

H Dickinson and Son Limited
Registered number: 04827452
Balance Sheet
as at 30 November 2022

	Notes	2022 £	2021 £
<u>Fixed assets</u>			
Tangible assets	5	2,088	1,971
<u>Current assets</u>			
Stocks		1,916	2,162
Debtors		20,397	9,168
Cash at bank and in hand		5,362	26,508
		<u>27,675</u>	<u>37,838</u>
<u>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</u>		(28,929)	(34,500)
<u>Net current (liabilities)/assets</u>		<u>(1,254)</u>	<u>3,338</u>
<u>Total assets less current liabilities</u>		<u>834</u>	<u>5,309</u>
<u>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</u>		-	(4,345)
<u>Provisions for liabilities</u>		(352)	(374)
<u>Net assets</u>		<u>482</u>	<u>590</u>
<u>Capital and reserves</u>			
Called up share capital		2	2
Profit and loss account		480	588
<u>Shareholders' funds</u>		<u>482</u>	<u>590</u>

The directors are satisfied that the company is entitled to exemption from the requirement to obtain an audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Act.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

The accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The profit and loss account has not been delivered to the Registrar of Companies.

Director

Approved by the board on 10 February 2023

H Dickinson and Son Limited
Notes to the Accounts
for the year ended 30 November 2022

1 Compliance with accounting standards

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of FRS102 Section 1A for small entities. There were no material departures from that standard.

The Balance Sheet has been abridged pursuant to paragraph 1A of Schedule 1 to the Small Companies and Groups (Accounts and Directors' Report) Regulations (SI 2008/49). All the members of the company have consented to the abridgement.

2 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with FRS 102 Section 1A for small entities. The transition to FRS 102 Section 1A for small entities may result in a small number of changes in accounting policies to those used previously.

The nature of these changes and their impact on shareholders' funds at the transition date and the comparative Balance Sheet date and profit for the comparative period are explained in the notes below.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. 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 have transferred to the buyer. 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.

Intangible fixed assets

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

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative depreciation and any accumulative impairment losses. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Plant and machinery	15% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	25% reducing balance

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first in first out method. The carrying amount of stock sold is recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised.

Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price), less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts. Loans and other financial assets are initially recognised at transaction price including any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price). Loans and other financial liabilities are initially recognised at transaction price net of any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method.

Taxation

A current tax liability is recognised for the tax payable on the taxable profit of the current and past periods. A current tax asset is recognised in respect of a tax loss that can be carried back to recover tax paid in a previous period. Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between the recognition of income and expenses in the financial statements and their inclusion in tax assessments. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only 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 measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference, except for revalued land and investment property where the tax rate that applies to the sale of the asset is used. Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Provisions

Provisions (ie liabilities of uncertain timing or amount) are recognised when there is an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that economic benefit will be transferred to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

COVID-19 going concern assessment

The Directors have considered the possible effects on the company of the impacts of the worldwide pandemic caused by the Coronavirus (COVID-19). Taking into account a period covering 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that it has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and for this reason will continue to adopt the going concern basis in the preparation of its Financial Statements.

3	<u>Employees</u>	2022	2021
		Number	Number
	Average number of persons employed by the company	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
4	<u>Intangible fixed assets</u>		£
	Goodwill:		
	<u>Cost</u>		
	At 1 December 2021		<u>60,000</u>
	At 30 November 2022		<u>60,000</u>

Amortisation

At 1 December 2021	60,000
At 30 November 2022	<u>60,000</u>

Net book value

At 30 November 2022	<u>-</u>
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Goodwill is being written off in equal annual instalments over its estimated economic life of 3 years.

5 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
<u>Cost</u>			
At 1 December 2021	10,808	9,700	20,508
Additions	601	-	601
At 30 November 2022	<u>11,409</u>	<u>9,700</u>	<u>21,109</u>
<u>Depreciation</u>			
At 1 December 2021	9,808	8,729	18,537
Charge for the year	241	243	484
At 30 November 2022	<u>10,049</u>	<u>8,972</u>	<u>19,021</u>
<u>Net book value</u>			
At 30 November 2022	<u>1,360</u>	<u>728</u>	<u>2,088</u>
At 30 November 2021	<u>1,000</u>	<u>971</u>	<u>1,971</u>

6 Other information

H Dickinson and Son Limited is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England. Its registered office is:

Unit 2 Chesham Industrial Estate
Oram Street
Bury
Lancashire
BL9 6EN

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