Company Registration No. 06934375 (England and Wales)

STRONGDOR LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

STRONGDOR LIMITED

CONTENTS

STRONGDOR LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

		2020		2019	
	Notes	**£**	**£**	**£**	**£**
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	**4**		31,297		36,822
Tangible assets	**5**		2,363,200		656,605
			2,394,497		693,427
Current assets					
Stocks		519,095		604,863	
Debtors	**6**	1,181,347		1,189,367	
Cash at bank and in hand		529,896		328,476	
		2,230,338		2,122,706	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**7**	(1,213,138)		(1,113,391)	
Net current assets			1,017,200		1,009,315
Total assets less current liabilities			3,411,697		1,702,742
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	**8**		(1,596,960)		(243,271)
Provisions for liabilities			(235,004)		(32,293)
Net assets			1,579,733		1,427,178
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			100,000		100,000
Profit and loss reserves			1,479,733		1,327,178
Total equity			1,579,733		1,427,178

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

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 3 August 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr O M Whiley
Director

Company Registration No. 06934375

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Strongdor Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Carnforth Business Park, Oakwood Way, Carnforth, Lancashire, LA5 9FD.

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 a mounts 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 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. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents the value of all goods sold during the period, less returns received, at selling price exclusive of Value Added Tax.
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.

1.4 Research and development expenditure

Research expenditure is written off against profits in the year in which it is incurred. Identifiable development expenditure is capitalised to the extent that the technical, commercial and financial feasibility can be demonstrated.

1.5 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Amortisation 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:

Software	15% reducing balance
Software licences (included in software)	33% straight line

1.6 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.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

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:

Leasehold improvements	10% straight line
Plant and machinery	15% reducing balance
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	25% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	25% reducing balance

Leasehold improvements will be depreciated from 1 January 2021 when the assets are fully brought into use.

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.

1.7 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible 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.

1.8 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 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.9 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.

1.10 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.

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.

1.11 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.

1.12 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.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

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.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.13 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.

1.14 Retirement benefits

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

1.15 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 profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

1.16 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.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

1.17 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

2 Auditor's remuneration

	2020	2019
Fees payable to the company's auditor and associates:	£	£
For audit services		
Audit of the financial statements of the company	5,750	5,500
For other services		
All other non-audit services	2,500	2,500

3 Employees

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

	2020 Number	2019 Number
Total	56	53

4 Intangible fixed assets

	Software £
Cost	
At 1 January 2020 and 31 December 2020	72,707
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 January 2020	35,885
Amortisation charged for the year	5,525
At 31 December 2020	41,410
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2020	31,297
At 31 December 2019	36,822

5 Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold improvements	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost					
At 1 January 2020	-	922,756	170,523	70,634	1,163,913
Additions	499,659	1,439,545	15,797	5,500	1,960,501
Disposals	-	(234,600)	(23,178)	(57,191)	(314,969)
At 31 December 2020	499,659	2,127,701	163,142	18,943	2,809,445
Depreciation and impairment					
At 1 January 2020	-	380,135	100,307	26,866	507,308
Depreciation charged in the year	-	106,966	18,789	7,756	133,511
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(149,480)	(16,401)	(28,693)	(194,574)
At 31 December 2020	-	337,621	102,695	5,929	446,245
Carrying amount					
At 31 December 2020	499,659	1,790,080	60,447	13,014	2,363,200
At 31 December 2019	-	542,621	70,216	43,768	656,605

6 Debtors

	2020	2019
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Trade debtors	954,073	1,109,275
Corporation tax recoverable	76,432	-
Other debtors	68,746	100
Prepayments and accrued income	82,096	79,992
	1,181,347	1,189,367

7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Bank loans	5,208	58,500
Obligations under finance leases	265,728	68,444
Trade creditors	607,048	484,544
Amounts owed to group undertakings	1,530	-
Corporation tax	-	146,746
Other taxation and social security	169,594	196,802
Other creditors	104,969	127,766
Accruals and deferred income	59,061	30,589
	1,213,138	1,113,391

The bank loan is secured by a floating charge over the debtor book.

Obligations under hire purchase agreements are secured on the assets concerned.

8 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	Notes	2020	2019
		£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts		244,792	-
Obligations under finance leases		1,352,168	243,271
		1,596,960	243,271

The bank loan is a CBILS loan secured by the government.

Obligations under hire purchase agreements are secured on the assets concerned.

Amounts included above which fall due after five years are as follows:

	2020	2019
Payable by instalments	-	421

9 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Susan Harris MA ACA.
The auditor was Champion Accountants LLP.

10 Operating lease commitments

Operating lease payments represent rentals payable by the company for rental agreements and certain equipment being used within the company.

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

	2020	2019
	£	£
	1,094,938	94,035

11 Related party transactions

At the year end £11,522 (2019: £9,128) was owed to a former fellow group company which is controlled by a Director of Strongdor Limited.

Dividends totalling £Nil (2019: £73,023) were paid in the year in respect of shares held by the company's directors.

12 Parent company

During the year, all of the share capital was transferred to Strongdor Holding Limited who is the parent company of Strongdor Limited. Strongdor Holdings Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Carnforth Business Park, Oakwood Way, Carnforth, Lancashire, LA5 9FD.