Company Registration No. 03763469 (England and Wales)

DUCKETT LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

DUCKETT LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Mr E B Duckett Mrs D C R A Duckett Mr E S Duckett Mr D Stevenson
Secretary	Mrs D C R A Duckett
Company number	03763469
Registered office	Duckett Building Services Westmorland House Clawthorpe Hall Business Centre Burton Lancashire LA6 1NU
Accountants	Mitchell Charlesworth LLP 3rd Floor 5 Temple Square Temple Street Liverpool Merseyside L2 5RH

DUCKETT LIMITED

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DUCKETT LIMITED

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS ON THE PREPARATION OF THE UNAUDITED STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF DUCKETT LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of Duckett Limited for the year ended 31 January 2017 set out on pages to 12 from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

As a practising member firm of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW), we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at http://www.icaew.com/en/members/regulations-standards-and-guidance/.

This report is made solely to the Board of Directors of Duckett Limited, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of Duckett Limited and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the Board of Directors of Duckett Limited, as a body, in this report in accordance with ICAEW Technical Release 07/16 AAF. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than Duckett Limited and its Board of Directors as a body, for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that Duckett Limited has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and loss of Duckett Limited. You consider that Duckett Limited is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of Duckett Limited. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.

Mitchell Charlesworth LLP

Mitchell Charlesworth LLP

Chartered Accountants

5 September 2017

3rd Floor
5 Temple Square
Temple Street
Liverpool
Merseyside
L2 5RH

DUCKETT LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 JANUARY 2017

	Notes	2017 £	2017 £	2016 £	2016 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		504,066		541,693
Investment properties	4		1,646,515		1,646,515
			2,150,581		2,188,208
Current assets					
Stocks		167,670		222,793	
Debtors	5	255,894		218,524	
Cash at bank and in hand		4,616		5,659	
		428,180		446,976	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(1,404,111)		(1,336,232)	
Net current liabilities			(975,931)		(889,256)
Total assets less current liabilities			1,174,650		1,298,952
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		(778,167)		(863,120)
Provisions for liabilities			(23,000)		(26,877)
Net assets			373,483		408,955
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		100		100
Revaluation reserve	9		99,714		99,714
Profit and loss reserves			273,669		309,141
Total equity			373,483		408,955

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 January 2017 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 Act 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.

DUCKETT LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 JANUARY 2017

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 5 September 2017 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr E S Duckett
Director

Company Registration No. 03763469

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Duckett Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Duckett Building Services, Westmorland House, Clawthorpe Hall Business Centre, Burton, Lancashire, LA6 1NU.

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, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 January 2017 are the first financial statements of Duckett 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 February 2015. An explanation of how transition to FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 10.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future given the refinancing that took place post year end and the continued financial support of the directors. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

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.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

1.4 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 freehold	2% straight line
Plant and machinery	20% straight line
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	10% - 33.3% straight line
Motor vehicles	25% straight line and 25% reducing balance

1 Accounting policies

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.

1.5 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. The surplus or deficit on revaluation is recognised in the profit and loss account.

1.6 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.

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, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

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, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.7 Stocks and work in progress

Stocks and work in progress 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 Accounting policies

1.8 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.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

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.

1 Accounting policies

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, and other loans 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.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.9 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.

1.10 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 is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the Balance Sheet date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more, or a right to pay less tax.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the Balance Sheet date.

1 Accounting policies

1.11 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.

1.12 Retirement benefits

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

1.13 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

1.14 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.

Grants received towards capital expenditure are released to the profit and loss account as the related expenditure is incurred.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 33 (2016 - 39).

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings freehold	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost					
At 1 February 2016	538,377	56,070	302,206	146,981	1,043,634
Additions	2,600	-	9,585	29,626	41,811
Disposals	-	-	-	(35,650)	(35,650)
At 31 January 2017	540,977	56,070	311,791	140,957	1,049,795
Depreciation and impairment					
At 1 February 2016	100,000	36,065	288,497	77,379	501,941
Depreciation charged in the year	29,348	6,000	13,811	14,500	63,659
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	-	-	(19,871)	(19,871)
At 31 January 2017	129,348	42,065	302,308	72,008	545,729
Carrying amount					
At 31 January 2017	411,629	14,005	9,483	68,949	504,066
At 31 January 2016	438,377	20,005	13,709	69,602	541,693

4 Investment property

	2017
	£
Fair value	
At 1 February 2016 and 31 January 2017	1,646,515

The freehold land and buildings from which the company trades, is also used as a managed business centre. A proportion of the carrying value is therefore classified as investment property. The overall carrying value (net of associated government grants) is in line with the independent valuation of £1,716,000 provided by Edwin Thompson Surveyors, in August 2016.

5 Debtors

	2017	2016
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Trade debtors	169,475	125,878
Other debtors	86,419	92,646
	255,894	218,524

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	395,324	323,753
Trade creditors	310,890	425,138
Other taxation and social security	101,216	42,915
Other creditors	596,681	544,426
	1,404,111	1,336,232

Included in other creditors is an amount of £150,000 (2016 £150,000) from a private funder which is secured on a property owned personally by Mr E B Duckett and Mrs D C R A Duckett.

7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	404,326	424,767
Other creditors	373,841	438,353
	778,167	863,120

The bank loan and overdraft totalling £799,650 at the balance sheet date, were secured via a debenture dated 11 January 2001 over the assets of the company and a legal charge dated 7 July 2004 secured on the freehold property known as Clawthorpe Hall.

Hire purchase liabilities of £16,828 (2016 £18,760) due in less than one year, and £17,058 (2016 £24,387) due in greater than one year are secured on the plant and vehicles to which they relate.

Government grants amounting to £301,471 are also included in other creditors and are being credited back to profit and loss over the grant period.

8 Called up share capital

	2017	2016
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
100 ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100

9 Revaluation reserve

	2017	2016
	£	£
At beginning and end of year	99,714	99,714

10 Reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102

Reconciliation of equity

		At 1 February 2015			At 31 January 2016		
		Previous UK GAAP	Effect of transition	FRS 102	Previous UK GAAP	Effect of transition	FRS 102
	Notes	£	£	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets							
Tangible assets	1	1,813,340	(1,646,515)	166,825	2,188,208	(1,646,515)	541,693
Investment properties	1	-	1,646,515	1,646,515	-	1,646,515	1,646,515
		1,813,340	-	1,813,340	2,188,208	-	2,188,208
Current assets							
Stocks		191,476	-	191,476	222,793	-	222,793
Debtors		253,619	-	253,619	218,524	-	218,524
Bank and cash		20,650	-	20,650	5,659	-	5,659
		465,745	-	465,745	446,976	-	446,976

10 Reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102

		At 1 February 2015			At 31 January 2016		
		Previous UK GAAP	Effect of transition	FRS 102	Previous UK GAAP	Effect of transition	FRS 102
	Notes	£	£	£	£	£	£
Creditors due within one year							
Loans and overdrafts		(557,997)	-	(557,997)	(688,649)	-	(688,649)
Finance leases		(21,132)	-	(21,132)	(18,760)	-	(18,760)
Taxation		(25,893)	-	(25,893)	(42,915)	-	(42,915)
Other creditors		(440,584)	-	(440,584)	(585,908)	-	(585,908)
		(1,045,606)	-	(1,045,606)	(1,336,232)	-	(1,336,232)
Net current liabilities		(579,861)	-	(579,861)	(889,256)	-	(889,256)
Total assets less current liabilities		1,233,479	-	1,233,479	1,298,952	-	1,298,952
Creditors due after one year							
Loans and overdrafts		(601,537)	-	(601,537)	(522,767)	-	(522,767)
Finance leases		(42,341)	-	(42,341)	(24,387)	-	(24,387)
Deferred income		(181,857)	-	(181,857)	(315,966)	-	(315,966)
		(825,735)	-	(825,735)	(863,120)	-	(863,120)
Provisions for liabilities							
Deferred tax		(19,940)	-	(19,940)	(26,877)	-	(26,877)
Net assets		387,804	-	387,804	408,955	-	408,955
Capital and reserves							
Share capital		100	-	100	100	-	100
Revaluation reserve	2	498,572	(398,858)	99,714	498,572	(398,858)	99,714
Profit and loss	2	(110,868)	398,858	287,990	(89,717)	398,858	309,141
Total equity		387,804	-	387,804	408,955	-	408,955

Notes to reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102

1. Reclassification of fixed assets
Being the reclassification of the proportion of the company's freehold property classified as an investment property

2. Revalued element of investment property
Being the transfer of the proportion of the revaluation reserve attributable to the investment property to Profit and Loss Account