these costs were included within administrative expenses which have consequently decreased.

As reported last year, the company undertook a restructuring program and this has contributed to the improved results for the year as set out in the Profit and Loss Account on page 8. The directors expect to build on the improvements made in 2014 over the years ahead.

Key performance indicators

The key performance indicators of the business are set out below. No further KPI analysis is considered necessary for an understanding of the development, performance and position of the company.

	2014	2013	2012	2011
	£	£	£	£
Turnover	34,303	32,867	31,492	29,230
Turnover growth - %	4	4	8	6
Gros profit margin - %	39	38	39	39
Profit before tax	. 355	172	419	890

Principal business risks and uncertainties

The principal business risks and uncertainties facing the company come from the depressed economic climate and competition generally. The company seeks to address these areas by building on its strong brand and reputation, which have been developed over many years, and by continuing to invest in its marketing activities. The company generates sales through a variety of media being internet sales, mail order and shop sales to maximise opportunities from its large customer base of individuals and businesses. Details of financial risks are explained in the Directors' Report.

Signed on behalf of the directors

Mr M P Trimble

Director

Approved by the directors on ... 22. 0x b. 2014

Directors' Report (continued)

Year Ended 30 April 2014

The directors present their report and the financial statements of the company for the year ended 30 April 2014.

Strategic Report

A number of disclosures previously incorporated in the Directors' Report are now included in the Strategic Report. These include: business review, key performance indicators and principal risks and uncertainties.

Results and Dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £284,289. Particulars of dividends paid are detailed in note 8 to the financial statements.

Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

Financial risk

The company is exposed to market risks arising from its international operations. The company has well defined and consistently applied policies for the management of foreign exchange and interest rate exposures. There has been no change since the year-end in the major financial risk, liquidity risk and foreign currency risk.

The Board regularly reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks and they are summarised below. The company's financial instruments, other than short-term currency hedging contracts, comprise borrowings, cash and liquid resources, trade debtors and trade creditors that arise directly from its operations. The purpose of currency hedging is to match the rate as closely as possible to that assumed when the company's catalogue is priced. Thus reducing the risk of any significant reduction in the budgeted gross profit margin.

The company occasionally enters into swaps for its cash deposits denominated in foreign currencies for a fixed period of time at known rates of exchange. This minimises interest charges at a minimal level of risk.

The directors regularly review deposits and borrowings by currency at Board meetings.

Interest rate risk

The company finances its operations through a mixture of retained profits and bank and other borrowings. The company borrows at floating rates of interest and therefore is fully participating in the current low interest rates.

Liquidity risk

The company seeks a balance between certainty of funding and a flexible, cost-effective borrowing structure. The company's policy is to ensure that, as a minimum, all projected net borrowing needs are covered by committed facilities arranged and provided by the Board.

The principal source of funds to the company is committed bank debt. A mix of term loans and revolving credit facilities are used to obtain the desired currency and maturity profile.

Foreign currency risk

The company sources a significant proportion of its products from overseas and makes payments for those purchases primarily in US dollars and Euros. The company endeavours to hedge risks with forward contracts. The company is also targeting foreign operations as an area of significant growth, which will reduce the need for forward contracts.

Commodity risk

The company's operating performance is affected by price fluctuations in stainless steel, nickel alloy, copper, aluminium, plastic, timber and other commodities. The company seeks to minimise the effects of changing prices through, where possible, negotiating fixed prices with suppliers over the catalogue products and setting selling prices to maintain reasonable gross profit margins.

Directors' Report (continued)

Year Ended 30 April 2014

Directors

The directors who served the company during the year were as follows:

Mr B G Styles Mr I V Styles Mrs K J Styles Mr A V Styles Miss H J Styles Mr A J Parkhouse Mr A N Thomas Mr M J Brown Mr M P Trimble Mrs J Boulton Mr D C McLeod

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirm that:

- so far as each director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and
- each director has taken all steps that they ought to have taken as a director to make themself aware of any
 relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Signed on behalf of the directors

Mr M P Trimble

Director

Approved on ... 22 Outobe 2014

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Director

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

Year Ended 30 April 2014

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that year.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures
 disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Shareholders of Axminster Tool Centre Limited

Year Ended 30 April 2014

We have audited the financial statements of Axminster Tool Centre Limited for the year ended 30 April 2014 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, Note of Historical Cost Profits and Losses, Balance Sheet and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

This report is made solely to the company's shareholders, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's shareholders those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's shareholders as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective Responsibilities of Directors and Auditor

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 5, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the Audit of the Financial Statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the annual report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on Financial Statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 April 2014 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
 and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Opinion on Other Matter Prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Strategic Report and Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Shareholders of Axminster Tool Centre Limited (continued)

Year Ended 30 April 2014

Matters on Which We are Required to Report by Exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

GLENN NICOL (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of FRANCIS CLARK LLP

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor

Vantage Point Woodwater Park Pynes Hill

Exeter

EX2 5FD

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Profit and Loss Account

Year Ended 30 April 2014

		2014	2013
	Note	£	£
Turnover	2	34,303,075	32,867,326
Cost of sales		(21,051,109)	(20,361,370)
Gross Profit		13,251,966	12,505,956
Distribution costs Administrative expenses Other operating income		(1,818,292) (10,988,132) 35,333	(1,115,469) (11,132,174) 52,850
Operating Profit	3	480,875	311,163
Attributable to: Operating profit before exceptional items Exceptional items	`3	480,875	, 459,239 '(1 <u>48,076)</u>
		480,875	311,163
Interest payable and similar charges	6	(126,142)	(139,481)
Profit on Ordinary Activities Before Taxation		354,733	171,682
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	7	(70,444)	(55,050)
Profit for the Financial Year		284,289	116,632

All of the activities of the company are classed as continuing.

The company has no recognised gains or losses other than the results for the year as set out above.

Note of Historical Cost Profits and Losses

Year Ended 30 April 2014

2014 £	2013
4	. ~
354,733	171,682
	61,542
354,733	233,224
	
284,289	178,174
	354,733

The notes on pages 11 to 21 form part of these financial statements.

Balance Sheet

30 April 2014

		2014	2013
	Note	£	£
Fixed Assets			
Intangible assets	9	19,560	25,089
Tangible assets	10	3,508,339	3,193,588
		3,527,899	3,218,677
Current Assets			_ .
Stocks	11	9,568,481	7,147,957
Debtors	12	3,029,538	3,185,419
Cash in hand		2,390	596
		12,600,409	10.333.972
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	13	11,385,202	8,878,205
Net Current Assets		1,215,207	1,455,767
Total Assets Less Current Liabilities		4,743,106	4,674,444
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	14	130,214	308,841
Provisions for Liabilities			
Deferred taxation	16	94,000	71,000
		4,518,892	4,294,603
Comitted and Beauty			
Capital and Reserves	20	100,000	100,000
Called-up equity share capital Revaluation reserve	20 21	30,766	30.766
Profit and loss account	21	4,388,126	4,163,837
FIUIL AIIU 1055 ACCOUNT	22		4, 103,037
Shareholders' Funds	23	4,518,892	4,294,603

Mr M P Trimble

Company Registration Number: 3326979

Notes and Accounting Policies

Year Ended 30 April 2014

1. Accounting Policies

(a) Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of properties and in accordance with applicable accounting standards.

(b) Cash flow statement

The directors have taken advantage of the exemption in Financial Reporting Standard No 1 (Revised 1996) from including a cash flow statement in the financial statements on the grounds that the company is wholly owned and its parent, Styles & Brown Ltd, publishes a consolidated cash flow statement.

(c) Turnover

Turnover represents the fair value of consideration receivable, excluding Value Added Tax, in the ordinary course of business for goods and services provided. Income is recognised on the despatch of goods to the customer.

(d) Research and development

Research and development expenditure is written off in the year in which it is incurred.

(e) Goodwill

Goodwill arising on acquisitions is capitalised, classified as an asset on the Balance Sheet and amortised over its estimated useful life. Goodwill is reviewed for impairment at the end of the first full financial year following each acquisition and subsequently as and when necessary if circumstances emerge that indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

(f) Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Goodwill

- 10 years straight line

(g) Fixed assets

All fixed assets are initially recorded at cost.

(h) Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Freehold Property (excluding land) Leasehold Property Plant, Machinery and Vehicles Fixtures, Fittings and Office Equipment straight line over 50 years

2% straight line

15% & 25% straight line15% & 25% straight line

Land is not depreciated.

An amount equal to the excess of the annual depreciation charge on revalued assets over the notional historical cost depreciation charge on those assets is transferred annually from the revaluation reserve to the profit and loss reserve.

Notes and Accounting Policies

Year Ended 30 April 2014

1. Accounting Policies (continued)

(i) Investment properties

Investment properties are shown at their open market value. The surplus or deficit arising from the annual revaluation is transferred to the investment revaluation reserve unless a deficit, or its reversal, on an individual investment property is expected to be permanent, in which case it is recognised in the profit and loss account for the year.

This is in accordance with SSAP 19 which, unlike the Companies Act 2006, does not require depreciation of investment properties. Investment properties are held for their investment potential and not for use by the company and so their current value is of prime importance. The departure from the provisions of the Act is required in order to give a true and fair view.

(j) Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, on a first in first out basis, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

Cost includes appropriate attributable overheads and direct expenditure incurred in the normal course of business in bringing goods to their present location and condition.

Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

(k) Hire purchase agreements

Assets held under hire purchase agreements are capitalised and disclosed under tangible fixed assets at their fair value. The capital element of the future payments is treated as a liability and the interest is charged to the profit and loss account at a constant rate on the carrying amount.

(I) Operating lease agreements

Rentals applicable to operating leases where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership remain with the lessor are charged against profits on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are similarly spread on a straight-line basis over the lease term, except where the period to the review date on which the rent is first expected to be adjusted to the prevailing market rate is shorter than the full lease term, in which case the shorter period is used.

(m) Pension costs

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company. The annual contributions payable are charged to the profit and loss account.

(n) Deferred taxation

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more, or a right to pay less or to receive more tax.

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Notes and Accounting Policies

Year Ended 30 April 2014

Accounting Policies (continued)

(o) Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate of exchange at the date of the transaction or, if hedged, at the forward contract rate. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are reported at the rates of exchange prevailing at the date or, if appropriate, at the forward contract rate.

(p) Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

2. **Turnover**

3.

The turnover and profit before tax are attributable to the one principal activity of the company.

An analysis of turnover is given below:

	2014 £	2013 £
United Kingdom Europe Rest of world	31,058,288 2,964,140 280,647	29,901,362 2,717,235 248,729
	34,303,075	32,867,326
. Operating Profit		
Operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):		
·	2014 £	2013 £
Amortisation of intangible assets Depreciation of owned fixed assets Depreciation of assets held under hire purchase agreements Loss/(Profit) on disposal of fixed assets	5,529 438,623 44,328 3,476	5,529 386,449 44,352 (348)
Operating lease costs: - Plant and equipment - Other Loss on foreign currency Auditor's remuneration - audit of the financial statements Auditor's remuneration - other fees Exceptional staff costs	78,136 893,302 (699) 19,000 3,960	160,368 863,155 58,482 19,000 5,145 148,076

Notes and Accounting Policies

Year Ended 30 April 2014

3. Operating Profit (continued)

	2014 £	2013 £
Auditor's remuneration - audit of the financial statements	19,000	19,000
Auditor's remuneration - other fees:		
- Taxation services - Other services	2,500 1,460	3,000 2,145
	3,960	5,145

4. Particulars of Employees

The average number of staff employed by the company during the financial year amounted to:

	2014 No	2013 No
Number of distribution staff Number of management staff Number of sales staff	83 54 107	71 55 96
	244	222
The aggregate payroll costs of the above were:		
	2014 £	2013 £
Wages and salaries Social security costs Other pension costs	5,744,990 485,019 136,949	5,278,253 486,339 128,220
	6,366,958	5,892,812

Pension contributions payable at the balance sheet date totalling £20,069 (2013: £nil) are included within other creditors.

5. Directors' Remuneration

The directors' aggregate remuneration in respect of qualifying services were:

	2014 £	2013 £
Aggregate remuneration Value of company pension contributions to money purchase schemes	940,085 31,058	710,045 28,820
	971,143	738,865

Notes and Accounting Policies

Year Ended 30 April 2014

5. Directors' Remuneration (continued)

	Remuneration of highest paid director:	2014 £	2013 £
	Total remuneration (excluding pension contributions) Value of company pension contributions to money purchase schemes	176,981 1,624	160,109 —
		178,605	160,109
	The number of directors who accrued benefits under company pension sche	mes was as foll	ows:
		2014 No	2013 No
	Money purchase schemes	10	11
6.	Interest Payable and Similar Charges		
		2014 £	2013 £
	Interest payable on bank borrowing Finance charges Other similar charges payable	105,259 11,367 9,516	108,193 9,880 21,408
		126,142	139,481
7.	Taxation on Ordinary Activities		
	(a) Analysis of charge in the year		
		2014 £	2013 £
	Current tax:		
	In respect of the year:		
	UK Corporation tax based on the results for the year at 23% (2013 - 24%) Over provision in prior year	51,000 (3,556)	47,000 (3,950)
	Total current tax	47,444	43,050
	Deferred tax:		
	Origination and reversal of timing differences (note 16) Capital allowances	23,000	12,000
	Tax on profit on ordinary activities	70,444	55,050

Notes and Accounting Policies

Year Ended 30 April 2014

7. Taxation on Ordinary Activities (continued)

(b) Factors affecting current tax charge

The tax assessed on the profit on ordinary activities for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 23% (2013 - 24%).

		2014 £	2013 £
	Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	354,733	171,682
	Profit on ordinary activities by rate of tax Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Capital allowances in excess of depreciation for the period Depreciation of non-qualifying assets Adjustment to tax charge in respect of prior periods Marginal relief Chargeable gains Short term timing differences Enhanced relief for R&D expenditure Other adjustments	81,589 6,357 (29,650) - (3,556) - - (3,800) (3,496)	41,204 6,762 (13,713) 10,638 (3,950) (5,219) 8,900 (1,717)
	Total current tax (note 7(a))	47,444	43,050
8.	Dividends		
	Equity dividends	2014 £	2013 £
	Paid Equity dividends on ordinary shares	60,000	120,000
9.	Intangible Fixed Assets		
			Goodwill £
	Cost At 1 May 2013 and 30 April 2014		55,286
	Amortisation At 1 May 2013 Charge for the year		30,197 5,529
	At 30 April 2014		35,726
	Net Book Value At 30 April 2014		19,560
	At 30 April 2013		25,089

Notes and Accounting Policies

Year Ended 30 April 2014

10. Tangible Fixed Assets

	Freehold Property £	Leasehold Property £	Investment Property £	Plant, Machinery & Vehicles £	Fixtures, Fittings & Office Equipment £	Total £
Cost or Valuation At 1 May 2013 Additions Disposals	155,400 9,385 —	1,823,558 171,192 (10,624)	159,000 - -	1,157,975 22,800 (1,630)	4,584,851 605,718 (13,912)	7,880,784 809,095 (26,166)
At 30 Apr 2014	164,785	1,984,126	159,000	1,179,145	5,176,657	8,663,713
Depreciation At 1 May 2013 Charge for the year On disposals	28,064 3,108 –	153,997 45,158 (637)		702,443 99,935 (224)	3,802,692 334,750 (13,912)	4,687,196 482,951 (14,773)
At 30 Apr 2014	31,172	198,518		802,154	4,123,530	5,155,374
Net Book Value At 30 Apr 2014	133,613	1,785,608	159,000	376,991	1,053,127	3,508,339
At 30 Apr 2013	127,336	1,669,561	159,000	455,532	782,159	3,193,588

Revaluation of Investment Properties

The investment properties were revalued to open market value by the directors at 30 April 2011. The directors do not believe the value has materially changed since this date and accordingly no adjustment has been made to the carrying value of investment properties. The historical cost of investment properties is £155,000 (2013: £155,000).

Hire purchase agreements

Included within the net book value of £3,508,339 is £201,345 (2013 - £245,673) relating to assets held under hire purchase agreements. The depreciation charged to the financial statements in the year in respect of such assets amounted to £44,328 (2013 - £44,352).

11. Stocks

	2014	2013
	£	£
Finished goods for resale	9,568,481	7,147,957

Notes and Accounting Policies

Accruals and deferred income

Other creditors

Year Ended 30 April 2014

12. Debtors

13.

	2014	2013
Trade debtors	£ 1,130,702	£ 997,243
Amounts owed by group undertakings	411,380	469,199
Other debtors	44,389	12,288
Prepayments and accrued income	1,443,067	1,706,689
	3,029,538	3,185,419
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
	2014	2013
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	4,011,715	2,530,366
Trade creditors .	5,174,645	4,604,624
Amounts owed to group undertakings	446,059	199,809
Corporation tax	51,000	47,000
PAYE and social security	135,216	117,415
VAT	597,301	624,245
Hire purchase agreements	55,510	60,498

The bank loans and overdraft are secured by way of a fixed and floating charge on the assets of the company.

377,481

536,275

11,385,202

513,779

180,469

8,878,205

The VAT and PAYE liabilities are secured on the assets of the company in support of a guarantee given by HSBC plc to HMRC up to a maximum of £55,000 (2013: £55,000).

14. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2014	2013
	£	£
Bank loans	25,400	145,400
Hire purchase agreements	104,814	163,441
	130,214	308,841

The bank loans are secured by way of a fixed and floating charge on the assets of the company.

Notes and Accounting Policies

Year Ended 30 April 2014

15. Commitments under Hire Purchase Agreements

Future commitments under hire purchase agreements are as follows:

	2014	2013
	£	£
Amounts payable within 1 year	55,847	60,498
Amounts payable between 1 and 2 years	53,117	55,847
Amounts payable between 3 and 5 years	61,135	114,252
	170,099	230,597
Less interest and finance charges relating to future periods	(9,775)	(6,658)
	160,324	223,939
Hire purchase agreements are analysed as follows:		
Current obligations	55,510	60,498
Non-current obligations	104,814	163,441
	160,324	223,939

The hire purchase liabilities are secured on the asset to which they relate.

16. Deferred Taxation

The movement in the deferred taxation provision during the year was:

	2014	2013
	£	£
Provision brought forward	71,000	59,000
Profit and loss account movement arising during the year	23,000	12,000
Provision carried forward	94,000	71,000

The provision for deferred taxation consists of the tax effect of timing differences in respect of:

	2014	2013
Excess of taxation allowances over depreciation on fixed assets	£	£
	94,000	71,000
•	94,000	71,000

17. Derivatives

At the balance sheet date the company had outstanding forward currency purchase commitments totalling £6,176,309 (2013: £6,285,030), all of which mature within 12 months. These are principally denominated in US dollars at an average rate of \$1.612/£1 compared to the year end spot rate of \$1.688/£1.

Notes and Accounting Policies

Year Ended 30 April 2014

18. Commitments under Operating Leases

At 30 April 2014 the company had annual commitments under non-cancellable operating leases as set out below.

	2014		2013	
	Land and buildings	Other Items	Land and buildings	Other Items
	£	£	£	£
Operating leases which expire:				
Within 1 year	134,200	22,612	153,044	84,387
Within 2 to 5 years	229,600	53,534	160,600	73,225
After more than 5 years	515,722	· -	490,882	-
	879,522	76,146	804,526	157,612

19. Related Party Transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption which is available under Financial Reporting Standard 8 and not disclosed inter-group transactions, as the company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Styles and Brown Limited.

The following transactions occurred with the directors during the year:

	Brought Forward balance	Expenditure incurred on their behalf	Repayments made	Advances & interest charged	Total
	£	f then bending	f induc	f	f (Can
B G Styles	196,383	(5,590)	(136,920)	5,753	59,626
M A Styles	38,465	(3,454)	(····,·,	1,003	36,014
I V Styles	· –	(10,862)	862	10,000	· _
K J Styles	_	(7,491)	(2,509)	10,000	_
M N Brown including close		•			
family members	33,445	_	(33,445)	_	_
Total	268,293	(27,397)	(172,012)	26,756	95,640

The above balances are included in other creditors.

The company pays interest on these loans at 3% above the HSBC base rate.

During the year, a property partnership between B.G Styles, M.A Styles, I.V Styles and K.J Styles paid management charges of £35,000 (2013: £35,000) to the company.

Directors' pension scheme

During the year the company was charged £455,550 (2013: £477,650) in rent by the pension scheme. At the year end the company owed the scheme £nil (2013: £nil).

During the prior year the company sold a property at its open market value to the scheme for £90,000.

Notes and Accounting Policies

Year Ended 30 April 2014

20. Share Capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid:

		2014 No	£	2013 No	3 £
		110	~	140	_
	Ordinary shares of £1 each	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
21.	Revaluation Reserve				
				2014	2013
	Balance brought forward Transfer to the Profit and Loss Account on r	ealisation		£ 30,766 –	£ 92,308 (61,542)
	Balance carried forward			30,766	30,766
22.	Profit and Loss Account			:	
				2014 £	2013 £
	Balance brought forward Profit for the financial year Equity dividends Transfer from revaluation reserve			4,163,837 284,289 (60,000)	4,105,663 116,632 (120,000) 61,542
	Balance carried forward			4,388,126	4,163,837
23.	Reconciliation of Movements in Sharehol	lders' Funds			
				2014 £	2013 £
	Profit for the financial year Equity dividends Transfer from revaluation reserve Transfer to profit and loss account			284,289 (60,000) - -	116,632 (120,000) 61,542 (61,542)
	Net addition/(reduction) to shareholders' fundopening shareholders' funds	ds		224,289 4,294,603	(3,368) 4,297,971
	Closing shareholders' funds			4,518,892	4,294,603

24. Parent Undertaking and Controlling Party

The company's immediate and ultimate parent undertaking is Styles and Brown Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales. Styles and Brown Limited has no ultimate controlling party. The largest and smallest group in which the results of the company are consolidated is that headed by Styles and Brown Limited. The accounts of Styles and Brown Limited may be obtained from The Company Secretary, Unit 10, Millwey Rise Industrial Estate, Axminster, EX13 5PH.