Company Registration No. 00787586 (England and Wales)

WILLIAM LENNON & CO. (FOOTWEAR MANUFACTURERS) LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 27 JUNE 2020

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

WILLIAM LENNON & CO. (FOOTWEAR MANUFACTURERS) LIMITED

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WILLIAM LENNON & CO. (FOOTWEAR MANUFACTURERS) LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 27 JUNE 2020

	Notes	2020 £	2020 £	2019 £	2019 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		83,748		78,331
Current assets					
Stocks		128,000		134,231	
Debtors	4	18,788		21,992	
Cash at bank and in hand		10,270		8,132	
		157,058		164,355	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(99,430)		(81,355)	
Net current assets			57,628		83,000
Total assets less current liabilities			141,376		161,331
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		(112,106)		(98,106)
Net assets			29,270		63,225
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7		15,000		15,000
Capital redemption reserve			1,500		1,500
Profit and loss reserves			12,770		46,725
Total equity			29,270		63,225

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

For the financial year ended 27 June 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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 members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

WILLIAM LENNON & CO. (FOOTWEAR MANUFACTURERS) LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 27 JUNE 2020

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 22 June 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mrs A E Slattery
Director

Company Registration No. 00787586

1 Accounting policies

Company information
William Lennon & Co. (Footwear Manufacturers) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is High Street, Stoney Middleton, Hope Valley, Derbyshire, S32 4TD.

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

The directors have strategic plans in place to operate through the current Covid-19 pandemic and are confident that the business has the necessary resources to operate for at least the next twelve months. The directors therefore believe it is appropriate to prepare the accounts on a going concern basis.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

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:

Land and buildings freehold	2% Straight line
Plant and machinery	25% Reducing balance
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	25% 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.

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.

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 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.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of cost and replacement cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

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.

1.7 Cash at bank and in hand

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 balance sheet 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.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

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.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

1.9 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.

1.10 Retirement benefits

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

1.11 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.

2 Employees

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

	2020 Number	2019 Number
Total	10	10

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings freehold	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings & equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost					
At 28 June 2019	125,920	79,724	22,153	38,394	266,191
Additions	-	-	-	23,766	23,766
Disposals	-	-	-	(22,079)	(22,079)
At 27 June 2020	125,920	79,724	22,153	40,081	267,878
Depreciation and impairment					
At 28 June 2019	59,876	79,655	22,121	26,208	187,860
Depreciation charged in the year	2,495	17	8	6,708	9,228
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	-	-	(12,958)	(12,958)
At 27 June 2020	62,371	79,672	22,129	19,958	184,130
Carrying amount					
At 27 June 2020	63,549	52	24	20,123	83,748
At 27 June 2019	66,044	69	32	12,186	78,331

4 Debtors

	2020	2019
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Trade debtors	17,775	21,868
Other debtors	1,013	124
	18,788	21,992

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	62,059	55,668
Trade creditors	32,125	18,765
Taxation and social security	531	2,207
Other creditors	4,715	4,715
	99,430	81,355

6 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Other creditors	112,106	98,106

7 Called up share capital

	2020 Number	2019 Number	2020 £	2019 £
Ordinary share capital				
Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000

8 Related party transactions

Other creditors falling due after more than one year includes loans from directors and close family members totalling £112,106 (2019 - £98,106).