

**Dukes Group Ltd FILLETED
ACCOUNTS COVER**

Dukes Group Ltd

Company No. 09180721

Information for Filing with The Registrar

31 August 2018

Dukes Group Ltd BALANCE SHEET**REGISTRAR****at 31 August 2018****Company No. 09180721**

	Notes	2018 £	2017 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	2	97,293	112,878
		<u>97,293</u>	<u>112,878</u>
Current assets			
Stocks	3	3,000	3,000
Debtors	4	1,476	421
Cash at bank and in hand		36	604
		<u>4,512</u>	<u>4,025</u>
Creditors: Amount falling due within one year	5	(34,675)	(32,191)
Net current liabilities		<u>(30,163)</u>	<u>(28,166)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		67,130	84,712
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	6	(1,740)	(5,219)
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred taxation	7	(2,211)	(2,476)
Net assets		<u>63,179</u>	<u>77,017</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100,000	100,000
Profit and loss account	8	(36,821)	(22,983)
Total equity		<u>63,179</u>	<u>77,017</u>

These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime of the Companies Act 2006.

For the year ended 31 August 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit 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 accounts.

As permitted by section 444 (5A) of the Companies Act 2006 the directors have not delivered to the Registrar a copy of the company's profit and loss account.

Approved by the board on 24 May 2019

And signed on its behalf by:

O.R. Dukes

Director

**Dukes Group Ltd NOTES TO THE
ACCOUNTS REGISTRAR
for the year ended 31 August 2018**

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 - The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (as applied to small entities by section 1A of the standard) and the Companies Act 2006 . There were no material departures from that standard.

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of certain fixed assets and in accordance with the accounting policies set out below.

The accounts are presented in Sterling, which is the functional currency of the company.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Turnover is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods;
 - 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 economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company;
- and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Specifically, revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when goods are delivered and legal title is passed.

Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets held for the company's own use are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

At each balance sheet date, the company reviews the carrying amount of its tangible fixed assets to determine whether there is any indication that any items have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss.

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off the cost or valuation less the estimated residual value of each asset over its estimated useful life:

Leasehold land and buildings	10% Straight line
Motor vehicles	10% Straight line
Furniture, fittings and equipment	10% Straight line

Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the profit and loss account because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and 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 end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax is recognised on timing differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible timing differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period 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 assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Current or deferred tax for the year is recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Costs, which comprise direct production costs, are based on the method most appropriate to the type of inventory class, but usually on a first-in-first-out basis. Overheads are charged to profit or loss as incurred. Net realisable value is based on the estimated selling price less any estimated completion or selling costs.

When stocks are sold, the carrying amount of those stocks is recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised. The amount of any write-down of stocks to net realisable value and all losses of stocks are recognised as an expense in the period in which the write-down or loss occurs. The amount of any reversal of any write-down of stocks is recognised as a reduction in the amount of inventories recognised as an expense in the period in which the reversal occurs.

Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Trade and other 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.

Provisions

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the profit and loss account in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the balance sheet.

2 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings £	Motor vehicles £	Fixtures, fittings and equipment £	Total £
Cost or revaluation				
At 1 September 2017	133,911	20,876	1,060	155,847
At 31 August 2018	133,911	20,876	1,060	155,847
Depreciation				
At 1 September 2017	38,476	4,175	318	42,969
Charge for the year	13,391	2,088	106	15,585
At 31 August 2018	51,867	6,263	424	58,554
Net book values				
At 31 August 2018	82,044	14,613	636	97,293
At 31 August 2017	95,435	16,701	742	112,878

3 Stocks

	2018 £	2017 £
Finished goods	3,000	3,000
	<u>3,000</u>	<u>3,000</u>

4 Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade debtors	1,146	51
VAT recoverable	330	370
	<u>1,476</u>	<u>421</u>

5 Creditors:

amounts falling due within one year

	2018	2017
	£	£
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	3,479	3,479
Trade creditors	7,633	7,794
Corporation tax	1,461	1,299
Loans from directors	17,794	9,194
Accruals and deferred income	4,308	10,425
	<u>34,675</u>	<u>32,191</u>

6 Creditors:

amounts falling due after more than one year

	2018	2017
	£	£
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	1,740	5,219
	<u>1,740</u>	<u>5,219</u>

7 Provisions for liabilities***Deferred taxation***

	Accelerated Capital Allowances, Losses and Other Timing Differences	Total
	£	£
At 1 September 2017	2,476	2,476
Charge to the profit and loss account for the period	(265)	(265)
At 31 August 2018	<u>2,211</u>	<u>2,211</u>
	2018	2017
	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	2,211	2,476
	<u>2,211</u>	<u>2,476</u>

8 Reserves

Profit and loss account - includes all current and prior period retained profits and losses.

9 Additional information

Its registered number is:

09180721

Sunny Bank

Acklam

Malton

North Yorkshire

YO17 9RG

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.