Registered number: 00442955

J CLUBB LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2018

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	S W Clubb C Dring J Lovett
Registered number	00442955
Registered office	Church Hill Wilmington Dartford DA2 7DZ
Independent auditor	Crowe Clark Whitehill LLP Riverside House 40 - 46 High Street Maidstone Kent ME14 1JH

J CLUBB LIMITED

CONTENTS

STRATEGIC REPORT
For the year ended 31 March 2018

Introduction

The principal activity of the company is the winning and processing of aggregates, production of ready mixed concrete and the transport and marketing of these materials.

Business review

The business continues to perform well and demand remains positive in the London & S E Regions. The continued reinvestment in new assets has further enhanced efficiency and margins.

Principal risks and uncertainties

Any business faces a number of risks and these are reviewed thoroughly and regularly by the directors. This review considers only the principal risks and uncertainties that the company faces.

i) Market volatility

ii) Escalating energy and environmental costs

iii) Continuing uncertainties affecting pension liabilities and investments and the increased costs of related regulation.

The directors feel confident of managing these risks and remain optimistic for the future as the company remains well placed to participate in major development opportunities.

The company has invested in energy saving and environmental projects to mitigate against rising energy costs.

The pension scheme liabilities have been reduced through the completion of an ETV exercise during the year when some members transferred out of the defined benefit pension scheme.

Financial key performance indicators

- Turnover for the year has increased by 0.9% from £ 15.8 million to £16 million
- Gross profit as a percentage of turnover has increased from 17.7% to 21.3%
- Debtors days have decreased from 75 days to 50 days in 2018.

This report was approved by the board on 15th June 2018 and signed on its behalf.

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S W Clubb
Director

DIRECTORS' REPORT
For the year ended 31 March 2018

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018.

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the strategic report, the directors' 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 applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. 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 for the company's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- 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 to 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.

Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £994,088 *(2017 - £738,782)*.

Dividends were paid during the year amounting to £150,000 (2017 - £1,919,000).

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

S W Clubb
C Dring
J Lovett

Going concern

Accounting standards require the directors to consider the appropriateness of the going concern basis when preparing the financial statements. The directors confirm that they consider that the going concern basis remains appropriate. The directors have taken notice of the Financial Reporting Council guidance which requires the reasons for this decision to be explained.

The company remains profitable and has adequate cash resources. The directors therefore have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, based upon the directors forecasts, and believe the going concern basis of accounting is appropriate for preparing the annual financial statements.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)
For the year ended 31 March 2018

Disclosure of information to auditor

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this directors' report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Auditor

The auditor, Crowe Clark Whitehill LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board on 15th June 2018 and signed on its behalf.

S W Clubb
Director

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF J CLUBB LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of J Clubb Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2018, which comprise the Statement of comprehensive income, the Balance sheet, the Statement of changes in equity and the related notes, including a summary of 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 2018 and of 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 United Kingdom, including the Financial Reporting Council'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

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

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.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, 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 audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. 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.

Opinion 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 Strategic report and the Directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic report and the Directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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 Strategic report or 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.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement on page 2, 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF J CLUBB LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Auditors' 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.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located 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 shareholders, 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 shareholders 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 shareholders, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Crowe Clark Whitehill LLP

Mark Anderson (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of
Crowe Clark Whitehill LLP

Statutory Auditor

Riverside House
40 - 46 High Street
Maidstone
Kent
ME14 1JH
Date: 18 June 2018

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For the year ended 31 March 2018

	Note	2018 £	*2017 £*
Turnover	4	**15,965,835**	*15,822,003*
Cost of sales		**(12,553,500)**	*(13,035,400)*
Gross profit		**3,412,335**	*2,786,603*
Administrative expenses		**(1,612,732)**	*(1,837,731)*
Exceptional administrative expenses		**(617,625)**	*-*
Other operating income	5	**118,704**	*101,368*
Operating profit	6	**1,300,682**	*1,050,240*
Interest receivable and similar income	10	**4,286**	*2,619*
Interest payable and expenses	11	**(39,709)**	*(54,024)*
Other finance income		**(16,000)**	*(16,000)*
Profit before tax		**1,249,259**	*982,835*
Tax on profit	13	**(255,171)**	*(244,053)*
Profit for the financial year		**994,088**	*738,782*
Other comprehensive income for the year			
Realised surplus/(deficit) on disposal of revalued tangible fixed assets		**163,402**	*3,145,332*
Actuarial losses on defined benefit pension scheme		**280,798**	*(252,599)*
Other comprehensive income for the year		**444,200**	*2,892,733*
Total comprehensive income for the year		**1,438,288**	*3,631,515*

J CLUBB LIMITED
Registered number: 00442955

BALANCE SHEET
As at 31 March 2018

	Note		2018 £		2017 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	16		12,884,783		13,064,680
Investments	17		1,962,335		1,962,335
			14,847,118		15,027,015
Current assets					
Stocks	18	690,600		533,120	
Debtors	19	3,131,559		3,916,848	
Cash at bank and in hand	20	1,952,272		1,581,159	
		5,774,431		6,031,127	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	21	(3,143,187)		(3,873,429)	
Net current assets			2,631,244		2,157,698
Total assets less current liabilities			17,478,362		17,184,713
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	22		(782,476)		(1,124,503)
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax	24	(1,553,974)		(1,636,381)	
			(1,553,974)		(1,636,381)
Pension liability	27		(159,913)		(594,621)
Net assets			14,981,999		13,829,208
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	25		480,020		480,020
Revaluation reserve			5,284,757		5,420,254
Profit and loss account			9,217,222		7,928,934
			14,981,999		13,829,208

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on

15th June 2018

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S W Clubb
Director

The notes on pages 10 to 30 form part of these financial statements

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
For the year ended 31 March 2018

	Called up share capital	Revaluation reserve	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£	£
At 1 April 2017	480,020	5,420,254	7,928,934	13,829,208
Comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the year	-	-	994,088	994,088
Actuarial gains on pension scheme	-	-	280,798	280,798
Disposal of fixed assets net of deferred tax previously recognised	-	(135,497)	163,402	27,905
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(135,497)	1,438,288	1,302,791
Dividends: equity capital	-	-	(150,000)	(150,000)
At 31 March 2018	480,020	5,284,757	9,217,222	14,981,999

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
For the year ended 31 March 2017

	Called up share capital	Revaluation reserve	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£	£
At 1 April 2016	480,020	7,972,286	6,216,519	14,668,825
Comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the year	-	-	738,782	738,782
Actuarial losses on pension scheme	-	-	(252,599)	(252,599)
Disposal of fixed assets net of deferred tax previously recognised	-	(2,552,032)	3,145,332	593,300
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(2,552,032)	3,631,515	1,079,483
Dividends: equity capital	-	-	(1,919,100)	(1,919,100)
At 31 March 2017	480,020	5,420,254	7,928,934	13,829,208

The notes on pages 10 to 30 form part of these financial statements.

1. General information

J Clubb Limited is a private limited company incorporated in England and Wales (registration number 00442955).

The principal activity of the company is the winning and processing of aggregates, production of ready mixed concrete and the transport and marketing of these materials.

The registered office of the company is:

Church Hill
Wilmington
Dartford
DA2 7DZ

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 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 (see note 3).

Accounting standards require the directors to consider the appropriateness of the going concern basis when preparing the financial statements. The directors confirm that they consider that the going concern basis remains appropriate. The directors have taken notice of the Financial Reporting Council guidance which requires the reasons for this decision to be explained.

The company remains profitable and has adequate cash resources. The directors therefore have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future , based upon the directors forecasts, and believe the going concern basis of accounting is appropriate for preparing the annual financial statements.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Financial reporting standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by the FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- the requirements of Section 4 Statement of Financial Position paragraph 4.12(a)(iv);
- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d);
- the requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of Deneep Limited as at 31 March 2018 and these financial statements may be obtained from Companies House.

2.3 Turnover

Turnover comprises revenue recognised by the company in respect of goods and services supplied during the year, exclusive of Value Added Tax and trade discounts. Turnover is recognised on delivery of the product to the customer.

Rental income is recognised when payments are due in accordance with the lease agreement.

2.4 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.

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation on other assets is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

The estimated useful lives range as follows:

Freehold property	- 2% straight line
Short term leasehold property	- 5% straight line
Plant & machinery	- 4 - 25% straight line
Motor vehicles	- 20% straight line

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 the statement of comprehensive income.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Revaluation of tangible fixed assets

Individual freehold properties are carried at current year value at fair value at the date of the revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. Revaluations are undertaken with sufficient regularity to ensure the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair value at the balance sheet date

Fair values are determined from market based evidence normally undertaken by professionally qualified valuers.

Revaluation gains and losses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income unless losses exceed the previously recognised gains or reflect a clear consumption of economic benefits, in which case the excess losses are recognised in profit or loss.

2.6 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

2.7 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value after making due allowance for slow or obselete and slow-moving stocks. Cost include all direct costs and an appropriate portion of fixed and variable overheads.

2.8 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.

2.9 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.

2.10 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 non-puttable ordinary shares.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

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.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.12 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the statement of comprehensive income 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.

2.13 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. Dividends on shares recognised as liabilities are recognised as expenses and classified within interest payable.

2.14 Operating leases: the company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the statement of comprehensive income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

2.15 Leased assets: the company as lessee

Assets obtained under hire purchase contracts and finance leases are capitalised as tangible fixed assets. Assets acquired by finance lease are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Assets acquired by hire purchase are depreciated over their useful lives. Finance leases are those where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership are assumed by the company. Obligations under such agreements are included in creditors net of the finance charge allocated to future periods. The finance element of the rental payment is charged to the statement of comprehensive income so as to produce a constant periodic rate of charge on the net obligation outstanding in each period.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.16 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.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the statement of comprehensive income 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

Defined benefit pension plan

The company operates a defined benefit plan for certain employees. A defined benefit plan defines the pension benefit that the employee will receive on retirement, usually dependent upon several factors including but not limited to age, length of service and remuneration.

The liability recognised in the balance sheet in respect of the defined benefit plan is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the balance sheet date less the fair value of plan assets at the balance sheet date (if any) out of which the obligations are to be settled.

The defined benefit obligation is calculated using the projected unit credit method. Annually the company engages independent actuaries to calculate the obligation.

The fair value of plan assets is measured in accordance with the FRS 102 fair value hierarchy and in accordance with the company's policy for similarly held assets.

The cost of the defined benefit plan, recognised in profit or loss as employee costs, except where included in the cost of an asset, comprises:

a) the increase in net pension benefit liability arising from employee service during the period; and
b) the cost of plan introductions, benefit changes, curtailments and settlements.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is recognised in profit or loss as a finance expense.

2.17 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.18 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, 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.

2.19 Exceptional items

Exceptional items are transactions that fall within the ordinary activities of the company but are presented separately due to their size or incidence.

3. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

Preparation of the financial statements requires management to make significant judgements and estimates. The items in the financial statements where these judgements and estimates have been made include:

- the current fair value of the land and buildings which is determined by a third party valuation
- assumptions used in calculating the present value of the defined benfit pension scheme liability which are determined by the pensions actuary.

4. Turnover

	2018	*2017*
	£	*£*
Processing of aggregates and ready mix concrete	**15,965,835**	*15,822,003*

All turnover arose within the United Kingdom.

5. Other operating income

	2018	2017
	£	£
Ground rent receivable	**43,704**	*85,368*
Service charge receivable	**75,000**	*1,000*
Sundry income	-	*15,000*
	118,704	*101,368*

6. Operating profit

The operating profit is stated after charging:

	2018	2017
	£	£
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	**810,280**	*720,642*
Other operating lease rentals	**64,206**	*63,672*

7. Auditor's remuneration

	2018	2017
	£	£
Fees payable to the company's auditor and its associates in respect of:		
Audit of the financial statements	**15,550**	*15,100*
Other services relating to taxation	**3,365**	*3,270*
All other services	**11,075**	*12,300*
	14,440	*15,570*

8. Employees

Staff costs, including directors' remuneration, were as follows:

	2018 £	*2017 £*
Wages and salaries	**2,257,320**	*2,315,884*
Social security costs	**233,109**	*232,543*
Cost of defined contribution scheme	**136,097**	*118,678*
	2,626,526	*2,667,105*

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was as follows:

	2018 No.	*2017 No.*
Office and Management	**20**	*20*
Production	**42**	*43*
	62	*63*

9. Directors' remuneration

	2018 £	*2017 £*
Directors' emoluments	**347,073**	*338,538*
	347,073	*338,538*

The highest paid director received remuneration of £151,103 *(2017 - £148,260)*.

10. Interest receivable

	2018 £	*2017 £*
Other interest receivable	**4,286**	*2,619*

11. Interest payable and similar charges

	2018 £	2017 £
Bank interest payable	-	1,425
Finance leases and hire purchase contracts	39,709	52,599
	39,709	54,024

12. Other finance costs

	2018 £	2017 £
Net interest on net defined benefit liability	(16,000)	(16,000)

13. Taxation

	2018 £	2017 £
Corporation tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	279,060	307,802
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	(1,007)	(2,436)
Total current tax	278,053	305,366
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	5,481	(103,632)
Changes to tax rates	(59,567)	28,554
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(416)	1,795
Deferred tax re pension scheme	31,620	11,970
Total deferred tax	(22,882)	(61,313)
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	255,171	244,053

13. Taxation (continued)

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is higher than *(2017 - higher than)* the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% *(2017 - 20%)*. The differences are explained below:

	2018 £	*2017* *£*
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	**1,249,259**	*982,835*
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2017 - 20%)	**237,359**	*196,567*
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	**54,206**	*22,772*
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	**(1,423)**	*(641)*
Adjust deferred tax to average rate of 19.00% (20%)	**(4,365)**	*26,240*
Ineligible depreciation	**1,828**	*2,115*
Chargeable gains/(losses)	**27,133**	*-*
Impact of change in DT rate on opening deferred tax	**(59,567)**	*-*
Income not duductible for tax purposes	**-**	*(3,000)*
Total tax charge for the year	**255,171**	*244,053*

Factors that may affect future tax charges

There were no factors that may affect future tax charges.

14. Dividends

	2018 £	*2017* *£*
Dividends paid on ordinary shares	**150,000**	*1,919,100*
	150,000	*1,919,100*

In 2017 a dividend in specie of £1,784,100 was declared which transferred items of freehold land and buildings to J Clubb Holdings Limited.

A cash dividend of £150,000 was paid in the curent year (2017 - £135,000)..

15. Exceptional items

	2018 £	*2017 £*
Legal fees	387,625	-
FRS102 Defined Benefit costs	230,000	-
	617,625	-

Exceptional costs relate to one off legal and professional fees relating to the reconstruction of the Company, transferring out the non core assets of the business as well as costs in relation to enhanced benefits paid to members of the defined benefit scheme to facilitate the transfer out of the scheme for those members.

16. Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold property £	S/Term Leasehold Property £	Plant & machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost or valuation					
At 1 April 2017	7,130,900	-	8,481,044	2,312,688	17,924,632
Additions	-	360,500	355,622	170,330	886,452
Disposals	(192,000)	-	-	(273,609)	(465,609)
At 31 March 2018	6,938,900	360,500	8,836,666	2,209,409	18,345,475
Depreciation					
At 1 April 2017	6,315	-	3,664,735	1,188,902	4,859,952
Charge for the year on owned assets	744	-	328,501	103,982	433,227
Charge for the year on financed assets	-	-	156,046	221,007	377,053
Disposals	-	-	-	(209,540)	(209,540)
At 31 March 2018	7,059	-	4,149,282	1,304,351	5,460,692
Net book value					
At 31 March 2018	6,931,841	360,500	4,687,384	905,058	12,884,783
At 31 March 2017	*7,124,585*	*-*	*4,816,309*	*1,123,786*	*13,064,680*

16. Tangible fixed assets (continued)

The net book value of assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts, included above, are as follows:

	2018 £	*2017 £*
Plant and machinery	**528,188**	*684,234*
Motor vehicles	**500,939**	*721,947*
	1,029,127	*1,406,181*

17. Fixed asset investments

	Investments in subsidiary and joint venture companies £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 April 2017	1,962,335
At 31 March 2018	1,962,335
Net book value	
At 31 March 2018	1,962,335
At 31 March 2017	*1,962,335*

17. Fixed asset investments (continued)

Subsidiary undertakings

The following were subsidiary undertakings of the company:

Name	Class of shares	Holding	Principal activity
J Clubb & Son Limited (dormant)	Ordinary	100 %	Dormant
Clubbs Estates Limited (dormant)	Ordinary	100 %	Dormant
Clubbs Washed Gravel Company Limited (dormant)	Ordinary	100 %	Dormant
Mid Kent Concrete Limited	Ordinary	100 %	Ready mix concrete supplier
Chantilly Lace Holdings Limited	Ordinary	100 %	Property company

Name	Registered office
J Clubb & Son Limited (dormant)	Church Hill, Wilmington, Dartford, Kent, DA2 7DZ
Clubbs Estates Limited (dormant)	Church Hill, Wilmington, Dartford, Kent, DA2 7DZ
Clubbs Washed Gravel Company Limited (dormant)	Church Hill, Wilmington, Dartford, Kent, DA2 7DZ
Mid Kent Concrete Limited	Church Hill, Wilmington, Dartford, Kent, DA2 7DZ
Chantilly Lace Holdings Limited	Church Hill, Wilmington, Dartford, Kent, DA2 7DZ

The aggregate of the share capital and reserves as at 31 March 2018 and of the profit or loss for the year ended on that date for the subsidiary undertakings were as follows:

	Aggregate of share capital and reserves £	Profit/(loss) £
J Clubb & Son Limited (dormant)	50,000	-
Clubbs Estates Limited (dormant)	50,000	-
Clubbs Washed Gravel Company Limited (dormant)	12,000	-
Mid Kent Concrete Limited	(11,066)	38,929
Chantilly Lace Holdings Limited	1,630,369	20,369
	1,731,303	59,298

17. Fixed asset investments (continued)

The company has the following joint venture interests:

Hye Oak Limited is a Company jointly owned by J Clubb Limited and Mr John Saunders. Both parties hold 50% of the Company's share capital which consists of 100 £1 ordinary shares. The Company was set up to bag and sell bagged aggregates, minerals and construction materials. The Company made a profit for the year of £82,811 (2017 - £91,276) and has net assets at 31 March 2018 of £735,564 (2017 - £620,215).

Bluewater Concrete Limited is a Company jointly owned by J Clubb Limited and Lafarge Redland Aggregates Limited. Both Companies hold 50% of the company's share capital which consists of 100 £1 ordinary shares. The Company was set up to market aggregates and ready mixed concrete in North Kent. The Company is dormant and has no material net assets.

18. Stocks

	2018	*2017*
	£	*£*
Raw materials and consumables	**64,251**	*67,884*
Finished goods and goods for resale	**626,349**	*465,236*
	690,600	*533,120*

19. Debtors

	2018	*2017*
	£	*£*
Due after more than one year		
Amounts owed by joint ventures and associated undertakings	**163,351**	*176,298*
	163,351	*176,298*
Due within one year		
Trade debtors	**2,192,294**	*3,275,543*
Amounts owed by joint ventures and associated undertakings	**360,620**	*238,696*
Other debtors	**311,969**	*120,124*
Prepayments and accrued income	**103,325**	*106,187*
	3,131,559	*3,916,848*

20. Cash and cash equivalents

	2018 £	2017 £
Cash at bank and in hand	**1,952,272**	*1,581,159*
	1,952,272	*1,581,159*

21. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade creditors	**1,728,623**	*2,183,847*
Amounts owed to group undertakings	**16,857**	*-*
Corporation tax	**124,625**	*305,366*
Other taxation and social security	**601,191**	*726,662*
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	**355,174**	*389,223*
Other creditors	**37,857**	*35,385*
Accruals and deferred income	**278,860**	*232,945*
	3,143,187	*3,873,428*

Amounts due under finance lease and hire purchase agreements are secured against the related assets.

22. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	**670,476**	*1,012,503*
Amounts owed to group undertakings	**112,000**	*112,000*
	782,476	*1,124,503*

23. Financial instruments

	2018 £	2017 £
Financial assets		
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost	**4,980,506**	*5,391,820*
	4,980,506	*5,391,820*
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	**(2,174,197)**	*(2,564,177)*
	(2,174,197)	*(2,564,177)*

Financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise cash at bank, trade debtors, amounts owed by associated/group companies and other debtors.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise trade creditors, other creditors and accruals.

24. Deferred taxation

	2018 £	2017 £
At beginning of year	**(1,636,381)**	*(2,302,964)*
Movement in year	**54,502**	*73,283*
Movements in deferred tax on revalued properties recognised in reserves	**27,905**	*593,300*
At end of year	**(1,553,974)**	*(1,636,381)*

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
Accelerated capital allowances	**(514,798)**	*(572,181)*
Short term timing differences	**2,995**	*5,876*
Deferred tax relating to revaluation of tangible assets	**(1,042,171)**	*(1,070,076)*
	(1,553,974)	*(1,636,381)*

25. Share capital

	2018 £	*2017 £*
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
480,020 Ordinary shares of £1 each	**480,020**	*480,020*

26. Capital commitments

At 31 March 2018 the company had capital commitments as follows:

	2018 £	*2017 £*
Contracted for but not provided in these financial statements	-	*330,000*

27. Pension commitments

The company operates a defined benefit pension scheme.

The amounts in the financial statements relating to pensions, are based on a full actuarial valuation dated 6 April 2014 updated to 31 March 2018 for the purpose of FRS 102. Since the scheme is closed to new entrants, under the Projected Unit Method (the method of valuation specified for the purpose of FRS 102) the current service costs will increase as members of the scheme approach retirement.

Composition of plan assets:

	2018 £	2017 £
UK Equities	149,000	294,000
Global Equities	435,000	1,359,000
Diversified growth assets	446,000	629,000
Property	580,000	524,000
Government bonds	-	234,000
Corporate bonds	151,000	2,013,000
Secured annuities	86,000	675,000
Cash and other	373,000	43,000
LDI	2,123,000	-
Total plan assets	**4,343,000**	5,771,000

	2018 £	2017 £
Fair value of plan assets	4,343,000	5,770,900
Present value of plan liabilities	(4,535,570)	(6,505,000)
Related deferred tax asset	32,657	139,479
Net pension scheme liability	**(159,913)**	(594,621)

The amounts recognised in profit or loss are as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
Interest on obligation	(16,000)	(16,000)
Losses on curtailments, settlements and benefit changes	(230,000)	-
Total	**(246,000)**	(16,000)

27. Pension commitments (continued)

Reconciliation of fair value of plan liabilities were as follow:

	2018 £	2017 £
Opening defined benefit obligation	6,505,000	5,652,000
Current service cost	154,000	179,000
Interest cost	16,000	16,000
Actuarial (gains) and losses	(834,000)	848,000
Losses on curtailments	86,000	-
Liabilities extinguished on settlements	(1,253,000)	-
Benefits paid	(139,000)	(190,000)
Closing defined benefit obligation	4,535,000	6,505,000

Reconciliation of fair value of plan assets were as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
Opening fair value of scheme assets	5,771,000	5,168,000
Actuarial gains and (losses)	(478,000)	535,000
Interest income	154,000	179,000
Contributions by employer	432,000	79,000
Assets distributed on settlements	(1,397,000)	-
Benefits paid	(139,000)	(190,000)
	4,343,000	5,771,000

Principal actuarial assumptions at the Balance sheet date (expressed as weighted averages):

	2018 %	2017 %
Discount rate	2.5	2.6
Inflation - RPI	3.4	3.5
Inflation - CPI	2.4	2.5
Allowance for revaluation of deferred pensions of CPI or 5% pa. if less	2.4	2.5
Allowance for pension in payment increases of RPI or 5% p.a. if less	3.4	3.

27. Pension commitments (continued)

	2018	*2017*	*2016*	*2015*	*2014*
	£	*£*	*£*	*£*	*£*
Defined benefit obligation	**(4,535,000)**	*(6,505,000)*	*(5,652,000)*	*(5,835,000)*	*(5,526,123)*
Scheme assets	**4,343,000**	*5,771,000*	*5,168,000*	*5,207,900*	*4,853,900*
Deficit	**(192,000)**	*(734,000)*	*(484,000)*	*(627,100)*	*(672,223)*

28. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 March 2018 the company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2018	*2017*
	£	*£*
Not later than 1 year	**61,706**	*62,317*
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	**18,735**	*74,941*
	80,441	*137,258*

29. Related party transactions

At the year end the company was owed £30,551 (2017: £30,551) by EEM Limited, a company in which Simon Clubb is a shareholder.

At the year end the company was owed £241,608 (2017: £238,696) by Hye Oak Limited. 50% of the share capital is owned by J Clubb Limited. Sales to this company amounted to £1,482,795 (2017: £1,817,529).

At the year end the company was owed £83,351 (2017: £76,298) by Darenth Developments Limited, a company under common control.

At the year end the company owed £803 (2017: debtor of £23,389) to J Clubb Investments (2007) Limited, a company under common control.

At the year end the company owed £18,000 (2017: £18,000) to Iris Estates Limited, a company under common control.

30. Controlling party

As at 31 March 2017, the company's immediate parent company was J Clubb Holdings Limited, a company registered in England and Wales.

During the year, via a share for share exchange, Deneep Limited became the ultimate parent undertaking.

As part of a group reconstruction, J Clubb Holdings Limited de-merged from the group and Deneep Limited became the immediate and ultimate parent undertaking.

The company's financial statements are included within the consolidated financial statements of Deneep Limited.

There is no ultimate controlling party.

Their accounts are available from:

Church Hill
Wilmington
Dartford
Kent
DA2 7DZ

31. Audit exemption subsidiaries

The following subsidiaries have taken exemption from the Companies Act 2006 relating to statutory audit of their individual financial statements by virtue of Section 479a of the Act:

Mid Kent Concrete Limited