

DIPPLE & SON LIMITED

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

DIPPLE & SON LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 00562520

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	4	4,516	6,798
Tangible assets	5	131,779	120,300
Investments	6	4,800	4,800
		<u>141,095</u>	<u>131,898</u>
Current assets			
Stocks	7	2,585,123	2,633,957
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	8	57,224	39,577
Cash at bank and in hand		2,271	2,365
		<u>2,644,618</u>	<u>2,675,899</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(457,884)	(437,006)
Net current assets		<u>2,186,734</u>	<u>2,238,893</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>2,327,829</u>	<u>2,370,791</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	10	(17,944)	-
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax	12	(16,794)	(17,100)
		<u>(16,794)</u>	<u>(17,100)</u>
Net assets		<u><u>2,293,091</u></u>	<u><u>2,353,691</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		6,000	6,000
Profit and loss account		2,287,091	2,347,691
		<u><u>2,293,091</u></u>	<u><u>2,353,691</u></u>

The directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of Companies Act 2006.

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 financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

DIPPLE & SON LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 00562520

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

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

The Company has opted not to file the statement of income and retained earnings in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

.....
J R Ellis
Director

.....
Mrs A R Ellis
Director

.....
C J G Ellis
Director

Date: 23 November 2017

The notes on pages 3 to 13 form part of these financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017**

1. General information

Dipple & Son Limited is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England, registration number 00562520. The registered office is 2 - 6 Swan Lane, Norwich, Norfolk, NR2 1JA.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements are presented in sterling which is the functional currency of the company and rounded to the nearest £.

The significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented unless otherwise stated.

2.2 Revenue

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

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Rendering of services

Revenue 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 revenue 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 the contract can be measured reliably.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

2.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Land and buildings freehold	- 2% straight line
Land and buildings leasehold	- Over period of lease
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	- 10% straight line and 20% straight line

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings.

2.5 Valuation of investments

Investments in unlisted Company shares, whose market value can be reliably determined, are remeasured to market value at each balance sheet date. Gains and losses on remeasurement are recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings for the period. Where market value cannot be reliably determined, such investments are stated at historic cost less impairment.

2.6 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.9 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

2.10 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of income and retained earnings within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Statement of income and retained earnings within 'other operating income'.

2.12 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of income and retained earnings over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.13 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting. Dividends on shares recognised as liabilities are recognised as expenses and classified within interest payable.

2.14 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of income and retained earnings when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Statement of financial position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.15 Holiday pay accrual

A liability is recognised to the extent of any unused holiday pay entitlement which is accrued at the Statement of financial position date and carried forward to future periods. This is measured at the undiscounted salary cost of the future holiday entitlement so accrued at the Statement of financial position date.

2.16 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings in the year in which they are incurred.

2.17 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Statement of income and retained earnings in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Statement of financial position date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Statement of financial position.

2.18 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Statement of financial position date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 15 (2016 - 15).

4. Intangible assets

	Website £
Cost	
At 1 April 2016	14,950
Additions	885
	<hr/>
At 31 March 2017	15,835
	<hr/>
Amortisation	
At 1 April 2016	8,152
Charge for the year	3,167
	<hr/>
At 31 March 2017	11,319
	<hr/>
Net book value	
At 31 March 2017	<hr/> 4,516
At 31 March 2016	<hr/> 6,798

DIPPLE & SON LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017**

5. Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings £	Other fixed assets £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 April 2016	116,974	213,491	330,465
Additions	-	23,067	23,067
Disposals	-	(1,281)	(1,281)
	<u>116,974</u>	<u>235,277</u>	<u>352,251</u>
At 31 March 2017	116,974	235,277	352,251
Depreciation			
At 1 April 2016	33,868	176,297	210,165
Charge for the year on owned assets	2,068	8,863	10,931
Disposals	-	(624)	(624)
	<u>35,936</u>	<u>184,536</u>	<u>220,472</u>
At 31 March 2017	35,936	184,536	220,472
Net book value			
At 31 March 2017	<u>81,038</u>	<u>50,741</u>	<u>131,779</u>
At 31 March 2016	<u>83,106</u>	<u>37,194</u>	<u>120,300</u>

The net book value of land and buildings may be further analysed as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Freehold	81,038	83,106
	<u>81,038</u>	<u>83,106</u>

DIPPLE & SON LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017**

6. Fixed asset investments

	Unlisted investments £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 April 2016	4,800
At 31 March 2017	4,800
Net book value	
At 31 March 2017	4,800
<i>At 31 March 2016</i>	<i>4,800</i>

7. Stocks

	2017 £	<i>2016 £</i>
Finished goods and goods for resale	2,585,123	2,633,957
	2,585,123	2,633,957

8. Debtors

	2017 £	<i>2016 £</i>
Trade debtors	666	1,354
Other debtors	10,403	-
Prepayments and accrued income	36,248	38,223
Tax recoverable	9,907	-
	57,224	39,577

DIPPLE & SON LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017**

9. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Bank overdrafts	232,127	222,508
Bank loans	16,611	-
Trade creditors	103,389	110,367
Corporation tax	-	12,800
Other taxation and social security	25,929	29,850
Other creditors	54,538	36,530
Accruals and deferred income	25,290	24,951
	457,884	437,006

Bank loans and overdrafts of £248,738 (2016 - £222,508) are secured. There are fixed and floating charges over the undertaking and all property and assets present and future including uncalled capital goodwill bookdebts and patents.

10. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Bank loans	17,944	-
	17,944	-

Secured loans

Bank loans of £17,944 (2016 - £Nil) are secured. There are fixed and floating charges over the undertaking and all property and assets present and future including uncalled capital goodwill bookdebts and patents.

DIPPLE & SON LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017**

11. Loans

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	2017 £	2016 £
Amounts falling due within one year		
Bank loans	16,611	-
	<u>16,611</u>	<u>-</u>
Amounts falling due 1-2 years		
Bank loans	17,944	-
	<u>17,944</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>34,555</u>	<u>-</u>

12. Deferred taxation

	2017 £	2016 £
At beginning of year	17,100	19,768
Charged to profit or loss	(306)	(2,668)
At end of year	<u>16,794</u>	<u>17,100</u>

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Accelerated capital allowances	16,794	17,100
	<u>16,794</u>	<u>17,100</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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13. Pension commitments

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company to the fund and amounted to £7,190 (2016 - £7,270).

14. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 March 2017 the Company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Not later than 1 year	4,680	4,680
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	2,730	7,410
	<u>7,410</u>	<u>12,090</u>

15. Related party transactions

During the year the company paid rent of £10,200 to a director of the company (2016 - £10,200). At March 2017 the company owed a director £54,538 (2016 - £36,530). This loan bears interest of 8% per annum and for the year the interest charge amounted to £3,110 (2016 - £3,509).

During the year, dividends of £33,608 were paid to the directors of the company.

16. First time adoption of FRS 102

The policies applied under the entity's previous accounting framework are not materially different to FRS 102 and have not impacted on equity or profit or loss.