

**BENTON (ELY) LIMITED**

**UNAUDITED**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023**

**BENTON (ELY) LIMITED**  
**REGISTERED NUMBER: 10485859**

**BALANCE SHEET**  
**AS AT 31 MARCH 2023**

	Note	2023 £	2022 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	4	56,078	42,743
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks		6,050	6,050
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	11,983	6,339
Cash at bank and in hand		308,799	228,873
<b>Current liabilities</b>		326,832	241,262
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(139,287)	(117,963)
<b>Net current assets</b>		187,545	123,299
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		243,623	166,042
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			
Deferred tax	7	(9,740)	(4,729)
<b>Net assets</b>		233,883	161,313
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital	8	200	200
Profit and loss account		233,683	161,113
		233,883	161,313

**BENTON (ELY) LIMITED**  
**REGISTERED NUMBER: 10485859**

**BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**  
**AS AT 31 MARCH 2023**

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 income and retained earnings 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 by:

**Mr A T J Benton**  
Director

Date: 20 December 2023

The notes on pages 3 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

## **BENTON (ELY) LIMITED**

### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023**

#### **1. General information**

Benton (Ely) Limited is a private Company limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales within the United Kingdom. The address of the registered office is 33 Station Road, Ely, Cambridgeshire, England, CB7 4BW. This Company is not part of a group.

#### **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 judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

##### **2.2 Revenue**

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue 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 revenue is recognised:

###### **Sale of goods**

Revenue 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 revenue 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.

###### **Rendering of services**

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.3 Government grants**

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. Grants relating to expenditure on tangible fixed assets are credited to profit or loss at the same rate as the depreciation on the assets to which the grant relates. The deferred element of grants is included in creditors as deferred income.

Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings in the same period as the related expenditure.

**2.4 Interest income**

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

**2.5 Pensions**

**Defined contribution pension plan**

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance Sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

**2.6 Current and deferred taxation**

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss 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 corporation tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet 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 balance sheet 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 balance sheet date.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023**

**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.7 Tangible fixed assets**

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, on a reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Long-term leasehold property	-	10%	reducing balance
Plant and machinery	-	15%	reducing balance
Motor vehicles	-	25%	reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings	-	15%	reducing balance

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

**2.8 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 balance sheet 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.

**2.9 Debtors**

Short-term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

**2.10 Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

**2.11 Creditors**

Short-term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023**

**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.12 Provisions for liabilities**

Provisions are recognised when an event has taken place that gives rise to a legal or constructive obligation, a transfer of economic benefits is probable and a reliable estimate can be made.

Provisions are measured as the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation, taking into account the related risks and uncertainties.

Increases in provisions are generally charged as an expense to profit or loss.

**2.13 Financial instruments**

The Company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 "Basic Financial Instruments" 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 trade and other receivables, cash and bank balances, are initially measured at their transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at their amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment, 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.

Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The Company's cash and cash equivalents, trade and most other receivables due with the operating cycle fall into this category of financial instruments.

**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 the deduction of all its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities, which include trade and other payables, bank loans and other loans are initially measured at their transaction price after transaction costs. When this constitutes a financing transaction, whereby the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at their amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods and services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade payables are classified as current liabilities if the payment is due within one year. If not, they represent non-current liabilities. Trade payables are initially recognised at their transaction price and subsequently are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

**BENTON (ELY) LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023**

**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.14 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.

**3. Employees**

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 6 (2022 - 6).



**BENTON (ELY) LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023**

**4. Tangible fixed assets**

	Long-term leasehold property £	Other fixed assets £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 April 2022	4,904	65,777	70,681
Additions	-	28,991	28,991
At 31 March 2023	4,904	94,768	99,672
<b>Depreciation</b>			
At 1 April 2022	2,008	25,930	27,938
Charge for the year on owned assets	290	15,366	15,656
At 31 March 2023	2,298	41,296	43,594
<b>Net book value</b>			
At 31 March 2023	2,606	53,472	56,078
<b>At 31 March 2022</b>	2,896	39,847	42,743

**5. Debtors**

	2023 £	2022 £
Trade debtors	6,745	2,936
Prepayments	5,238	3,403
	11,983	6,339

**BENTON (ELY) LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023**

**6. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year**

	2023 £	2022 £
Trade creditors	37,550	26,768
Amounts owed to other participating interests	6,897	6,060
Corporation tax	21,237	22,452
Other taxation and social security	18,699	8,986
Other creditors	52,234	51,368
Accruals	2,670	2,329
	<u>139,287</u>	<u>117,963</u>

**7. Deferred taxation**

	2023 £	2022 £
At beginning of year	(4,729)	(5,069)
Charged to profit or loss	(5,011)	340
<b>At end of period</b>	<u>(9,740)</u>	<u>(4,729)</u>

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2023 £	2022 £
Accelerated capital allowances	(9,823)	(4,729)
Pension surplus	83	-
	<u>(9,740)</u>	<u>(4,729)</u>

# BENTON (ELY) LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

### 8. Share capital

	2023 £	2022 £
<b>Allotted, called up and fully paid</b>		
100 (2021 - 100) Ordinary B shares of £1 each	100	100
100 (2021 - 100) Ordinary A shares of £1 each	100	100
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	200	200
	<hr/>	<hr/>

### 9. Pension commitments

The Company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Company to the fund and amounted to £3,503 (2022 - £1,432). Contributions of £770 (2022 - £95) were payable to the Company at the balance sheet date and are included in debtors.

### 10. Related party transactions

During the year the Company operated loans with the directors of the Company. The amount payable to the directors of the Company at the year end was £51,464 (2022 - £51,464). These loans are interest free and repayable on demand.

During the year the Company operated loans with Trevor Benton Construction Limited, a Company under common control. The amount due to Trevor Benton Construction Limited at the year end was £6,897 (2022 - £6,060). This loan is interest free and repayable on demand.

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.