COMPANY NUMBER 06048913

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MAY 2020



KING LOOSE & CO
ACCOUNTANTS
ST JOHN'S HOUSE
5 SOUTH PARADE
SUMMERTOWN
OXFORD OX27JL

COMPANY INFORMATION

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MAY 2020

Director

J. Beecher

Secretary

Ms S. Porter

Company number

06048913

Registered office

1 Quarry High Street

Headington

Oxford OX3 8JT

Accountants

King Loose & Co Accountants St John's House 5 South Parade Summertown Oxford OX2 7JL

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MAY 2020

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ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS ON THE UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF BEECHER ACOUSTICS LIMITED

In accordance with the engagement letter, and in order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have compiled the financial statements of the company which comprise the Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet and related notes, from the accounting records and information you have given to us.

This report is made to the Company's Board of Directors, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement. Our work has been undertaken so that we might compile the financial statements that we have been engaged to compile, report to the Company's Board of Directors that we have done so, and state those matters that we have agreed to state to them in this report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permissable by law, we do not accept nor assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's Board of Directors, as a body, for our work or for this report.

We have carried out this engagement in accordance with the technical guidance issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales, and have complied with the ethical guidance laid down by the Institute relating to members undertaking the compilation of financial statements.

You have acknowledged on the Balance Sheet your duty to ensure that the company has kept proper accounting records and to prepare financial statements for the year ended 31st May 2020 that give a true and fair view under the Companies Act 2006. You consider that the company is exempt from the statutory requirement for an audit for the year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit of the financial statements. For this reason we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the financial statements.

King, Loose of

26th Novembe 2020

King Loose & Co
Accountants
St John's House
5 South Parade
Summertown
Oxford OX2 7JL

BALANCE SHEET (COMPANY NUMBER 06048913)

AS AT 31ST MAY 2020

		<u>2020</u>		<u> 2019</u>	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed Assets					
Tangible assets	5		1,429,741		1,429,881
Investments	6		75		75
			1,429,816		1,429,956
Current Assets					
Stocks		82,396		77,155	
Debtors	7	909,549		879,632	
Cash at bank and in hand		53,085		<u> </u>	
		1,045,030		956,788	
Creditors: amounts falling					
due within one year	8	(538,549)		(450,299)	
Net Current assets			506,481	·	506,489
Total Assets Less Current					
Liabilities			1,936,297		1,936,445
Creditors: amounts falling due					
after more than one year	9		(1,234,309)		(1,234,309)
Net Assets			701,988		702,136
Capital and Reserves					
Called up share capital	10		100		100
Share premium account	11		733,684		733,684
Profit and loss account	11		(31,796)		(31,648)
Total Shareholders' Funds			701,988		702,136

The director considers that for the year ended 31st May 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from the requirement to have an audit under the provisions of Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006. No member or members have deposited a notice requesting an audit for the current financial year under Section 476 of the Act.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Section 386 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 the financial year and of its profit or loss for the financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 393 and 394, and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Act relating to the financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2006 applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

No profit and loss account is presented in accordance with Section 444(5a) of the Companies Act 2006.

The notes on pages 3 to 11 form an integral part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MAY 2020

1. Company information

Beecher Acoustics Limited ('the company') is a limited company incorporated in the United Kingdom. The address of the registered office is:

1 Quarry High Street Headington Oxford OX3 8JT

The principal activity of the company is was that of repairing and selling musical instruments, together with the performance of musical concerts.

The company also had a building development project ongoing at the beginning of the previous year, which project was transferred to a subsidiary entity during the previous year.

These financial statements have been presented in sterling (£) as this is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MAY 2020

2. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, in accordance with the accounting policies set out below, FRS 102 Section 1A - The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland, and the Companies Act 2006.

Going concern

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

The current economic conditions present increased risks for all businesses. In response to such conditions, the director has carefully considered these risks, including an assessment of uncertainty on future trading projections for a period of at least 12 months from the date of signing the financial statements, and the extent to which they might affect the preparation of the financial statements on a going concern basis.

The director considers that the going concern basis is appropriate to the presentation of the financial statements.

Revenue recognition

1. Sale of goods

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

- a. The company has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods;
- b. the company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- c. the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- d. it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the company; and
- e. the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably. Revenue is therefore recognised when the customer accepts delivery of the product and the product is installed.

2. Rendering of services

When the outcome of a transaction involving the rendering of services can be estimated reliably the company recognises revenue associated with the transaction by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at the end of the reporting period. The outcome of a transaction can be estimated reliably when all the following conditions are satisfied:-

- a. the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- b. it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity;
- c. the stage of completion of the transaction at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- d. the costs incurred for the transaction and the costs to complete the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue for support services is therefore recognised proportionally over the performance of the service contract.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MAY 2020

3. Rental income

Operating lease income from investment properties is recognised in profit and loss on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Taxation

Tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax currently payable, relating to UK corporation tax, is calculated on the basis of the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted as at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised on all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the reporting date. Transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future, or a right to pay less tax in the future, gives rise to a deferred tax liability or asset. Timing differences are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted as at the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference. The tax expense is recognised in the same component of comprehensive income or equity as the transaction or other event that resulted in the tax expense.

Foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions are translated into Pounds Sterling using the exchange rate prevailing at the date the transactions took place. Where this is not possible to determine, income and expense items are translated using an average exchange rate for the period.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are reported at the rates of exchange prevailing at that date. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at the reporting date of monetary assets and liabilities are reported in profit and loss.

Stock and work in progress - music activities

Stock is stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is calculated using the first-in first-out method and consists of the purchase price, transport and handling costs and conversion costs less trade discounts and rebates. The costs of conversion include costs directly related to the units of production as well as an allocation of fixed and variable production overheads.

Stock and work in progress - development properties

During the previous year, the company's development property, previously carried at the lower of cumulative cost and net realisable value, was transferred to the subsidiary company. This transfer took place at fair value.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets held for the company's own use are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost of fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives at the following rates:

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MAY 2020

Freehold land and buildings (own use) Currently in construction, not yet depreciated

Plant and equipment - 10% reducing balance basis

Musical instruments - Not depreciated, carried at director's appraisal of

value

Motor vehicles - 25% reducing balance basis
Website - 33% reducing balance basis

Musical instruments, shown above, are reflected at the director's assessment of the fair value of the instruments.

Assets held under finance leases are depreciated in the same way as owned assets.

At each balance sheet date the company reviews the carrying amount of its tangible fixed assets to determine whether there is any indication that any items have suffered an impairment loss. If such an indication exists the recoverable amount of an 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 the asset the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when there is a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the obligation will be required to be settled, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Provisions are discounted when the time value of money is material.

Recognition of property transactions

Transactions relating to the purchase or sale of a property are recognised in the accounting period, providing exchange of contract occurs before the reporting period end and legal completion occurs prior to board approval of the financial statements in which exchange occured.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The company holds basic financial instruments, which comprise cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, trade and other payables, and loans and borrowings. The company has chosen to apply the provisions of Section 11 Basic Financial Instruments in full.

Financial assets - classified as basic financial instruments

- i) Cash and cash equivalents
 Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held with banks, and other short term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.
- ii) Trade and other receivables

 Trade and other receivables that are receivable within one year are measured at the undiscounted amount of the cash expected to be received, net of any impairment.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MAY 2020

At the end of each reporting period, the company assesses whether there is objective evidence that any receivable amount may be impaired. A provision for impairment is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate. The amount of the provision is recognised immediately in profit and loss.

iii) Trade and other payables and loans and borrowings
Trade and other payables that are payable within one year are measured at the undiscounted amount of the cash expected to be paid.

Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In applying the company's accounting policies, the director is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions in determining the carrying amount of assets and liabilities. The estimates and assumptions are based on the best and most reliable evidence available at the time when the decisions are made, and are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be applicable. Due to the inherent subjectivity involved in making such judgements, estimates and assumptions, the actual results and outcomes may differ.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Group accounts

The company is entitled to the exemption under Section 398 of the Companies Act 2006 from the obligation to prepare group accounts.

3.	Employees	<u>2020</u> <u>Number</u>	<u>2019</u> <u>Number</u>
	Number of employees		
	The average monthly numbers of employees		
	(including the director) during the year were:	3	3

4. Employee benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme in respect of certain senior employees. The scheme and its assets are held by independent managers. The pension charge represents the amounts payable by the company to the funds in respect of the year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MAY 2020

5. Tangible ass	tets <u>Land and building</u> <u>freehold</u> £	S Plant and	Musical instruments	Motor vehicles	Website	<u>Total</u> £
Cost						
At 1st June 2	1,203,48	2,885	225,000	100	3,840	1,435,306
At 31st May	2020 1,203,48	2,885	225,000	100	3,840	1,435,306
Depreciation	1				1-1	
At 1st June 2	019	- 1,489	-	· 97	3,839	5,425
Charge for th	ne year	- 139		1		140
At 31st May	2020	- 1,628	-	98	3,839	5,565
Net book val	lue					
At 31st May	2020 1,203,48	1,257	225,000	2	1	1,429,741
At 31st May	2019 1,203,48	1,396	225,000	3	1	1,429,881

6. Fi	xed asset investments	Subsidiary undertaking £	Total
	ost	76	7.6
At	: 1st June 2019	75	75
A	31st May 2020	. 75	75
N	et book values		
At	: 31st May 2020	75	75
A	31st May 2019	75	75

6.1. Holdings of 20% or more

The company holds 20% or more of the share capital of the following companies:

	Country of]	<u>Proportion</u>
	<u>registration</u>	Nature of	Shares held	of shares
Company	or incorporation	<u>business</u>	<u>class</u>	<u>held</u>
Subsidiary undertaking				
Quarry Mews Limited	England & Wales	Property development	Ordinary £1	75%

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MAY 2020

7.	Debtors	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
		£	£
	Trade debtors	25,274	2,761
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	838,425	838,425
	Prepayments and accrued income	45,761	38,357
	Corporation tax	89	89
		909,549	879,632
8.	Creditors: amounts falling due	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	within one year	£	£
	Bank loans and overdraft	57,460	61,431
	Government loans	50,000	-
	Other loans	39,234	-
	Trade creditors	1,494	8,667
	Corporation tax	47,000	47,000
	Other taxes and social security costs	5,153	5,023
	Director's current accounts	58,010	69,910
	Other creditors	257,506	236,728
	Accruals and deferred income	22,692	21,540
		538,549	450,299

As security for the bank loans and overdraft, total value £1,291,769 at 31st May 2020 (2019: £1,295,740), Barclays Bank plc have a fixed charge, in the bank's standard form, over the company's freehold property. This charge is dated 30th March 2007. An element of the loans, shown as due in more than 5 years, and amounting to £995,000, is repayable according to a phased plan linked to the completion of the development project currently in progress through the subsidiary company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MAY 2020

9.	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	2020 £	2019 £
	Bank loans	1,234,309	1,234,309
	Loans		
	Repayable between one and two years	20,896	20,896
	Repayable between two and five years	68,688	68,688
	Repayable in 5 years or more	1,144,725	1,144,725
		1,234,309	1,234,309

As security for the bank loans and overdraft, total value £1,291,769 at 31st May 2020 (2019: £1,295,740), Barclays Bank plc have a fixed charge, in the bank's standard form, over the company's freehold property. This charge is dated 30th March 2007. An element of the loans, shown as due in more than 5 years, and amounting to £995,000, is repayable according to a phased plan linked to the completion of the development project currently in progress through the subsidiary company.

10.	Share capital		<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
			£	£
	Authorised			
	100 ordinary shares of £1 each		100	100
	Issued and fully paid			
	100 ordinary shares of £1 each		100	100
11.	Equity Reserves	<u>Share</u>	<u>Profit</u>	
		<u>premium</u>	and loss	
		account	account	<u>Total</u>
		£	£	£
	At 1st June 2019	733,684	(31,648)	702,036
	(Loss) for the year	-	(148)	(148)
	•			

12. Secured liabilities

As security for the bank loans and overdraft, total value £1,291,769 at 31st May 2020 (2019: £1,295,740), Barclays Bank plc have a fixed charge, in the bank's standard form, over the company's freehold property. This charge is dated 30th March 2007. An element of the loans, shown as due in more than 5 years, and amounting to £995,000, is repayable according to a phased plan linked to the completion of the development project currently in progress through the subsidiary company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MAY 2020

13. Related party transactions

During the previous year, the company's property development project was transferred to Quarry Mews Limited. the subsidiary company which had been specifically set up to complete this project. The transfer took place at the fair value of £838,500.