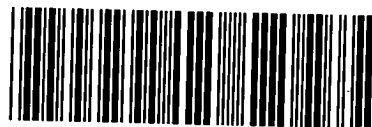


Company Registration No. 01103044 (England and Wales)

ERNEST BENNETT (SHEFFIELD) LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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ERNEST BENNETT (SHEFFIELD) LIMITED

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ERNEST BENNETT (SHEFFIELD) LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

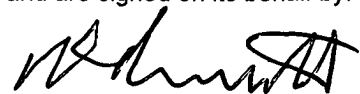
AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

	Notes	2018 £	£	2017 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		2,100,695		2,108,167
Current assets					
Stocks		407,389		392,252	
Debtors	5	887,326		787,957	
Cash at bank and in hand		547,353		487,307	
		<u>1,842,068</u>		<u>1,667,516</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(827,776)</u>		<u>(820,876)</u>	
Net current assets			1,014,292		846,640
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>3,114,987</u>		<u>2,954,807</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		(62,439)		(78,906)
Provisions for liabilities			<u>(167,000)</u>		<u>(180,000)</u>
Net assets			<u>2,885,548</u>		<u>2,695,901</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		60,000		60,000
Profit and loss reserves			<u>2,825,548</u>		<u>2,635,901</u>
Total equity			<u>2,885,548</u>		<u>2,695,901</u>

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

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 16/11/2019 and are signed on its behalf by:



Mr M S Bennett
Director

Company Registration No. 01103044

ERNEST BENNETT (SHEFFIELD) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Ernest Bennett (Sheffield) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Caxton Way Industrial Estate, Dinnington, Sheffield, S25 3QE.

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.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for goods and services net of VAT and trade discounts.

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:

Land and buildings Freehold	Buildings 2% straight line
Plant, machinery, fixtures and fittings	10% and 20% straight line
Motor vehicles	25% straight line

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.

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.

ERNEST BENNETT (SHEFFIELD) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand and deposits held at call with banks.

1.7 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.

ERNEST BENNETT (SHEFFIELD) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, 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.

1.8 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.

1.9 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. Such 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.

1.10 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.

1.11 Retirement benefits

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

1.12 Leases

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.

ERNEST BENNETT (SHEFFIELD) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.13 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 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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 where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 61 (2017 - 63).

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings £	Plant and machinery £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 October 2017	1,450,949	3,303,188	4,754,137
Additions	-	193,269	193,269
Disposals	-	(155,757)	(155,757)
At 30 September 2018	1,450,949	3,340,700	4,791,649
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 October 2017	190,412	2,455,558	2,645,970
Depreciation charged in the year	21,539	167,202	188,741
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(143,757)	(143,757)
At 30 September 2018	211,951	2,479,003	2,690,954
Carrying amount			
At 30 September 2018	1,238,998	861,697	2,100,695
At 30 September 2017	1,260,537	847,630	2,108,167

ERNEST BENNETT (SHEFFIELD) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

5 Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	843,860	746,496
Other debtors	43,466	41,461
	<u>887,326</u>	<u>787,957</u>

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	-	67,886
Trade creditors	229,366	206,881
Other taxation and social security	243,889	210,279
Other creditors	354,521	335,830
	<u>827,776</u>	<u>820,876</u>

7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	-	5,325
Other creditors	62,439	73,581
	<u>62,439</u>	<u>78,906</u>

8 Called up share capital

	2018 £	2017 £
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid 60,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	60,000	60,000
	<u>60,000</u>	<u>60,000</u>

ERNEST BENNETT (SHEFFIELD) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

9 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Terri Pierpoint.
The auditor was BHP LLP.

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:

2018	2017
£	£
28,108	27,985
<u>28,108</u>	<u>27,985</u>

11 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

The Bennett Family Settlement

During the year, the company paid £1,966 (2017: £2,083) in respect of interest on the loan from The Bennett Family Settlement, in which four of the directors of Ernest Bennett (Sheffield) Limited are trustees. At the year end, the balance due to The Bennett Family Settlement was £62,439 (2017: £73,581) and is included in other creditors due over one year. The beneficiaries of the trust are Mr M S Bennett and Mrs C J Godfrey.