

PPS-Grasmere Limited
Company Registration Number 5234016
Annual Report and Unaudited Accounts
Year ended 31 December 2017

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PPS-Grasmere Limited
Annual Report and Unaudited Accounts
Contents

Balance Sheet	1
Notes to the Accounts	2 to 6

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible fixed assets	4	1	1
Tangible fixed assets	5	<u>365,690</u>	<u>435,046</u>
		365,691	435,047
Current assets			
Stocks	6	55,940	52,569
Debtors	7	454,804	414,702
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>35,185</u>	<u>79,121</u>
		545,929	546,392
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	8	<u>(415,484)</u>	<u>(385,554)</u>
Net current assets		<u>130,445</u>	<u>160,838</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		496,136	595,885
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	8	(150,104)	(203,003)
Provisions for liabilities		<u>(34,152)</u>	<u>(41,652)</u>
		311,880	351,230
Deferred credit		<u>(67,000)</u>	<u>(79,000)</u>
Net assets		<u>244,880</u>	<u>272,230</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	9	100	100
Profit and loss account		<u>244,780</u>	<u>272,130</u>
		<u>244,880</u>	<u>272,230</u>

For the year ended 31 December 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These accounts and reports have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and the option not to file the profit and loss account has been taken.

These accounts were approved and authorised for issue by the director on 30 April 2018



H C Dean
Director

1 General information

PPS-Grasmere Limited is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England under company number 5234016.

The address of its registered office and principal place of business is:
Bramley Business Centre
Stanningley Road
Leeds
West Yorkshire
LS13 4EN

2 Summary of significant accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards including Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (FRS102) and the Companies Act 2006. The accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost convention, modified to include certain items at fair value. The presentation currency is £ sterling.

The significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of these accounts are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added tax. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and from the rendering of services.

Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods has transferred to the buyer. This is usually when the goods have been delivered to customers such that the risks and removal of ownership have been transferred to them.

Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs. If at the balance sheet date completion of the contract is dependent on external factors, then the revenue is recognised only when the event occurs. In such cases direct costs incurred up to the balance sheet date plus an overhead rate are recognised as revenue to the extent that they are recoverable.

Government grants

Grants towards capital expenditure are released to the profit and loss account over the expected useful life of the assets. Grants towards revenue expenditure are released to the profit and loss account as the related expenditure is incurred.

Pension contributions

The Company has a defined contribution pension scheme. The pension costs charged to the profit and loss account are the contributions payable in respect of the accounting period.

Taxation

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

Current tax is recognised for the amount of corporation tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the year using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax assets are only 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 calculated using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Intangible fixed assets

Intangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Goodwill

Goodwill arising on the acquisition of an entity represents the excess of the cost of acquisition over the Company's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the entity recognised at the date of acquisition. Goodwill is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is held in the currency of the acquired entity and revalued to the closing rate at each reporting period date. Goodwill is amortised over its useful life, which shall not exceed ten years if a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made.

Amortisation

Amortisation is charged so as to allocate the cost of intangible assets less their residual values over their estimated useful lives. The annual rates and method of depreciation are as follows:-

Asset class	Amortisation method and rate
Goodwill	10 years straight line

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated to write down the cost less estimated residual value of all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, over their expected useful lives. The annual rates and methods of depreciation are as follows:-

Asset class	Depreciation method and rate
Plant and machinery	10% - 25% straight line basis
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	20% - 33% straight line basis
Motor vehicles	25% straight line basis

Research and development

Research expenditure is written off to the profit and loss account in the year in which it is incurred. Development expenditure is written off in the same way unless the directors are satisfied as to the technical, commercial and financial viability of individual projects. In this situation, the expenditure is deferred and amortised over the period during which the company is expected to benefit.

Stocks

Stock are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and an appropriate proportion of overhead expenses.

Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Creditors

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

3 Employees

Employee costs, including director, during the year:

	2017 £	2016 £
Wages and salaries	521,237	530,267
Social security costs	35,698	34,678
Other pension costs	<u>2,272</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>559,207</u>	<u>564,945</u>

The average number of persons employed by the company (including the director) during the year was as follows:

	2017 No.	2016 No.
Employees	<u>20</u>	<u>20</u>

4 Intangible assets

	Goodwill £	Total £
Cost or valuation		
At 1 January 2017	<u>9</u>	<u>9</u>
At 31 December 2017	<u>9</u>	<u>9</u>
Amortisation		
At 1 January 2017	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>
At 31 December 2017	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>
Net book value		
At 31 December 2016	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
At 31 December 2017	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

5 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures, fittings and equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 January 2017	1,266,970	47,059	5,000	1,319,029
Additions	<u>2,945</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>9,771</u>	<u>12,716</u>
At 31 December 2017	<u>1,269,915</u>	<u>47,059</u>	<u>14,771</u>	<u>1,331,745</u>
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2017	835,319	43,664	5,000	883,983
Charge for the year	<u>78,068</u>	<u>1,765</u>	<u>2,239</u>	<u>82,072</u>
At 31 December 2017	<u>913,387</u>	<u>45,429</u>	<u>7,239</u>	<u>966,055</u>
Net book value				
At 31 December 2016	<u>431,651</u>	<u>3,395</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>435,046</u>
At 31 December 2017	<u>356,528</u>	<u>1,630</u>	<u>7,532</u>	<u>365,690</u>

Tangible fixed assets with a net book value of £365,690 (2016: £435,046) are pledged as security for liabilities of the company.

6 Stocks

	2017 £	2016 £
Raw materials	35,620	37,017
Work in progress	<u>20,320</u>	<u>15,552</u>
	<u>55,940</u>	<u>52,569</u>

7 Debtors

	2017 £	2016 £
Trade debtors	426,229	394,044
Other debtors	2,236	-
Prepayments	<u>26,339</u>	<u>20,658</u>
	<u>454,804</u>	<u>414,702</u>

8 Creditors:
Amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Obligations under hire purchase contracts	52,899	50,218
Trade creditors	186,444	173,537
Social security and other taxes	13,294	17,473
Director's loan account	-	10,000
Corporation tax	4,514	7,371
Factoring loan	144,249	104,994
Accruals	14,084	21,961
	<u>415,484</u>	<u>385,554</u>
Amounts falling due after more than one year		
Obligations under hire purchase contracts	<u>150,104</u>	<u>203,003</u>

Hire purchase creditors are secured.

The factoring loan is in relation to advances received from the assignment of trade debts under a factoring agreement and is secured upon trade debts.

The factoring loan is secured on the debtors to which it relates.

9 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	2017		2016	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

10 Leasing commitments

Operating leases

The total of future minimum operating lease payments is as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Within one year	19,355	5,256
Between one and five years	<u>15,023</u>	<u>14,908</u>
	<u>34,378</u>	<u>20,164</u>