Registered number: 02710334

DAWKES MUSIC & WINDCRAFT LIMITED

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

DAWKES MUSIC & WINDCRAFT LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 02710334

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 JUNE 2021

	Note		2021 £		2020 £
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	4		1		1
Tangible assets	5		202,831		245,583
		•	202,832	-	245,584
Current assets					
Stocks	6	742,436		610,329	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	7	153,051		124,684	
Cash at bank and in hand	8	147,425		300,397	
	=	1,042,912	=	1,035,410	
Current liabilities					
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(741,039)		(722,240)	
Net current assets	=		301,873		313,170
Total assets less current liabilities		-	504,705	=	558,754
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year Provisions for liabilities	10		(116,667)		(177,529)
Deferred tax	12		(44,361)		(42,448)
Net assets		-	343,677	=	338,777
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	13		1,000		1,000
Profit and loss account			342,677		337,777
		- -	343,677	-	338,777

DAWKES MUSIC & WINDCRAFT LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 02710334

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) AS AT 30 JUNE 2021

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 comprehensive income 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:

J Dawkes

Director

Date: 23 March 2022

The notes on pages 3 to 12 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

General information

Dawkes Music & Windcraft Limited is a private company, limited by share capital and incorporated in England and Wales.

The company's registered office and principal place of business is The Woodwind & Brass Warehouse, Unit C, Reform Road, Maidenhead, Berkshire, SL6 8BT.

The company's principal activity is the sale, repair and distribution of musical instruments.

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 following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The directors have considered the impact of the global Covid-19 pandemic on the ability of the company to continue trading for the foreseeable future. This review has included considering the impact of the pandemic to the date of signing the financial statements and updating financial projections and performing rigorous stress testing on these projections in respect of income and the company's supply chain. Based on this review and taken together with existing financing facilities the directors believe that the financial statements have been prepared appropriately on the going concern basis.

2.3 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

DAWKES MUSIC & WINDCRAFT LIMITED Financial Accounts 2021-06-30

nistorical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Revenue

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

Sale of goods

Turnover 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 turnover 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

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 of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of turnover 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.

2.5 Operating leases

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the lease term.

2.6 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 Comprehensive Income in the same period as the related expenditure.

2.7 Interest income

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

2.8 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

2.10 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.

2.11 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 income 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.

2.12 Intangible assets

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the difference between amounts paid on the cost of a business combination and the acquirer's interest in the fair value of its identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquiree at the date of acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is amortised on a straight line basis to the Statement of Comprehensive Income over its useful economic life.

Other intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.12 Intangible assets (continued)

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

2.13 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, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Improvements to property - straight line over the life of the lease

 Plant & machinery
 25%
 straight-line method

 Motor vehicles
 25%
 straight-line method

 Fixtures & fittings
 25%
 straight-line method

 Office equipment
 25%
 straight-line method

 Rental instruments
 at carrying rates on cost

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

2.14 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. 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.

2.15 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.

2.16 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.17 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.

2.18 Provisions for liabilities

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 profit or loss in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the 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.

2.19 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

2.20 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 28 (2020 - 28).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

4. Intangible assets

At 1 July 2020

At 30 June 2021

Depreciation
At 1 July 2020

Charge for the year

Additions

Disposals

						Goodwill £
	Cost					
	At 1 July 2020					1
	At 30 June 2021					1
	Net book value					
	At 30 June 2021					1
	At 30 June 2020					1
_	Tangible fixed coasts					
5.	Tangible fixed assets					
		Improvements to property	Plant & machinery	Motor vehicles	Fixtures & fittings	Office equipment
		£	£	£	£	£
	Cost or valuation					

30,002

1,420

31,422

30,002

158

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21,378

21,378

21,378

8,905

(8,905)

8,905

20,764

10,294

31,058

17,634

3,852

187,816

12,161

199,977

157,313

15,984

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			·		
At 30 June 2021	30,160	21,378	-	21,486	173,297
Net book value					
At 30 June 2021	1,262	<u> </u>		9,572	26,680
At 30 June 2020	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	3,130	30,503

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

5. Tangible fixed assets (continued)

	Rental instruments	Total
	£	£
Cost or valuation		
At 1 July 2020	705,710	974,575
Additions	17,073	40,948
Disposals	(30,065)	(38,970)
At 30 June 2021	692,718	976,553
Depreciation		
At 1 July 2020	493,760	728,992
Charge for the year	55,386	75,380
Disposals	(21,745)	(30,650)
At 30 June 2021	527,401	773,722
Net book value		
At 30 June 2021	165,317	202,831
At 30 June 2020	211,950	245,583

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

		Stocks	6.
2020	2021		
£	£		
610,329	742,436	Finished goods and goods for resale	
		Debtors	7.
		20000	•
2020	2021		
£	£		
51,321	57,763	Trade debtors	
53,652	70,369	Other debtors	
17,462	24,919	Prepayments and accrued income	
2,249	-	Tax recoverable	
124,684	153,051		
		Cash and cash equivalents	8.
2020	2021		
£	£		
300,397	<u>147,425</u>	Cash at bank and in hand	
		Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	9.
2020	2021		
£	£		
17,986	58,929	Bank loans	
462,171	404,552	Trade creditors	
514	520	Amounts owed to group undertakings	
23,465	36,819	Corporation tax	
108,714	98,572	Other taxation and social security	
21,076	41,447	Other creditors	
88,314	100,200	Accruals and deferred income	



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

10.	Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year		
		2021	2020
	Bank loans	£ 116,667	£ 177,529
	Sum out of		
11.	Loans		
	Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:		
		2021 £	2020 £
	Bank loans	-	2
	Amounts falling due within one year	58,929	17,986
	Amounts falling due 1-2 years	17,986	57,986
	Amounts falling due 2-5 years	98,681	119,543
		175,596	195,515
12.	Deferred taxation		
		2021 £	2020 £
	At beginning of year	(42,448)	(31,624)
	Charged to profit or loss	(1,913)	(10,824)
	At end of year	(44,361)	(42,448)
	The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:		
		2021 £	2020 £
	Accelerated capital allowances	(44,556)	(42,589)
	Short term timing differences	195	141
		(44,361)	(42,448)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

13. Share capital

	2021	2020
	£	£
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
1,000 (2020 - 1,000) Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000	1,000

14. 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 $\mathfrak{L}9,748$ (2020 - $\mathfrak{L}9,772$). Contributions totalling $\mathfrak{L}1,819$ (2020 - $\mathfrak{L}1,729$) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date and are included in creditors.

15. Related party transactions

During the period, dividends totalling £101,589 (2020 £97,747) were paid to JDN Holdings Limited, the immediate parent company.

16. Controlling party

The immediate parent company is JDN Holdings Limited.

The ultimate controlling party is the directors by virtue of their shareholding in the immediate parent company.

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