

ER & RT Rackham Limited

Unaudited Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2022

Pages for filing with registrar

Company Registration No. 00579459 (England and Wales)

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors Mr D E Rackham

Mrs T J Rackham

Secretary Mr D E Rackham

Company number 00579459

Registered office Deben Mills

Wickham Market Woodbridge Suffolk IP13 0RG

Accountants Churchgate Accountants Limited

18 Langton Place Bury St Edmunds

Suffolk IP33 1NE

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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

		2022	2022		
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		264,579		192,388
Current assets					
Stocks		129,441		72,849	
Debtors	4	150,973		120,669	
Cash at bank and in hand		381,595		433,782	
		662,009		627,300	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one	E	/20P 007\		(286 800)	
year	5	(398,007)		(286,809)	
Net current assets			264,002		340,491
Total assets less current liabilities			528,581		532,879
Provisions for liabilities			(61,504)		(33,074)
Net assets			467,077		499,805
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	6		1,625		1,625
Share premium account			2,500		2,500
Capital redemption reserve			4,875		4,875
Profit and loss reserves			458,077		490,805
Total equity			467,077		499,805

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

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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 members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

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

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 2 August 2022 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr D E Rackham

Director

Company Registration No. 00579459

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

ER & RT Rackham Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Deben Mills, Wickham Market, Woodbridge, Suffolk, IP13 0RG.

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.

1.2 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.

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 LeaseholdPeriod of leaseLeasehold improvements2% - 20% straight linePlant and machinery15% - 25% reducing balanceComputer equipment33% reducing balanceMotor vehicles25% reducing balance

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 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.

1.7 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.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.8 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction 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 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.

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.

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.

1.11 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 profit or loss 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 leases asset are consumed.

1.13 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

						2022 Number	2021 Number
	Total					16	14
3	Tangible fixed assets						
		Land and buildings Leasehold	Leasehold improvements	Plant and machinery	Computer lequipment	Motor vehicles	Total
		£	£	£	£	£	£
	Cost						
	At 1 April 2021	60,182	52,462	131,713	11,420	333,483	589,260
	Additions		1,773	23,980	417	93,344	119,514
	At 31 March 2022	60,182	54,235	155,693	11,837	426,827	708,774
	Depreciation and impairment						
	At 1 April 2021 Depreciation charged in the	55,296	2,261	107,313	7,688	224,314	396,873
	year	488	2,380	7,804	1,323	35,327	47,322
	At 31 March 2022	55,784	4 ,641	115,117	9,012	259,641	44 4,195
	Carrying amount						
	At 31 March 2022	4,398	49,594	40,576	2,825	167,186	264,579
	At 31 March 2021	4,886	50,201	24,400	3,732	109,169	192,388
4	Debtors						
•	200.0.0					2022	2021
	Amounts falling due within one	year:				£	£
	Trade debtors					70,022	63,127
	Corporation tax recoverable					8,476	-
	Other debtors					72,475	57, 5 42
						150,973	120,669

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year				
	,			2022	2021
				£	£
	Trade creditors			322,009	214,014
	Corporation tax			-	3,103
	Other taxation and social security			14,898	14,1 1 8
	Other creditors			61,100	55,574
				398,007	286,809
6	Called up share capital				
		2022	2021	2022	2021
	Ordinary share capital	Number	Number	£	£
	Issued and fully paid				
	Ordinary A shares of £1 each	415	415	415	415
	Ordinary B shares of £1 each	414	414	414	414
	Ordinary C shares of £1 each	796	796	796	796
		1,625	1,625	1,625	1,625

7 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

The total lease commitments relate to property rent. At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Within one year	30,000	30,000
Between two and five years	120,000	120,000
In over five years	240,000	270,000
	390,000	420,000

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.