

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 10312887

D G Hadingham & Son Limited
Unaudited financial statements
For the year ended
30 September 2022



D G Hadingham & Son Limited

Statement of financial position

30 September 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	5	13,743	13,743
Tangible assets	6	926,085	857,032
		<u>939,828</u>	<u>870,775</u>
Current assets			
Stocks		1,105,486	667,882
Debtors	7	331,715	194,667
Cash at bank and in hand		521,897	692,352
		<u>1,959,098</u>	<u>1,554,901</u>
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	8	<u>(504,288)</u>	<u>(452,009)</u>
Net current assets		<u>1,454,810</u>	<u>1,102,892</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>2,394,638</u>	<u>1,973,667</u>
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	9	(27,977)	(55,953)
Provisions			
Taxation including deferred tax		<u>(171,994)</u>	<u>(161,307)</u>
Net assets		<u>2,194,667</u>	<u>1,756,407</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		613,229	613,229
Revaluation reserve		5,323	5,323
Profit and loss account		1,576,115	1,137,855
Shareholders funds		<u>2,194,667</u>	<u>1,756,407</u>

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the income statement has not been delivered.

For the year ending 30 September 2022 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- 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;
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

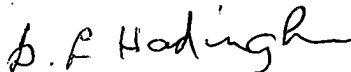
The statement of financial position
continues on the following page.
The notes on pages 3 to 7 form part of these financial statements.

D G Hadingham & Son Limited

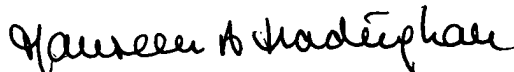
Statement of financial position *(continued)*

30 September 2022

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on ~~21.03.2023~~ and are signed on behalf of the board by:



D F Hadingham
Director



M A Hadingham
Director

Company registration number: 10312887

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

D G Hadingham & Son Limited

Notes to the financial statements

Year ended 30 September 2022

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is The Wherry, Quay Street, Halesworth, England, IP19 8ET. The trading address is, Chestnuts Farm, South Elmham, Halesworth, Suffolk, IP19 0HQ.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Income tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Operating leases

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

D G Hadingham & Son Limited

Notes to the financial statements *(continued)*

Year ended 30 September 2022

3. Accounting policies *(continued)*

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Any intangible assets carried at revalued amounts, are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation, as determined by reference to an active market, less any subsequent accumulated amortisation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired as part of a business combination are only recognised separately from goodwill when they arise from contractual or other legal rights, are separable, the expected future economic benefits are probable and the cost or value can be measured reliably.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Long leasehold property	- 4% straight line
Plant and machinery	- 15% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	- 25% reducing balance

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are recognised in the statement of financial position as assets and liabilities at the lower of the fair value of the assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments, which is determined at the inception of the lease term. Any initial direct costs of the lease are added to the amount recognised as an asset.

Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method. Finance charges are allocated to each period so as to produce a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

D G Hadingham & Son Limited

Notes to the financial statements *(continued)*

Year ended 30 September 2022

3. Accounting policies *(continued)*

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense.

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of employees during the year was 5 (2021: 5).

5. Intangible assets

	Entitlements £
Cost	
At 1 October 2021 and 30 September 2022	13,743
Amortisation	
At 1 October 2021 and 30 September 2022	—
Carrying amount	
At 30 September 2022	13,743
At 30 September 2021	13,743

D G Hadingham & Son Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Year ended 30 September 2022

6. Tangible assets

	Leasehold improvement £	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 October 2021	20,855	1,184,398	58,378	1,263,631
Additions	–	493,169	–	493,169
Disposals	–	(299,000)	–	(299,000)
At 30 September 2022	20,855	1,378,567	58,378	1,457,800
Depreciation				
At 1 October 2021	1,668	368,316	36,615	406,599
Charge for the year	834	126,316	5,441	132,591
Disposals	–	(7,475)	–	(7,475)
At 30 September 2022	2,502	487,157	42,056	531,715
Carrying amount				
At 30 September 2022	18,353	891,410	16,322	926,085
At 30 September 2021	19,187	816,082	21,763	857,032

7. Debtors

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade debtors	242,991	146,564
Prepayments and accrued income	4,174	2,681
Other debtors	84,550	45,422
	331,715	194,667

8. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade creditors	329,067	320,595
Social security and other taxes	89,108	21,082
Other creditors	86,113	110,332
	504,288	452,009

Net obligations under hire purchase agreements are secured upon the assets to which they relate.

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

	2022 £	2021 £
Other creditors	27,977	55,953

Net obligations under hire purchase agreements are secured upon the assets to which they relate.

D G Hadingham & Son Limited

Notes to the financial statements *(continued)*

Year ended 30 September 2022

10. Analysis of other comprehensive income

	Revaluation reserve £	Profit and loss account £	Total £
Year ended 30 September 2021			
Reclassification from revaluation reserve to profit and loss account	7,757	(7,757)	–
Tax relating to components of other comprehensive income	(2,434)	–	(2,434)
	<u>5,323</u>	<u>(7,757)</u>	<u>(2,434)</u>

11. Operating leases

The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2022 £	2021 £
Not later than 1 year	<u>14,128</u>	<u>14,128</u>