

Company Registration No. 02647279 (England and Wales)

BIDDLE & MUMFORD GEARS LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

BIDDLE & MUMFORD GEARS LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Mr M B Tailor Mr S C Rutledge
Company number	02647279
Registered office	Lynwood House 373-375 Station Road Harrow Middlesex HA1 2AW
Accountants	RDP Newmans LLP Lynwood House 373-375 Station Road Harrow Middlesex HA1 2AW
Business address	8-18 Kings Place Buckhurst Hill Essex IG9 5EB

BIDDLE & MUMFORD GEARS LIMITED

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BIDDLE & MUMFORD GEARS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 APRIL 2017

	Notes	2017 £	£	2016 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		108,261		88,270
Investments	4		100		100
			<u>108,361</u>		<u>88,370</u>
Current assets					
Stocks		48,471		63,148	
Debtors	6	228,781		222,866	
Cash at bank and in hand		376,270		452,663	
		<u>653,522</u>		<u>738,677</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(453,893)		(520,519)	
Net current assets			199,629		218,158
Total assets less current liabilities			307,990		306,528
Provisions for liabilities			(3,572)		(7,912)
Net assets			<u>304,418</u>		<u>298,616</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	9		666		666
Capital redemption reserve			333		333
Profit and loss reserves			303,419		297,617
Total equity			<u>304,418</u>		<u>298,616</u>

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 30 April 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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

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.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

BIDDLE & MUMFORD GEARS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 APRIL 2017

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 18 July 2017 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr M B Tailor
Director

Mr S C Rutledge
Director

Company Registration No. 02647279

BIDDLE & MUMFORD GEARS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Biddle & Mumford Gears Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Lynwood House, 373-375 Station Road, Harrow, Middlesex, HA1 2AW.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2017 are the first financial statements of Biddle & Mumford Gears Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 May 2015. An explanation of how transition to FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 13.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

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.

1.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Plant and machinery	20% reducing balance
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	15% and 25% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	25% 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.

BIDDLE & MUMFORD GEARS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.4 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible 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.

1.6 Stocks

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.

1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

BIDDLE & MUMFORD GEARS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.8 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.

1.9 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.10 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.

BIDDLE & MUMFORD GEARS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.11 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.

1.12 Retirement benefits

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

1.13 Leases

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

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.

1.14 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation are included in the profit and loss account for the period.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 29 (2016 - 30).

BIDDLE & MUMFORD GEARS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc £
Cost	
At 1 May 2016	575,195
Additions	52,437
Disposals	(2,043)
	<u>625,589</u>
At 30 April 2017	
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 May 2016	486,924
Depreciation charged in the year	31,859
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(1,455)
	<u>517,328</u>
At 30 April 2017	
Carrying amount	
At 30 April 2017	<u>108,261</u>
At 30 April 2016	<u>88,270</u>

4 Fixed asset investments

	2017 £	2016 £
Investments	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

Movements in fixed asset investments

	Shares in group undertakings £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 May 2016 & 30 April 2017	<u>100</u>
Carrying amount	
At 30 April 2017	<u>100</u>
At 30 April 2016	<u>100</u>

BIDDLE & MUMFORD GEARS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

5 Subsidiaries

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 30 April 2017 are as follows:

Name of undertaking	Registered office	Nature of business	Class of shares held	% Held	
				Direct	Indirect
Smallgears Limited	England and Wales	Precision engineering	Ordinary	100.00	-

The aggregate capital and reserves and the result for the year of the subsidiaries noted above was as follows:

Name of undertaking	Profit/(Loss)	Capital and Reserves
	£	£
Smallgears Limited	-	1,433

The principal activity of the above wholly owned subsidiary is that of precision engineering. The company did not trade during the year.

6 Debtors

	2017 £	2016 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	216,479	212,024
Other debtors	12,302	10,842
	<u>228,781</u>	<u>222,866</u>

7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Trade creditors	92,707	128,296
Amounts due to group undertakings	1,421	1,421
Corporation tax	39,710	38,394
Other taxation and social security	61,190	67,696
Other creditors	258,865	284,712
	<u>453,893</u>	<u>520,519</u>

BIDDLE & MUMFORD GEARS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

8 Retirement benefit schemes

	2017	2016
	£	£
Defined contribution schemes		
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	127,158	62,041

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. 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. There were no accrued or deferred pension contributions at the year end.

9 Called up share capital

	2017	2016
	£	£
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid		
666 Ordinary shares of £1 each	666	666

10 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

	2017	2016
	£	£
	221,350	74,822

11 Related party transactions

Included within other creditors is an amount of £1421 (2016: £1421) owed to Smallgears Limited, the subsidiary undertaking.

Included within other creditors are amounts of £57817 (2016: £51567) and £77972 (2016: £71554) owed to Mr M B Tailor and Mr S C Rutledge respectively.

12 Control

The ultimate controlling interest is jointly held by Mr M B Tailor and Mr S C Rutledge and their spouses who are shareholders of the company.

13 Reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102

BIDDLE & MUMFORD GEARS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

13	Reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102		(Continued)
	Reconciliation of equity		
		1 May 2015	30 April 2016
	Notes	£	£
	Equity as reported under previous UK GAAP	296,194	309,612
	Adjustments arising from transition to FRS 102:		
	Short term compensated absences	i (10,996)	(10,996)
	Equity reported under FRS 102	285,198	298,616
	Reconciliation of profit for the financial period		
			2016 £
	Profit as reported under previous UK GAAP and under FRS 102		163,420

Notes to reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102

(i) Short term compensated absences

Prior to applying FRS 102, the company did not make provision for holiday pay (i.e. holiday earned but not taken prior to the year end). FRS 102 requires the cost of short-term compensated absences to be recognised when employees render the service that increases their entitlement. Consequently, an additional accrual of £10,996 at 1 May 2015 has been made to reflect this. The same accrual was made at 30 April 2016. There was no net effect on profit for the year ended 30 April 2016.

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