

**Company registration number: 04655383**

**Lymer Doors Limited**

**Unaudited filleted financial statements**

**31 March 2019**

# **Lymer Doors Limited**

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# Lymer Doors Limited

## Statement of financial position

31 March 2019

	Note	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Intangible assets	5	-		-	
Tangible assets	6	158,120		871,363	
		<u>158,120</u>	158,120	<u>871,363</u>	871,363
<b>Current assets</b>					
Stocks		44,850		38,150	
Debtors	7	1,576,425		500,382	
Cash at bank and in hand		384,258		486,767	
		<u>2,005,533</u>		<u>1,025,299</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	8	( 473,187)		( 735,705)	
<b>Net current assets</b>			1,532,346		289,594
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>1,690,466</u>		<u>1,160,957</u>
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			( 27,450)		( 31,350)
<b>Net assets</b>			<u>1,663,016</u>		<u>1,129,607</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss account			1,662,916		1,129,507
<b>Shareholders funds</b>			<u>1,663,016</u>		<u>1,129,607</u>

For the year ending 31 March 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476;
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting

Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 16 December 2019 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr RW Lymer

Director

Company registration number: 04655383

# **Lymer Doors Limited**

## **Notes to the financial statements**

**Year ended 31 March 2019**

### **1. General information**

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England & Wales. The address of the registered office is Unit 5, Lymer Business Park, Leek, Staffordshire, ST13 5QG.

### **2. Statement of compliance**

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the provisions of FRS 102, Section 1A, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

### **3. Accounting policies**

#### **Basis of preparation**

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

#### **Consolidation**

The company has taken advantage of the exemption from preparing consolidated financial statements contained in Section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 on the basis that it is a subsidiary undertaking and its immediate parent undertaking is established under the law of an EEA State.

#### **Turnover**

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

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

#### **Taxation**

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal

of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

## **Amortisation**

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

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in amortisation rate, useful life or residual value of an intangible asset, the amortisation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

## **Tangible assets**

tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in capital and reserves, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

## **Depreciation**

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

Freehold property	-	2 % straight line
Plant and machinery	-	15 % reducing balance
Fittings fixtures and equipment	-	15 % reducing balance
Motor vehicles	-	25 % reducing balance

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

## **Impairment**

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

## **Stocks**

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.



## **Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event; it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense. Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period it arises.

## **Financial instruments**

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment. Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately. For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics. Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

## **Defined contribution plans**

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund. When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

#### 4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 25 (2018: 25 ).

#### 5. Intangible assets

	Goodwill £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>		
At 1 April 2018 and 31 March 2019	32,000	32,000
<b>Amortisation</b>		
At 1 April 2018 and 31 March 2019	32,000	32,000
<b>Carrying amount</b>		
At 31 March 2019	-	-
At 31 March 2018	-	-

#### 6. Tangible assets

	Freehold property £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures, fittings and equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>					
At 1 April 2018	811,664	113,892	60,766	110,877	1,097,199
Additions	15,000	22,674	8,932	25,516	72,122
Disposals	( 811,664)	-	-	-	( 811,664)
<b>At 31 March 2019</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>136,566</b>	<b>69,698</b>	<b>136,393</b>	<b>357,657</b>
<b>Depreciation</b>					
At 1 April 2018	58,930	76,122	17,898	72,886	225,836
Charge for the year	300	9,197	7,256	15,878	32,631
Disposals	( 58,930)	-	-	-	( 58,930)
<b>At 31 March 2019</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>85,319</b>	<b>25,154</b>	<b>88,764</b>	<b>199,537</b>
<b>Carrying amount</b>					
At 31 March 2019	14,700	51,247	44,544	47,629	158,120
At 31 March 2018	752,734	37,770	42,868	37,991	871,363

## 7. Debtors

	2019	2018
	£	£
Trade debtors	550,819	460,754
Other debtors	1,025,606	39,628
	<u>1,576,425</u>	<u>500,382</u>

## 8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019	2018
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	-	222,064
Trade creditors	299,568	341,936
Corporation tax	73,016	77,158
Social security and other taxes	94,994	88,623
Other creditors	5,609	5,924
	<u>473,187</u>	<u>735,705</u>

## 9. Directors advances, credits and guarantees

During the year the directors entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

### 2019

	Balance brought forward £	Advances /(credits) to the directors £	Amounts repaid £	Balance o/standing £
Mr RW Lymer	9,836	29,954	( 30,059)	9,731
Ms CM Bailey	9,836	29,954	( 30,059)	9,731
	<u>19,672</u>	<u>59,908</u>	<u>( 60,118)</u>	<u>19,462</u>

### 2018

	Balance brought forward £	Advances /(credits) to the directors £	Amounts repaid £	Balance o/standing £
Mr RW Lymer	( 15,329)	53,490	( 28,325)	9,836
Ms CM Bailey	( 15,329)	53,490	( 28,325)	9,836
	<u>( 30,658)</u>	<u>106,980</u>	<u>( 56,650)</u>	<u>19,672</u>

## 10. Controlling party

The company was under the control of Mr RW Lymer , the majority shareholder and managing director of the company until 20 August 2018. For the remainder of the year the company was under the control of its' holding company, Lymer Holdings Ltd, a company registered in England and Wales.

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.