

Company registration number 02463540 (England and Wales)

H. Peel & Sons Limited
Annual Report And Financial Statements
For The Year Ended 31 March 2023

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H. PEEL & SONS LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Mr S M Roberts Mr K Soulsby Mr R J Crowther Mr T E Hayes Mr J M Baryshnik	(Appointed 6 January 2023)
Secretary	Ms W A Edgell	
Company number	02463540	
Registered office	Dewlan House Cannon Way Mill Street West Dewsbury West Yorkshire WF13 1XL	
Auditor	Saffery Champness Mitre House North Park Road Harrogate HG1 5RX	
Bankers	Virgin Money Plc 94-96 Briggate Leeds West Yorkshire LS1 6NP	



H. PEEL & SONS LIMITED

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H. PEEL & SONS LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of joinery contractors.

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 6.

No dividends were paid during the year (2022 - £nil). The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

Mr S M Roberts

Mr K Soulsby

Mr R J Crowther

Mr T E Hayes

Mr J M Baryshnik

(Appointed 6 January 2023)

Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

Qualifying third party indemnity provisions are in place for each of the directors.

Auditor

The auditor, Saffery Champness, is deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

H. PEEL & SONS LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

Small companies note

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

Going concern

The company participates in the Group's centralised treasury arrangements and so shares banking arrangements with its parent and fellow subsidiaries.

The Group meets its day to day working capital requirements through bank overdraft and revolving credit facilities. The overdraft element of the facilities was last renewed on 3 May 2023 and is committed until 31 May 2024. The Group's revolving credit facility was most recently renewed on 28 April 2023 and is committed to 31 May 2026. The Directors have a reasonable expectation of successful renewal for both the overdraft and revolving credit facilities based on a long standing and strong working relationship with the bank.

The company's forecasts and projections, taking account of reasonably possible changes in trading performance, show that the company should have sufficient cash resources to meet its requirements for at least the next 12 months from the date of signing the financial statements. Accordingly, the adoption of the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements remains appropriate.

On behalf of the board



.....
Mr T E Hayes
Director

Date: 24 August 2023

H. PEEL & SONS LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF H. PEEL & SONS LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of H Peel & Sons Limited for the year ended 31 March 2023 which comprise the Statement of comprehensive income, the Statement of financial position, the Statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2023 and its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

H. PEEL & SONS LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF H. PEEL & SONS LIMITED

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report. We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report and in preparing the Directors' Report.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 1, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The specific procedures for this engagement and the extent to which these are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud are detailed below.

Identifying and assessing risks related to irregularities:

We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement and how fraud might occur, including through discussions with the directors, discussions within our audit team planning meeting, updating our record of internal controls and ensuring these controls operated as intended. We evaluated possible incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements. We identified laws and regulations that are of significance in the context of the company by discussions with directors and updating our understanding of the sector in which the company operates.

Laws and regulations of direct significance in the context of the company include The Companies Act 2006, UK Tax legislation, and Health and Safety Laws.

H. PEEL & SONS LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF H. PEEL & SONS LIMITED

Audit response to risks identified:

We considered the extent of compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our audit procedures on the related financial statement items including a review of financial statement disclosures. We reviewed the company's records of breaches of laws and regulations, minutes of meetings and correspondence with relevant authorities to identify potential material misstatements arising. We discussed the company's policies and procedures for compliance with laws and regulations with members of management responsible for compliance.

During the planning meeting with the audit team, the engagement partner drew attention to the key areas which might involve non-compliance with laws and regulations or fraud. We enquired of management whether they were aware of any instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations or knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud. We addressed the risk of fraud through management override of controls by testing the appropriateness of journal entries and identifying any significant transactions that were unusual or outside the normal course of business. We assessed whether judgements made in making accounting estimates gave rise to a possible indication of management bias. At the completion stage of the audit, the engagement partner's review included ensuring that the team had approached their work with appropriate professional scepticism and thus the capacity to identify non-compliance with laws and regulations and fraud.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we would become aware of it. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Jonathan Davis (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Saffery Champness

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

25 August 2023

Mitre House
North Park Road
Harrogate
HG1 5RX

H. PEEL & SONS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	Notes	2023 £	2022 £
Turnover	3	2,290,155	1,623,775
Cost of sales		(1,642,073)	(1,324,108)
Gross profit		648,082	299,667
Administrative expenses		(429,701)	(464,835)
Other operating income		7,000	53,269
Operating profit/(loss)	4	225,381	(111,899)
Interest payable and similar expenses	8	(539)	(2,742)
Profit/(loss) before taxation		224,842	(114,641)
Tax on profit/(loss)	9	(21,820)	1,929
Profit/(loss) for the financial year		203,022	(112,712)

The income statement has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

There was no other comprehensive income for 2023 (2022 - £nil).

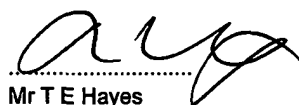
H. PEEL & SONS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 MARCH 2023

	Notes	2023 £	£	2022 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	10		34,374		44,021
Current assets					
Stocks	11	22,518		29,754	
Debtors	12	2,781,988		2,815,726	
Cash at bank and in hand		56,353		47,738	
		2,860,859		2,893,218	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	(344,120)		(589,148)	
Net current assets			2,516,739		2,304,070
Net assets			2,551,113		2,348,091
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	17		10,000		10,000
Profit and loss reserves			2,541,113		2,338,091
Total equity			2,551,113		2,348,091

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 24 August 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:



Mr T E Hayes
Director

Company Registration No. 02463540

H. PEEL & SONS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	Share capital £	Profit and loss reserves £	Total £
Balance at 1 April 2021	10,000	2,450,803	2,460,803
Year ended 31 March 2022:			
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year	-	(112,712)	(112,712)
Balance at 31 March 2022	10,000	2,338,091	2,348,091
Year ended 31 March 2023:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	203,022	203,022
Balance at 31 March 2023	10,000	2,541,113	2,551,113

H. PEEL & SONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1 Accounting policies

Company information

H. Peel & Sons Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Dewlon House, Cannon Way, Mill Street West, Dewsbury, WF13 1XL.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

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 £1.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

This company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102, being a member of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including this company, which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group. The company has therefore taken advantage of exemptions from the following disclosure requirements:

- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows': Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures;
- Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instrument Issues': Carrying amounts, interest income/expense and net gains/losses for each category of financial instrument; basis of determining fair values; details of collateral, loan defaults or breaches, details of hedges, hedging fair value changes recognised in profit or loss and in other comprehensive income;
- Section 26 'Share based Payment': Share-based payment expense charged to profit or loss, reconciliation of opening and closing number and weighted average exercise price of share options, how the fair value of options granted was measured, measurement and carrying amount of liabilities for cash-settled share-based payments, explanation of modifications to arrangements;
- Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures': Compensation for key management personnel.

The company's immediate parent undertaking is Northern Bear Construction Limited and the company's ultimate parent undertaking is Northern Bear PLC.

The results of H. Peel & Sons Limited are included in the consolidated financial statements of Northern Bear PLC. The registered office of Northern Bear PLC is A1 Grainger, Prestwick Park, Prestwick, Newcastle Upon Tyne, NE20 9SJ.

1.2 Going concern

The company participates in the Group's centralised treasury arrangements and so shares banking arrangements with its parent and fellow subsidiaries.

The Group meets its day to day working capital requirements through bank overdraft and revolving credit facilities. The overdraft element of the facilities was last renewed on 3 May 2023 and is committed until 31 May 2024. The Group's revolving credit facility was most recently renewed on 28 April 2023 and is committed to 31 May 2026. The Directors have a reasonable expectation of successful renewal for both the overdraft and revolving credit facilities based on a long standing and strong working relationship with the bank.

The company's forecasts and projections, taking account of reasonably possible changes in trading performance, show that the company should have sufficient cash resources to meet its requirements for at least the next 12 months from the date of signing the financial statements. Accordingly, the adoption of the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements remains appropriate.

H. PEEL & SONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.3 Turnover

Turnover 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:

Rendering of services

Turnover 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 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.

Revenue from construction contracts is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated based on valuations by surveyors. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

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:

Plant and equipment	15% reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings	10% straight line
Computers	33% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	25% reducing balance

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.

Depreciation is charged to administrative expenses in the statement of comprehensive income.

1.5 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.

H. PEEL & SONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.6 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 first in, first out basis. 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.

1.7 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.

1.8 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 statement of financial position 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.

H. PEEL & SONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

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.

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.

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.

Other financial liabilities

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value through profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

H. PEEL & SONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

1.9 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 income statement 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 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 income statement, 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.

1.10 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.

1.11 Retirement benefits

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

1.12 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 statement of financial position 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.

H. PEEL & SONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

1.13 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.

1.14 Contract balances

Amounts recoverable on contracts which are included in debtors are stated as the net sales value of the work done less amounts received as progress payments on account. Excess progress payments are included in creditors as deferred income. Cumulative costs incurred net of amounts transferred to cost of sales less provision for anticipated future losses on contracts are included as contract balances in stock.

When it is probable that total contract costs will exceed total contract revenue, the expected loss is recognised as an expense immediately.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The company recognises revenue and profit on contracts in accordance with FRS 102 based on the stage of completion of the contract. This requires forecasts to be made on the outcome of the contract which requires estimation and judgement to be made on income and cost recognition on each contract. Variations during the course of contracts are taken into account but invariably are only finalised at completion of the contracts. This can lead to previous estimates being amended which may have an impact on the final profit or loss to be recognised on the contract.

Contract accounting impacts a number of balances and transactions in the financial statements including revenue, cost of sales, debtors and accruals and deferred income.

Trade debtors are included at amortised cost less impairment at the year-end. Debtors include retention balances, some of which are due after more than one year at the balance sheet date. An estimate is made of recoverability of debts at the year-end and a provision made for any doubtful debts. Total trade debtors and retention balances at 31 March 2023 is £280,524 (2022 - £186,427) and is net of a provision for doubtful debt of £nil.

3 Turnover and other revenue

	2023 £	2022 £
Turnover analysed by class of business		
Joinery contractors	2,290,155	1,623,775
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	2023 £	2022 £
Other revenue		
Grants received	7,000	53,269
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

H. PEEL & SONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

3 Turnover and other revenue (Continued)

	2023 £	2022 £
Turnover analysed by geographical market		
UK	2,290,155	1,623,775

4 Operating profit/(loss)

	2023 £	2022 £
Operating profit/(loss) for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Government grants	(7,000)	(53,269)
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	9,852	7,136
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets held under finance leases	3,554	11,519
Profit on disposal of tangible fixed assets	-	(6,145)
Operating lease charges	65,025	46,325

5 Auditor's remuneration

	2023 £	2022 £
Fees payable to the company's auditor and associates:		
For audit services		
Audit of the financial statements of the company	8,000	7,000

There were no non-audit services provided by the auditor in the year.

6 Employees

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

	2023 Number	2022 Number
Admin and Directors	4	4
Operations	4	5
Total	8	9

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2023 £	2022 £
Wages and salaries	348,867	388,108
Social security costs	40,412	40,700
Pension costs	20,196	25,815
	409,475	454,623

H. PEEL & SONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

7 Directors' remuneration

	2023 £	2022 £
Remuneration for qualifying services	79,024	166,709
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	7,079	14,724
	<u>86,103</u>	<u>181,433</u>

During the year retirement benefits were accruing to 1 director (2022 - 2) in respect of defined contribution pension schemes.

8 Interest payable and similar expenses

	2023 £	2022 £
Interest on finance leases and hire purchase contracts	539	2,742
	<u>539</u>	<u>2,742</u>

9 Taxation

	2023 £	2022 £
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	21,923	-
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	-	(1)
Total current tax	<u>21,923</u>	<u>(1)</u>
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(103)	(26)
Changes in tax rates	-	(2,482)
Adjustment in respect of prior periods	-	580
Total deferred tax	<u>(103)</u>	<u>(1,928)</u>
Total tax charge/(credit)	<u>21,820</u>	<u>(1,929)</u>

H. PEEL & SONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

9 Taxation

(Continued)

The actual charge/(credit) for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge/(credit) for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2023 £	2022 £
Profit/(loss) before taxation	224,842	(114,641)
Expected tax charge/(credit) based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2022: 19.00%)	42,720	(21,782)
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	642	77
Adjustments in respect of prior years	-	(1)
Group relief	(21,660)	21,863
Deferred tax adjustments in respect of prior years	-	580
Remeasurement of deferred tax for changes in tax rates	(24)	(2,489)
Fixed asset differences	142	(177)
Taxation charge/(credit) for the year	21,820	(1,929)

The UK corporation tax rate was 25% throughout the year.

The UK budget on 3 March 2021 announced the intention to increase the tax rate from the current rate of 19% to 25%, with effect from April 2023. Therefore, deferred tax balances at the reporting date are measured at 25% (2022 - 25%).

10 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and equipment £	Fixtures and fittings £	Computers £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost					
At 1 April 2022	40,987	4,296	27,422	64,513	137,218
Additions	-	-	205	-	205
At 31 March 2023	40,987	4,296	27,627	64,513	137,423
Depreciation and impairment					
At 1 April 2022	28,133	348	21,315	43,401	93,197
Depreciation charged in the year	1,928	592	2,055	5,277	9,852
At 31 March 2023	30,061	940	23,370	48,678	103,049
Carrying amount					
At 31 March 2023	10,926	3,356	4,257	15,835	34,374
At 31 March 2022	12,854	3,948	6,107	21,112	44,021

H. PEEL & SONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

10 Tangible fixed assets

(Continued)

The net carrying value of tangible fixed assets includes the following in respect of assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts.

	2023 £	2022 £
Plant and equipment	8,833	10,392
Motor vehicles	5,985	7,980
	<u>14,818</u>	<u>18,372</u>

11 Stocks

	2023 £	2022 £
Finished goods and goods for resale	<u>22,518</u>	<u>29,754</u>

12 Debtors

	2023 £	2022 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	280,524	186,427
Amounts owed by group undertakings	2,457,332	2,590,434
Prepayments and accrued income	33,660	28,496
	<u>2,771,516</u>	<u>2,805,357</u>
Deferred tax asset (note 15)	10,472	10,369
	<u>2,781,988</u>	<u>2,815,726</u>

The amounts owed by group undertakings are interest free and repayable on demand.

13 Finance lease obligations

	2023 £	2022 £
Future minimum lease payments due under finance leases:		
Within one year	<u>-</u>	<u>6,111</u>

The finance leases relate to plant and equipment and motor vehicles. There are no contingent rental, renewal or purchase option clauses. Finance lease obligations are secured against the assets to which they relate.

H. PEEL & SONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

14 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Notes	2023 £	2022 £
Obligations under finance leases	13	-	6,111
Trade creditors		153,463	133,399
Amounts owed to group undertakings		-	228,101
Corporation tax		21,923	-
Other taxation and social security		68,583	87,247
Other creditors		1,266	4,888
Accruals and deferred income		98,885	129,402
		<u>344,120</u>	<u>589,148</u>

The amounts owed to group undertakings are interest free and repayable on demand.

Amounts owed under finance leases are secured as detailed in note 13.

15 Deferred taxation

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the company and movements thereon:

	Assets 2023 £	Assets 2022 £
Balances:		
Accelerated capital allowances	10,155	9,644
Other timing differences	317	725
	<u>10,472</u>	<u>10,369</u>
Movements in the year:		2023 £
Asset at 1 April 2022		(10,369)
Credit to profit or loss		(103)
Asset at 31 March 2023		<u>(10,472)</u>

H. PEEL & SONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

16 Retirement benefit schemes

	2023	2022
Defined contribution schemes	£	£
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	20,196	25,815

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

Contributions totalling £1,266 (2022 - £4,236) were payable to the fund at the year end and included within other creditors.

17 Share capital

	2023	2022	2023	2022
Ordinary share capital	Number	Number	£	£
Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

The company has one class of ordinary shares (2022 - 1); each share carries one voting right per share but no right to fixed income.

18 Reserves

Profit and loss account

This reserve represents the cumulative profits and losses of the company.

19 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

The company, together with its subsidiary companies and the ultimate parent undertaking, has entered into a composite banking arrangement to secure group interest and banking facilities. As part of this arrangement a cross guarantee was given to the bank by the company.

Group borrowings secured but unprovided in these financial statements amount to £nil (2022 - £nil).

The company acts as a guarantor for its ultimate parent, Northern Bear PLC. Northern Bear Construction Limited hold fixed and floating charges over all land, intellectual property and undertakings owned by the company at any time.

H. PEEL & SONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

20 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

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

	2023	2022
	£	£
Within one year	75,153	58,323
Between two and five years	220,897	217,425
In over five years	-	8,500
	<u>296,050</u>	<u>284,248</u>

21 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption available under FRS 102 section 33 'Related Party Disclosures' not to disclose related party transactions entered into with wholly owned members of the group headed by Northern Bear PLC.

Details of outstanding balances are included within notes 12 and 14.

22 Ultimate controlling party

The company's immediate parent undertaking is Northern Bear Construction Limited and the company's ultimate parent undertaking is Northern Bear PLC.

The results of H. Peel & Sons Limited are included in the consolidated financial statements of Northern Bear PLC. The registered office of Northern Bear PLC is A1 Grainger, Prestwick Park, Prestwick, Newcastle Upon Tyne, NE20 9SJ.