Unaudited Financial Statements
Year Ended
30 April 2020

Company Number 05282473

A24 30/04/2021 #275 COMPANIES HOUSE

Company Information

Directors

P N G Barry

S M Webber

D Lewis

Registered number

05282473

Registered office

C/O Pasta Foods Ltd

Forest Way New Costessey Nowich

Norwich NR5 0JH

Accountants

BDO LLP

16 The Havens Ransomes Europark

Ipswich Suffolk IP3 9SJ

Contents

·· -	
	Page
Accountants' report	1
Statement of financial position	2
Notes to the financial statements	3 - 7

Chartered accountants' report to the board of directors on the preparation of the unaudited financial statements of Marshalls Foods Limited for the year ended 30 April 2020

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of Marshalls Foods Limited for the year ended 30 April 2020 which comprise the statement of financial position and the related notes 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/.

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

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of Marshalls Foods 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 accounts.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the board of directors of Marshälls Foods Limited, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter dated 1 November 2018. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the accounts of Marshalls Foods Limited and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the board of directors of Marshalls Foods Limited, as a body, in this report in accordance with ICAEW Technical Release TECH07/16AAF. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than Marshalls Foods Limited and its board of directors as a body for our work or for this report.

BOOLU

BDO LLP Chartered Accountants Ipswich United Kingdom

Date: 26 April 2021

BDO LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales (with registered number OC305127).

Registered number: 05282473

Statement of financial position As at 30 April 2020

	Note	2020 £	2020 £	2019 £	2019 £
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	5		396,500		469,700
Current assets					
Stocks.		462,174		258,252	
Debtors: amounts falling due after more than one year	· ·6	147,277		416,891	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	1,593,499	•	717,320	
Cash at bank and in hand		29,174		97,299	
		2,232,124		1,489,762	
Current liabilities					
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(1,040,083)		(353,263)	
Net current assets			1,192,041		1,136,499
Net assets			1,588,541		1,606,199
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			1,464,000		1,464,000
Profit and loss account			124,541		142,199
		•	1,588,541	•	1,606,199

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 the 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.

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 comprehensive income 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 on

Z3/4/21 S M Webber Director

The notes on pages 3 to 7 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 30 April 2020

1. General information

Marshalls Foods Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales under the Companies Act 2006. The address of the registered office is given on the company information page.

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 preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The company has applied FRS 102 (March 2018) in these financial statements, which includes the amendments as a result of the Triennial Review 2017. The policies applied by the company under the previous edition of FRS 102 are not materially different to FRS 102 (March 2018) and have not impacted on equity or profit or loss.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The directors of the company are continually assessing the impact of COVID-19. The company has not encountered any significant adverse impacts as a result of the pandemic and has continued to trade profitably since the year end. Therefore, the directors deem it appropriate to prepare the accounts on a going concern basis.

2.3 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 taxes. The following criteria must also be met before turnover is recognised:

Sale of goods

Turnover 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 turnover 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.

Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 30 April 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Intangible assets

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the difference between amounts paid on the cost of a business combination and the acquirer's interest in the fair value of its identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquiree at the date of acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is amortised on a straight line basis to the statement of comprehensive income over its useful economic life.

The estimated useful lives range as follows:

Goodwill - 20 years

2.5 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 weighted average 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.

2.6 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 to related parties.

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.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is an 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.

2.7 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.

Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 30 April 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, 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.

3. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In preparing these financial statements, the directors have made the following material judgements:

Determine whether there are indicators of impairment of the company's intangible assets, including
goodwill. Factors taken into consideration in reaching such a decision include the economic viability
and expected future financial performance of the asset and where it is a component of a larger cashgenerating unit, the viability and expected future performance of that unit.

Other key sources of estimation uncertainty

Intangible assets (see note 5)

Intangible assets are amortised over their useful lives taking into account residual values, where appropriate. The actual lives of the assets and residual values are assessed annually and may vary depending on the number of factors.

4. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 3 (2019 - 3).

Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 30 April 2020

5.	Intangible assets	
	,	Goodwill £
	Cost	
	At 1 May 2019	1,464,000
	At 30 April:2020	1,464,000
*	Amortisation	
	At 1 May 2019	994,300
	Charge for the year	73,200
	At 30 April 2020	1,067,500
	Net book value	* *.
	At 30 April 2020	396,500
•	At 30 April 2019	469,700

Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 30 April 2020

6.	Debtors		
		2020 £	2019 £
	Due after more than one year		
	Other debtors	147,277	416,891
			204
		2020	2019
		3	£
	Due within one year		
	Trade deptors	1,104,232	389,784
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	4,000	4,000
	Other debtors	367,501	288,026
	Prepayments and accrued income	114,819	32,563
	Deferred taxation	2,947	2,947
		1,593,499	717,320
		· —————	

Included in the other debtors balance above is an amount due from a company under common control. The balance is interest free and repayable on demand.

7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade creditors	815,457	252,503
Corporation tax	97,212	42,015
Other creditors	353	5,026
Accruals and deferred income	127,061	53,719
•	1,040,083	353,263
	=	

8. Related party transactions

At the year end, there were amounts owed of £387,277 (2019 - £656,891) from parties related by virtue of directors' common control.