REGISTERED NUMBER: 04232618 (England and Wales)

Report of the Directors and

Financial Statements

for the Year Ended

31 March 2021

for

Benfords Insulations Limited

The Rowleys Partnership Ltd
Statutory Auditors
Chartered Accountants
Charnwood House
Harcourt Way
Meridian Business Park
Leicester
Leicestershire
LE19 1WP



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Benfords Insulations Limited

Company Information for the Year Ended 31 March 2021

DIRECTORS:

A P Cox

W Searle

A J Whitehead

REGISTERED OFFICE:

Marshall House West Street Glenfield

Leicester LE3 8DT

REGISTERED NUMBER:

04232618 (England and Wales)

AUDITORS:

The Rowleys Partnership Ltd

Statutory Auditors Chartered Accountants Charnwood House Harcourt Way

Meridian Business Park

Leicester Leicestershire LE19 1WP

Report of the Directors for the Year Ended 31 March 2021

The directors present their report with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 March 2021.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity of the company in the year under review was that of insulation engineers.

REVIEW OF BUSINESS

Despite a difficult year managing the issues surrounding Covid-19, the Company has secured a strong order book for 2021/22 and the Directors are confident that revenue, margins and net profit will increase in the coming year.

DIRECTORS

The directors shown below have held office during the whole of the period from 1 April 2020 to the date of this report.

A P Cox W Searle A J Whitehead

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The directors are responsible for preparing the Report of the Directors and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006) of which the company's auditors are unaware, and each director has taken all the steps that he or she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself or herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

AUDITORS

The auditors, The Rowleys Partnership Ltd, will be proposed for re-appointment at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

Report of the Directors for the Year Ended 31 March 2021

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

W Searle - Director

W Scarte Director

Date: 8.7.21

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Benfords Insulations Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2021 which comprise the Income Statement, Balance Sheet and Notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2021 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information in the Report of the Directors, but does not include the financial statements and our Report of the Auditors thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of Benfords Insulations Limited

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Report of the Directors for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Report of the Directors has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Report of the Directors.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report or in preparing the Report of the Directors.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page two, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue a Report of the Auditors that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the company and determined that the most significant which are directly relevant to specific assertions in the financial statements are those related to the financial report frameworks (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, the Companies Act 2006) and the relevant tax compliance regulations in the jurisdiction in which the company operates.
- We enquired of management whether they were aware of any instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations, or whether they had any knowledge of actual, suspected or alleged fraud;
- We assessed the susceptibility of the entity's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur;
- Our testing considered unusual or unexpected journal entries on a sample basis;
- We evaluated the assumptions and judgements used by management within significant accounting
 estimates and assessing if these indicate evidence of management bias;
 We tested significant transactions, in particular the evaluation of the business rationale for any
 which appear unusual or outside the company's normal course of business;
- We assessed the appropriateness of the collective competence and capabilities of the engagement team by understanding the practical experience with audit engagements of a similar nature and complexity, plus ensuring the team had appropriate and relevant training of the financial reporting framework and the relevant tax compliance regulations specific to the entity.
- We reviewed the financial statements and tested the disclosures against supporting documentation;
- We communicated relevant matters to all members of the audit team to ensure they understood the risks specific to the entity and the audit procedures planned to mitigate these.

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. The risk is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our Report of the Auditors.

Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of Benfords Insulations Limited

Use of our report

LE19 1WP

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in a Report of the Auditors and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Craig Shevas FCSAACA (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of The Rowleys Partnership Ltd Statutory Auditors
Chartered Accountants
Charnwood House
Harcourt Way
Meridian Business Park
Leicester
Leicestershire

MUDON

Date:

Income Statement for the Year Ended 31 March 2021

	31.3.21 £	31.3.20 £
TURNOVER	494,115	413,876
Cost of sales	426,390	312,033
GROSS PROFIT	67,725	101,843
Administrative expenses	139,342	100,702
	(71,617)	1,141
Other operating income	13,827	-
OPERATING (LOSS)/PROFIT	(57,790)	1,141
Interest payable and similar expenses	463	741
(LOSS)/PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION	(58,253)	400
Tax on (loss)/profit	-	-
(LOSS)/PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR	(58,253)	400

The notes form part of these financial statements

Balance Sheet 31 March 2021

		31.3.2		31.3.2	
EIVED ACCETC	Notes	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS	4		45.003		24.222
Tangible assets	4		15,093		24,333
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors	5	40,304		52,285	
Cash at bank		42,175		40,253	
		82,479		92,538	
CREDITORS					•
Amounts falling due within one year	6	94,439		50,670	
NET CURRENT (LIABILITIES)/ASSETS			(11,960)	•	41,868
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,					
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT					
LIABILITIES			3,133		66,201
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due after more than					
one year	7		•		4,815
	·				
NET ASSETS			3,133		61,386
					===
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	9		2		2
Retained earnings	•		3,131		61,384
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			3,133		61,386
					=

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

	statements							and	authorised	for	issue	on
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W Searle - Director

The notes form part of these financial statements

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2021

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Benfords Insulations Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" including the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Turnover

Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the turnover can be reliably measured. Turnover is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales tax. The following criteria must also be met before turnover is recognised:

Rendering of services

Turnover from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- -the amount of turnover can be measured reliably;
- -it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- -the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- -the costs incurred and the costs to complete can be measured reliably.

Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life.

Motor vehicles - 25% on cost

Taxation

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to profit or loss in the period to which they relate.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 March 2021

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Hire purchase and leasing commitments

Assets obtained under hire purchase contracts and finance leases are capitalised as tangible assets and depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Obligations under such agreements are included in creditors net of the finance charge allocated to future periods. The finance element of the rental payment is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce constant periodic rates of charge on the net obligations in each period.

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged against income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Government grants

Government grants receivable in relation to the job retention scheme are recognised as income over the periods necessary to match them against the related costs which they are intended to compensate, on a systematic basis. Other Government grants received are recognised at the point of receipt. Government grants are shown separately as other income.

3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The average number of employees during the year was 6 (2020 - 6).

4. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Plant and machinery etc £
COST	,
At 1 April 2020	36,960
Disposals	(7,110)
At 31 March 2021	29,850
DEPRECIATION	
At 1 April 2020	12,627
Charge for year	7,463
Eliminated on disposal	(5,333)
At 31 March 2021	14,757
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 March 2021	15,093
At 31 March 2020	24,333

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued

for the Year Ended 31 March 2021

5.	DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR		
		31.3.21	31.3.20
	Trade debtors	£ 25,741	£ 47,824
	Other debtors	14,563	47,624 4,461
	Other deptors		
		40,304	52,285
		=====	
6.	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR	24 2 24	24 2 20
		31.3.21	31.3.20
	Him a make a contract	£	£
	Hire purchase contracts Trade creditors	4,930	11,515
		45,665 24,657	17,725 2,999
	Amounts owed to group undertakings Taxation and social security	5,613	4,370
	Other creditors	13,574	14,061
	other creditors	13,3/4	
		94,439	50,670
		<u> </u>	
7.	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR		
		31.3.21	31.3.20
	IP a su adesar a sakaraka	£	£
	Hire purchase contracts		4,815 ———
	•		
8.	SECURED DEBTS		
	The following secured debts are included within creditors:		
i		31.3.21	31.3.20
		£	£
	Hire purchase contracts	4,930	16,330
		====	====
	The hire purchase creditor is secured over the assets to which they relate	·.	
_			
9.	CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL		
	Allotted, issued and fully paid:		
	Number: Class: Nominal	31.3.21	31.3.20
	value:	£	£
	2 Ordinary shares £1	2	2
	•		

10. ULTIMATE PARENT UNDERTAKING

The ultimate parent company is Mellor Bromley Limited which is registered in England and Wales and the consolidated financial statements are available at Companies House.