
BILL BENNETT ENGINEERING LIMITED

UNAUDITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2017



BILL BENNETT ENGINEERING LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 01239172

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 OCTOBER 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5	293,351	279,024
		<u>293,351</u>	<u>279,024</u>
Current assets			
Stocks		601,785	783,985
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	592,982	437,705
Bank & cash balances		1,048,656	735,862
		<u>2,243,423</u>	<u>1,957,552</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(789,950)	(702,495)
Net current assets		<u>1,453,473</u>	<u>1,255,057</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>1,746,824</u>	<u>1,534,081</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8	(71,036)	(87,688)
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax		(43,253)	(42,800)
Net assets		<u><u>1,632,535</u></u>	<u><u>1,403,593</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		825,000	825,000
Profit and loss account		807,535	578,593
		<u><u>1,632,535</u></u>	<u><u>1,403,593</u></u>

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 OCTOBER 2017

The directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The Company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

S J Bennett
Director



Date: 24/07/2018

The notes on pages 3 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

BILL BENNETT ENGINEERING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2017

1. General information

Bill Bennett Engineering Limited is a private company limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Horton Road, Horton Chipping, Sodbury, South Gloucestershire, BS37 6QH.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

These financial statements are the first financial statements of the company prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" as applied in the context of the small entities regime. The first date at which FRS 102 was applied was 1 November 2015. The company prepared its financial statements in the previous year in accordance with the FRSSE (2015).

In accordance with FRS 102 the company has:

- provided comparable information;
- applied the same accounting policies throughout all periods presented; and
- retrospectively applied FRS 102 as required.

Information on the impact of first-time adoption of FRS 102 is given in note 14.

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

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Turnover

Manufacturing revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

2.3 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

BILL BENNETT ENGINEERING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, as detailed below:

Depreciation is provided on the following bases:

Leasehold property	- over the useful life of the asset
Plant & equipment	- 15% to 100% on cost
Motor vehicles	- 25% reducing balance
Hire equipment	- 20% reducing balance
Office equipment	- 33% on cost

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

2.5 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow-moving stocks.

2.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.7 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

2.8 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

2.10 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of comprehensive income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.11 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of comprehensive income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

2.12 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 Statement of comprehensive income on a straight line basis.

2.13 Pensions

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme and the pension charge represents the amounts payable by the company to the fund in respect of the year.

2.14 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.15 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Statement of comprehensive income in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Statement of financial position date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Statement of financial position.

2.16 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Statement of financial position date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 28 (2016 - 27).

4. Intangible assets

	Developmen t costs £
Cost	
At 1 November 2016	102,906
At 31 October 2017	102,906
Amortisation	
At 1 November 2016	102,906
At 31 October 2017	102,906
Net book value	
At 31 October 2017	-
At 31 October 2016	-

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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5. Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold Improve- ments £	Plant & equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Hire Equipment £	Office equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation						
At 1 November 2016	37,349	737,199	218,785	36,807	86,605	1,116,745
Additions	-	18,551	41,291	25,742	1,771	87,355
Disposals	-	-	(30,230)	-	-	(30,230)
Transfers	-	-	-	(4,558)	-	(4,558)
At 31 October 2017	37,349	755,750	229,846	57,991	88,376	1,169,312
Depreciation						
At 1 November 2016	34,656	566,453	132,245	27,784	76,583	837,721
Charge for the year	384	31,076	26,604	5,874	2,910	66,848
Disposals	-	-	(28,304)	-	-	(28,304)
Transfers	-	-	-	(304)	-	(304)
At 31 October 2017	35,040	597,529	130,545	33,354	79,493	875,961
Net book value						
At 31 October 2017	2,309	158,221	99,301	24,637	8,883	293,351
At 31 October 2016	2,693	170,746	86,540	9,023	10,022	279,024

The net book value of assets held under hire purchase agreements, included above, is as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Motor vehicles	-	11,443
	-	11,443

Depreciation charged to the accounts in the year in respect of assets held under hire purchase agreements amounted to £NIL (2016 - £3,279).

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6. Debtors

	2017	2016
	£	£
Trade debtors	573,390	419,445
Other debtors	2,112	2,354
Prepayments and accrued income	17,480	15,906
	592,982	437,705

7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Trade creditors	467,054	394,796
Corporation tax	54,796	29,131
Other taxation and social security	25,629	46,277
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	-	559
Other creditors	39,704	25,190
Accruals and deferred income	202,767	206,542
	789,950	702,495

	2017	2016
	£	£
Other taxation and social security		
PAYE/NI	24,349	27,676
VAT liability	1,280	18,601
	25,629	46,277

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

	2017	2016
	£	£
Director's loan account	71,036	87,688
	71,036	87,688

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9. Pension commitments

The Company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. 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 and amounted to £23,935 (2016 - £12,291).

10. Related party transactions

During the year the company was charged rent of £50,000 (2016 - £50,000) by the Company's Pension Scheme for the use of its property. The directors are trustees and beneficiaries of the scheme.

At 31 October 2017, the company owed a director £71,036 (2016 - £87,688) in respect of their director's loan account. No interest is charged on the loan and the balance is repayable on demand.

11. First time adoption of FRS 102

The policies applied under the entity's previous accounting framework are not materially different to FRS 102 and have not impacted on equity or profit or loss.