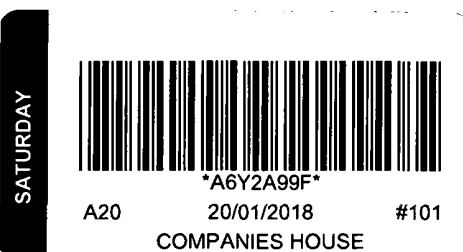


Company Registration No. 01558160 (England and Wales)

DURHAM ASSOCIATES LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR



DURHAM ASSOCIATES LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Mr M Sands Mr D Picken Mr T W Sterling Mr J D Steer
Secretary	Mr M Sands
Company number	01558160
Registered office	The Old Brewery Castle Eden County Durham TS27 4SU
Auditor	Baldwins Audit Services Limited Wynyard Park House Wynyard Avenue Wynyard TS22 5TB
Bankers	Lloyds Bank plc 132 York Road Hartlepool TS26 9DD

DURHAM ASSOCIATES LIMITED

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DURHAM ASSOCIATES LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

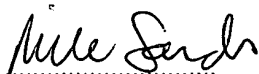
AS AT 30 APRIL 2017

	Notes	2017 £	£	2016 £	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	3		-		750
Tangible assets	4		3,650		3,106
Investments	5		76,000		76,000
			<u>79,650</u>		<u>79,856</u>
Current assets					
Stocks		500		500	
Debtors	6	120,525		155,527	
Cash at bank and in hand		39,893		46,036	
		<u>160,918</u>		<u>202,063</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(227,968)		(236,524)	
Net current liabilities			(67,050)		(34,461)
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>12,600</u>		<u>45,395</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		2		2
Profit and loss reserves			12,598		45,393
Total equity			<u>12,600</u>		<u>45,395</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 11/11/18 and are signed on its behalf by:



Mr M Sands
Director

Company Registration No. 01558160

DURHAM ASSOCIATES LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

	Notes	Share capital £	Profit and loss reserves £	Total £
Balance at 1 May 2015		2	20,583	20,585
Year ended 30 April 2016:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	24,810	24,810
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at 30 April 2016		2	45,393	45,395
Year ended 30 April 2017:				
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year		-	(24,295)	(24,295)
Dividends		-	(8,500)	(8,500)
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at 30 April 2017		2	12,598	12,600
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

DURHAM ASSOCIATES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Durham Associates Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is The Old Brewery, Castle Eden, County Durham, TS27 4SU.

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.

These financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2017 are the first financial statements of Durham Associates Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 May 2015. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

1.2 Going concern

At the balance sheet date the company had net current liabilities of £67,050 (2016 - £34,461). The company is heavily reliant on the financial support of its parent and other group companies, owing them £154,021 at the balance sheet date. Durham Associates Group Limited and fellow group companies have committed to provide ongoing support to the company for the foreseeable future and will not seek payment of the outstanding liability until such a time that it is considered financially viable.

1.3 Turnover

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

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

1.4 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date if the fair value can be measured reliably.

DURHAM ASSOCIATES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Amortisation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Patents	over useful life of 10 years
---------	------------------------------

1.5 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Computer equipment	2 to 3 years straight line
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	2 to 4 years 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.

1.6 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

1.7 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible 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.

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.

DURHAM ASSOCIATES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.8 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.

1.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.10 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.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors and loans from fellow group companies 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.

DURHAM ASSOCIATES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.11 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.

1.12 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.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.13 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.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.14 Retirement benefits

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

1.15 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.

DURHAM ASSOCIATES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 10 (2016 - 11).

3 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill £	Patents £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 May 2016 and 30 April 2017	10,000	7,500	17,500
Amortisation and impairment			
At 1 May 2016	10,000	6,750	16,750
Amortisation charged for the year	-	750	750
At 30 April 2017	10,000	7,500	17,500
Carrying amount			
At 30 April 2017	-	-	-
At 30 April 2016	-	750	750

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc £
Cost	
At 1 May 2016	7,927
Additions	2,996
At 30 April 2017	10,923
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 May 2016	4,821
Depreciation charged in the year	2,452
At 30 April 2017	7,273
Carrying amount	
At 30 April 2017	3,650
At 30 April 2016	3,106

DURHAM ASSOCIATES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

5 Fixed asset investments

	2017 £	2016 £
Investments	76,000	76,000

The company holds 76,000 £1 B ordinary shares in the parent company. These shares have no voting rights at general meetings but entitle the company to a 3% cumulative dividend per annum. The company has priority of payment over other shareholders for the full amount subscribed for each share together with all dividend arrears.

Movements in fixed asset investments

	Shares in group undertakings £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 May 2016 & 30 April 2017	76,000
Carrying amount	
At 30 April 2017	76,000
At 30 April 2016	76,000

6 Debtors

	2017 £	2016 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	100,376	136,348
Corporation tax recoverable	2,005	1,992
Amounts due from group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest	5,692	2,360
Other debtors	12,452	14,827
	120,525	155,527

7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Trade creditors	7,067	11,926
Amounts due to group undertakings	159,713	155,815
Corporation tax	13	920
Other taxation and social security	17,376	24,490
Other creditors	43,799	43,373
	227,968	236,524

DURHAM ASSOCIATES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

8 Called up share capital

	2017 £	2016 £
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
2 ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2

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 Joanne Regan FCA.

The auditor was Baldwins Audit Services Limited.

10 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

During the year the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

	Income		Expenses	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	£	£	£	£
Related parties	55,802	44,020	58,131	56,747

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

	2017	2016
	£	£
Amounts owed to related parties		
Related parties	159,713	155,816

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

	2017	2016
	£	£
Amounts owed by related parties		
Related parties	5,692	2,360

11 Directors' transactions

The following advances were provided to directors during the year:

Description	% Rate	Opening balance	Amounts advanced	Amounts repaid	Closing balance
		£	£	£	£

DURHAM ASSOCIATES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

11 Directors' transactions

(Continued)

Loan	3.00	2,602	-	(952)	1,650
Loan	3.00	-	40	-	40
		<u>2,602</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>(952)</u>	<u>1,690</u>

Interest is charged on outstanding balances at a rate equivalent to the HM Revenue and Customs rates of interest.

12 Parent company

The immediate and ultimate parent company is Durham Associates Group Limited and it's registered office is The Old Brewery, Castle Eden, County Durham TS27 4SU.