

DUKESHILL HAM COMPANY LIMITED

Company Registration No. 02016732 (England and Wales)

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 FEBRUARY 2020

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

DUKESHILL HAM COMPANY LIMITED

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DUKESHILL HAM COMPANY LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 29 FEBRUARY 2020

	Notes	2020 £	£	2019 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		435,932		370,165
Current assets					
Stocks		542,134		494,098	
Debtors	4	364,687		308,531	
Cash at bank and in hand		250,894		305,568	
		<u>1,157,715</u>		<u>1,108,197</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(314,292)</u>		<u>(272,066)</u>	
Net current assets			843,423		836,131
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>1,279,355</u>		<u>1,206,296</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		(194,285)		(186,387)
Provisions for liabilities			(49,996)		(37,888)
Deferred income	7		(8,120)		(8,925)
Net assets			<u>1,026,954</u>		<u>973,096</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		200		200
Profit and loss reserves			1,026,754		972,896
Total equity			<u>1,026,954</u>		<u>973,096</u>

DUKESHILL HAM COMPANY LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 29 FEBRUARY 2020

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 29 February 2020 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 Companies Act 2006 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.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 2 June 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr N H Hollingsworth
Director

Company Registration No. 02016732

DUKESHILL HAM COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 FEBRUARY 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Dukeshill Ham Company Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Lodge Park, Hortonwood 30, Telford, Shropshire, TF1 7ET.

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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods 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.

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:

Leasehold improvements	4% straight line
Plant and machinery	10% straight line
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	15% straight line
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.

1.4 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.

DUKESHILL HAM COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 FEBRUARY 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.5 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.

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.

1.6 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.

DUKESHILL HAM COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 FEBRUARY 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.7 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.8 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.

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.

1.9 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.

1.10 Retirement benefits

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

1.11 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

DUKESHILL HAM COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 FEBRUARY 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss 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 leases asset are consumed.

1.12 Government grants

Grants are credited to deferred revenue. 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.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2020 Number	2019 Number
Total	48	34

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 March 2019	282,674	883,529	1,166,203
Additions	3,293	119,885	123,178
Disposals	(51,422)	(203,264)	(254,686)
At 29 February 2020	234,545	800,150	1,034,695
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 March 2019	123,722	672,316	796,038
Depreciation charged in the year	9,012	47,604	56,616
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(51,422)	(202,469)	(253,891)
At 29 February 2020	81,312	517,451	598,763
Carrying amount			
At 29 February 2020	153,233	282,699	435,932
At 28 February 2019	158,952	211,213	370,165

DUKESHILL HAM COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 FEBRUARY 2020

4 Debtors	2020	2019
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	18,667	28,761
Corporation tax recoverable	-	10,848
Other debtors	346,020	268,922
	<u>364,687</u>	<u>308,531</u>

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2020	2019
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	10,640	-
Trade creditors	175,632	151,722
Corporation tax	14,208	5,469
Other taxation and social security	14,596	15,483
Other creditors	99,216	99,392
	<u>314,292</u>	<u>272,066</u>

The obligations under hire purchase contracts are secured on the related assets.

There are fixed and floating charges held over the company's assets in respect of an overdraft facility.

6 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	2020	2019
	£	£
Obligations under finance leases	72,539	25,044
Other borrowings	121,746	161,343
	<u>194,285</u>	<u>186,387</u>

DUKESHILL HAM COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 FEBRUARY 2020

7 Government grants

	2020 £	2019 £
Arising from government grants	8,120	8,925
	<u>8,120</u>	<u>8,925</u>

Deferred income is included in the financial statements as follows:

	2020 £	2019 £
Shown as deferred income on the face of the balance sheet	8,120	8,925
	<u>8,120</u>	<u>8,925</u>

8 Called up share capital

	2020 £	2019 £
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
100 Ordinary shares class A of £1 each	100	100
50 Ordinary shares class B of £1 each	50	50
48 Ordinary shares class C of £1 each	48	48
1 Ordinary shares class D of £1 each	1	1
1 Ordinary shares class E of £1 each	1	1
	<u>200</u>	<u>200</u>

The A ordinary shares shall have attached to them full voting and capital distribution (including on winding up) rights; They shall have the right to a dividend as declared from time to time for that class of shares but so that all classes of ordinary shares shall not rank pari passu for dividend entitlement purposes. The A ordinary shares are not redeemable.

The B, C, D and E ordinary shares shall have the right to a dividend declared from time to time for these classes of shares but so that all classes of ordinary shares shall not rank pari passu for dividend entitlement purposes. They shall not confer upon the holders thereof any voting rights or the right to attend or vote at a general meeting of the company; They do not confer any right to capital distribution or rights of redemption.

DUKESHILL HAM COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 FEBRUARY 2020

9 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:

2020	2019
£	£
629,275	314,333
<u>629,275</u>	<u>314,333</u>

10 Directors' transactions

Advances or credits have been granted by the company to its directors as follows:

Description	% Rate	Opening balance £	Amounts advanced £	Amounts repaid £	Closing balance £
Mr N H Hollingsworth - Directors loan account	-	106,820	226,074	(185,034)	147,860
		<u>106,820</u>	<u>226,074</u>	<u>(185,034)</u>	<u>147,860</u>

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.