Company registration number: 01041114

D. Wardle (Plant) Ltd

Financial statements

31 March 2019

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24/12/2019 COMPANIES HOUSE #73

### D. Wardle (Plant) Ltd Year ended 31st March 2019

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### D. Wardle (Plant) Ltd Year ended 31st March 2019

#### **Directors and other information**

**Directors** Mr D. Wardle

Mr S. Wardle Mr A. Wardle

Secretary Mr A. Wardle

Company number 01041114

Registered office Priory Works

**Barley Castle Lane** 

Appleton Warrington WA4 4RE

Business address Priory Works

**Barley Castle Lane** 

Appleton Warrington WA4 4RE

Auditor Mark Haslam Sons & Co.

17 Wood Street

Bolton BL1 1EB

Bankers Yorkshire Bank

38 Bridge Street

Chester CH1 1NE

Nat West

117 Main Street Frodsham Cheshire WA6 7AF

# Strategic report Year ended 31st March 2019

#### Review of the business and future developments

The principal activity of the company is the provision of earthmoving and materials handling solutions to the quarrying, construction and recycling industries.

The company operates from its headquarters in Appleton, Cheshire. Its main services include: Earthmoving contracts, rock hauling, general earthmoving plant and loader hire (operated or self drive) and long term contract hire. A full description of the services provided by the company and details of the company's health and safety, environment and quality policies can be found at www.dwardleplant.co.uk.

Demand for the company's products slowed compared to the prior year but utilisation rates remained acceptable across the product range. Turnover decreased by 10% (2018 2% increase) to £16,809,018 2018 £18,698,261) whilst gross profit margin increased by 3%. Return on capital employed was maintained at 8% but liquidity ratios increased from 1.1 to 1.3.

This year the company invested a further £5.6 million (2018 £5.7m) in new equipment. This continued investment in plant and machinery means the company is well placed to take advantage of future growth opportunities.

#### Principal risks and uncertainties

The company primarily trades within the United Kingdom and as a result does not have any direct risks associated with fluctuations in foreign exchange rates. However, the company is exposed to the risk of a downturn in the UK economy and this has been factored into the projections used to evaluate the going concern of the company.

This report was approved by the board of directors on ...... and signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr A. Wardle Secretary

# Directors report Year ended 31st March 2019

The directors present their report and the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31st March 2019

#### **Directors**

The directors who served the company during the year were as follows:

Mr D. Wardle

Mr S. Wardle

Mr A. Wardle

#### **Dividends**

Particulars of recommended dividends are detailed in note 12 to the financial statements.

#### Financial instruments

The company has entered into 'basic' financial transactions which result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities such as trade debtors, trade creditors, cash/bank balances and loans. No 'complex' financial instruments have been utilised.

#### Disclosure of information in the strategic report.

In accordance with section 414C(11) of the Companies Act 2006 (Strategic Report and Directors' Report) Regulations 2013 the company has chosen to set out in the company's strategic report information required by schedule 7 of the Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations

#### **Directors responsibilities statement**

The directors are responsible for preparing the strategic report, 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 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 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 judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- 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.

#### **Auditor**

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- so far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware;
   and
- they have taken all steps that they ought to have taken as a director to make themselves aware of any
  relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

A resolution to reappoint Mark Haslam Sons & Co. as auditor will be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

# Directors report (continued) Year ended 31st March 2019

This report was approved by the board of director	s on 16/12/19	and signed	on behalf	of the	board
by:					

Mr A. Wardle

Secretary

### Independent auditor's report to the members of D. Wardle (Plant) Ltd Year ended 31st March 2019

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of D. Wardle (Plant) Ltd (the 'company') for the year ended 31st March 2019 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, statement of financial position, statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statements, 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 FRS 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 31st March 2019 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 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

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 other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. 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.

# Independent auditor's report to the members of D. Wardle (Plant) Ltd (continued) Year ended 31st March 2019

#### 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 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 has 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 where 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 the 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, 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.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK), we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit, we also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or
  error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is
  sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material
  misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion,
  forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.

# Independent auditor's report to the members of D. Wardle (Plant) Ltd (continued) Year ended 31st March 2019

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based
  on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that
  may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a
  material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related
  disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our
  conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However,
  future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

#### 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 auditors 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.

Christina Haslam FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of Mark Haslam Sons & Co. Chartered Accountant and Statutory Auditor 17 Wood Street Bolton BL1 1EB

20/12/2019

### Statement of comprehensive income Year ended 31st March 2019

		2019	2018
	Note	£	£
Turnover	4	16,809,018	18,698,261
Cost of sales		(12,450,677)	(14,353,456)
Gross profit		4,358,341	4,344,805
Administrative expenses		(2,376,381)	(2,694,979)
Other operating income	5	135,185	127,014
Operating profit	6	2,117,145	1,776,840
Other interest receivable and similar income	9	15,617	1,779
Interest payable and similar expenses	10	(276,672)	(276,461)
Profit before taxation		1,856,090	1,502,158
Tax on profit	11	(390,667)	(286,010)
Profit for the financial year		1,465,423	1,216,148
Revaluation of property		280,000	-
Depreciation written back on property revaluation		40,945	-
Deferred tax on revaluation of property		(53,200)	-
Other comprehensive income for the year		267,745	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		1,733,168	1,216,148

All the activities of the company are from continuing operations.

# Statement of financial position 31st March 2019

		2019		2018	
	Note	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	13	21,526,385		21,990,620	
, a.i.g.			04 500 005	·	04 000 000
			21,526,385		21,990,620
Current assets					
Stocks	14	15,605		29,247	
Debtors	15	3,795,329		5,107,414	
Cash at bank and in hand		4,740,110		1,575,163	
		8,551,044		6,711,824	
Creditors: amounts falling due					
within one year	16	(6,357,774)		(6,166,085)	)
Net current assets			2,193,270		545,739
Total assets less current liabilities			23,719,655		22,536,359
Creditors: amounts falling due					
after more than one year	17		(6,550,190)		(7,346,805)
Provisions for liabilities	19		(1,075,522)		(820,779)
Net assets			16,093,943		14,368,775
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	24		45,000		45,000
Share premium account	25		47,371		47,371
Revaluation reserve	25		754,580		494,009
Capital redemption reserve	25		45,000		45,000
Profit and loss account	25		15,201,992		13,737,395
Shareholders funds			16,093,943		14,368,775
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# Statement of financial position (continued) 31st March 2019

Mr A. Wardle

Director

Mr S. Wardle Director

Company registration number: 01041114

The notes on pages 13 to 25 form part of these financial statements.

# Statement of changes in equity Year ended 31st March 2019

	Called up share capital	Share premium account	Revaluation reserve	Capital redemption reserve	Profit and loss account	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
At 1st April 2017	45,000	47,371	497,450	45,000	12,537,806	13,172,627
Profit for the year Other comprehensive income for the year:	-	-	-	-	1,216,148	1,216,148
Reclassification from revaluation reserve to profit and loss account	-	-	(3,441)	-	3,441	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(3,441)	-	1,219,589	1,216,148
Dividends paid and payable					(20,000)	(20,000)
Total investments by and distributions to owners	-	-	-	-	(20,000)	(20,000)
At 31st March 2018 and 1st April 2018	45,000	47,371	494,009	45,000	13,737,395	14,368,775
Profit for the year Other comprehensive income for the year:	-	-	-	-	1,465,423	1,465,423
Revaluation of property	-	-	280,000	-	-	280,000
Reclassification from revaluation reserve to profit and loss account Depreciation written back on	-	-	(7,174)	-	7,174	-
property revaluation	-	-	40,945	-	-	40,945
Deferred tax on revaluation of property			(53,200)		-	(53,200)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	260,571	-	1,472,597	1,733,168
Dividends paid and payable	-	-			(8,000)	(8,000)
Total investments by and distributions to owners	-	-	-	-	(8,000)	(8,000)
At 31st March 2019	45,000	47,371	754,580	45,000	15,201,992	16,093,943

## Statement of cash flows Year ended 31st March 2019

	2019 £	2018 £
Cash flows from operating activities Profit for the financial year	1,465,423	1,216,148
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of tangible assets	4,271,502	4,262,745
Fair value adjustment of investment property	(325,000)	-
Other interest receivable and similar income	(15,617)	(1,779)
Interest payable and similar expenses	276,672	276,461
Gain on disposal of tangible assets	(1,013,881)	(147,639)
Tax on profit	390,667	286,010
(Decrease)/increase in accrued expenses/deferred income	(91,840)	21,220
Changes in:		
Stocks	13,642	(10,223)
Trade and other debtors	1,312,085	(658,819)
Trade and other creditors	22,126	(2,095,630)
Cash generated from operations	6,305,779	3,148,494
Interest paid	(276,672)	(276,461)
Interest received	15,617	1,779
Tax paid	(363,852)	(721,812)
Net cash from operating activities	5,680,872	2,152,000
Cook flavo from investing activities		
Cash flows from investing activities Purchase of tangible assets	(1,967,768)	(885,916)
Proceeds from sale of tangible assets	3,454,243	1,195,150
Cash advances and loans granted	-	2,319,300
Net cash from investing activities	1,486,475	2,628,534
The County in County desiration		====
Cash flows from financing activities		
Payment of finance lease liabilities	(4,350,566)	(5,059,150)
Equity dividends paid	(8,000)	(20,000)
Other long term loans	356,166	48,918
Net cash used in financing activities	(4,002,400)	(5,030,232)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	3,164,947	(249,698)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	1,575,163	1,824,861
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	4,740,110	1,575,163

#### Notes to the financial statements Year ended 31st March 2019

#### 1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England. The address of the registered office is Priory Works, Barley Castle Lane, Appleton, Warrington, WA4 4RE.

#### 2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

#### 3. Accounting policies

#### Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and properties measured at fair value through profit or loss. The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

#### Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The judgments, estimates and assumptions that management has made in the process of applying the entity's accounting policies and which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements relate to property valuations and depreciation of plant & machinery.

#### **Turnover**

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

Revenue from the rendering of services is measured by reference to the stage of completion of the service transaction at the end of the reporting period provided that the outcome can be reliably estimated. When the outcome cannot be reliably estimated, revenue is recognised only to the extent that expenses recognised are recoverable.

#### **Taxation**

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured as the amount of tax expected to be paid or recovered using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

#### Operating leases

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

# Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31st March 2019

#### Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in capital and reserves, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

#### Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Freehold buildings - 4% straight line

Plant and machinery - 20% reducing balance

Fittings fixtures and equipment - 20% reducing balance

Motor vehicles - 25% reducing balance

Land - Not depreciated

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

#### **Investment property**

Investment property, being property held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both, is measured initially at cost, which includes purchase price and any directly attributable expenditure.

Investment property is revalued externally every five years and internally annually to its fair value at each reporting date and any changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

#### **Impairment**

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

#### Stocks

Stocks of consumables are measured at the lower of cost and estimated resale price.

#### Hire purchase and finance leases

Assets held under finance leases are recognised in the statement of financial position as assets and liabilities at the lower of the fair value of the assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments, which is determined at the inception of the lease term. Any initial direct costs of the lease are added to the amount recognised as an asset.

Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method. Finance charges are allocated to each period so as to produce a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

# Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31st March 2019

#### **Government grants**

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised using the accrual model. Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which they become receivable.

#### **Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event; it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense.

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period it arises.

#### **Financial instruments**

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

#### **Defined contribution plans**

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided.

#### 4. Turnover

Turnover arises from:

2019 2018 £ £ 16,809,018 18,698,261

Rendering of services

The whole of the turnover is attributable to the principal activity of the company wholly undertaken in the United Kingdom.

# Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31st March 2019

5.	Other operating income		
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Rental income	120,445	108,256
	Government grant income	14,740	18,758
		135,185	127,014
6.	Operating profit		
	Operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):		
	operating profit is stated after ortal ging/(orealing).	2019	2018
		£	£
	Depreciation of tangible assets	4,271,502	4,262,745
	(Gain) on disposal of tangible assets	(1,013,881)	(147,639)
	Fair value adjustments to investment property	(325,000)	-
	Operating lease rentals	10,340	12,336
	Fees payable for the audit of the financial statements	5,980	5,920
7.	Staff costs		
	The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to:		
		2019	2018
	Sales & Management (Including directors)	12	11
	Administration	8 73	8
	Operators/Workshop	73	76 
		93	95
	The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the year were:		
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Wages and salaries	4,645,832	4,597,044
	Social security costs	492,669	489,353
	Other pension costs	55,674	38,659
		5,194,175	5,125,056
			-, -= -,

# Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31st March 2019

#### 8. Directors remuneration

	The directors aggregate remuneration in respect of qualifying services was:		
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Remuneration	1,165,651 	1,141,666 ————
	The number of directors who accrued benefits under company pension plans	s was as follow	s:
		2019	2018
		Number	Number
	Defined contribution plans	2	2
	Remuneration of the highest paid directors in respect of qualifying services:		
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Aggregate remuneration	396,314	477,568
	Company contributions to pension plans in respect of qualifying services	-	-
		396,314	477,568
9.	Other interest receivable and similar income		
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Bank deposits	15,120	1,779
	Other interest receivable and similar income	497	-
		15,617	1,779
		***************************************	
10.	Interest navable and cimilar expanses		
IU.	Interest payable and similar expenses		
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Other loans made to the company:		
	Finance leases and hire purchase contracts	216,067	214,679
	Other interest payable and similar expenses	60,605	61,782
		276,672	276,461

# Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31st March 2019

### 11. Tax on profit

12.

Major	compone	nts of tax	expense
maior	COMBONE	iilə vi tax	CADCIISC

, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	2019 £	2018 £
Current tax:		
UK current tax expense	189,124	324,541
		-
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	201,543	(38,531)
Tax on profit	390,667	286,010
		====

#### Tax recognised as other comprehensive income or equity

The aggregate current and deferred tax relating to items recognised as other comprehensive income or equity for the year was £ 53,200 (2018: £ - ).

#### Reconciliation of tax expense

The tax assessed on the profit for the year is higher than (2018: higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%).

2019	2018
£	£
1,856,090	1,502,158
<del></del>	
352,657	285,410
4,151	3,548
(105,934)	35,583
201,543	(38,531)
(61,750)	-
390,667	286,010
2019	2018
£	£
8,000	20,000
	£ 1,856,090  352,657 4,151 (105,934) 201,543 (61,750) 390,667

# Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31st March 2019

### 13. Tangible assets

·	Freehold property	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost or valuation					
At 1st April 2018	1,705,000	36,943,474	58,815	108,691	38,815,980
Additions	-	5,462,157	-	139,527	5,601,684
Disposals	-	(6,612,642)	-	-	(6,612,642)
Revaluation	605,000	-	-	-	605,000
At 31st March 2019	2,310,000	35,792,989	58,815	248,218	38,410,022
Depreciation		-			
At 1st April 2018	40,945	16,666,108	52,053	66,254	16,825,360
Charge for the year	11,333	4,241,103	1,352	17,714	4,271,502
Disposals	-	(4,172,280)	-	-	(4,172,280)
Revaluations	(40,945)	-	-	-	(40,945)
At 31st March 2019	11,333	16,734,931	53,405	83,968	16,883,637
Carrying amount					
At 31st March 2019	2,298,667	19,058,058	5,410	164,250	21,526,385
At 31st March 2018	1,664,055	20,277,366	6,762	42,437	21,990,620

# Investment property

Included within the above is investment property as follows:

	£
At 1 April 2018	1,135,000
Fair value adjustments	325,000
At 31 March 2019	1,460,000
	· · ·

# Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31st March 2019

#### Tangible assets held at valuation

In respect of tangible assets held at valuation, the aggregate cost, depreciation and comparable carrying amount that would have been recognised if the assets had been carried under the historical cost model are as follows:

	Freehold property	Investment property	Total
·	£	£	£
At 31st March 2019			
Aggregate cost	132,920	151,297	284,217
Aggregate depreciation	(102,033)	-	(102,033)
Carrying amount	30,887	151,297	182,184
		<del></del>	<del></del>
At 31st March 2018			
Aggregate cost	132,920	151,297	284,217
Aggregate depreciation	(97,874)	-	(97,874)
Carrying amount	35,046	151,297	186,343

TFC Commercial Property Advisers, acting as external independent valuers valued the company's freehold land and buildings (including investment property) as at 21/03/2019 at Market Value.

TFC are RICS registered valuers. The valuations were carried out in accordance with the Practice Statements and Guidance Notes set out in the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors Valuation - Professional Standards (the 'Red Book') January 2014 (revised April 2015) providing an appraisal of property for an opinion of Market Value. In their report, TFC state that they consider that the aggregate current Market Value of the freehold interests in the land and buildings owned by the company total £2,310,000 (2018 £1,705,000). Of this, £1,460,000 (2018 £1,135,000) relates to investment properties held.

The company directors are of the opinion that the valuations carried out on 21/03/2019 by TFC give a fair reflection of the valuation of the company's properties as at 31/03/2019.

#### Obligations under finance leases

Included within the carrying value of tangible assets are the following amounts relating to assets held under finance leases or hire purchase agreements:

machinery £ 11,925,853

Plant and

At 31st March 2019

At 31st March 2018

13,057,847

# Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31st March 2019

14.	Stocks		
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Stock - consumables	15,605	29,247
		distribute of the same of the	
15.	Debtors		
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Trade debtors	3,545,970	4,929,337
	Prepayments	167,327	175,275
	Other debtors	82,032	2,802
		3,795,329	5,107,414
4.0			
16.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2012	0040
		2019	2018
	Trade and there	£	£
	Trade creditors	917,566	888,473
	Accruals and deferred income	837,506	929,346
	Corporation tax	(87,526)	87,202
	Social security and other taxes	421,752	429,532
	Obligations under finance leases	4,221,800	3,785,669
	Other creditors	46,676	45,863
		6,357,774	6,166,085
17.	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
	The second secon	2019	2018
		£	£
	Obligations under finance leases	4,682,321	5,835,102
	Director loan accounts	1,867,869	1,511,703
		6,550,190	7,346,805

# Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31st March 2019

### 18. Obligations under finance leases

#### Company lessee

The total future minimum lease payments under finance lease agreeme	nts are as follows:	
	2019	2018
	£	£
Not later than 1 year	4,221,800	3,785,669
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	4,682,321	5,835,102
	8,904,121	9,620,771
Present value of minimum lease payments	8,904,121	9,620,771

Obligations under hire purchase/finance lease agreements are secured by related leased assets.

#### 19. Provisions

	Deferred tax (note 20)	Total	
	£	£	
At 1st April 2018	820,779	820,779	
Additions	254,743	254,743	
At 31st March 2019	1,075,522	1,075,522	

### 20. Deferred tax

The deferred tax included in the statement of financial position is as follows:

•	2019	2018
	£	£
Included in provisions (note 19)	1,075,522	820,779
The deferred tax account consists of the tax effect of timing di	fferences in respect of:	

	2019	2018
	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	775,198	635,405
Revaluation of tangible assets	102,711	49,511
Fair value adjustment of investment property	197,613	135,863
	1,075,522	820,779

#### 21. Employee benefits

The amount recognised in profit or loss in relation to defined contribution plans was £55,674 (2018: £38,659).

# Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31st March 2019

# 22. Government grants

	The amounts recognised in the financial statements for	government g	rants are a		2040
				2019	2018
	Barrier to the Management of the second			£	£
	Recognised in other operating income:			44740	40.750
	Government grants recognised directly in income			14,740	18,758
	•				<del></del>
23.	Financial instruments				
	The corning amount for each extensive of financial instri	umant is as fo	llowo:		
	The carrying amount for each category of financial instru	ument is as io	IIOWS.	2019	2018
				2019 £	£
	Financial assets that are debt instruments measure	d at amortise	d cost	τ.	2
	Trade debtors	u at amortise		3,545,970	4,929,337
	Other debtors		`	82,032	2,802
	Cash at bank and in hand		4	4,740,110	1,575,163
				<u> </u>	<del></del>
			•	3,368,112	6,507,302
	Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost				
	Trade creditors			917,566	888,473
	Hire purchase agreements			3,904,121	
	Director loan accounts		•	1,867,869	
	Other creditors			46,676	45,863
			1	1,736,232	12,066,810
24.	Called up share capital				
	Issued, called up and fully paid				
		2019		20	18
		No	£	No	£
	Ordinary shares shares of £ 1.00 each	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000

# Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31st March 2019

#### 25. Reserves

#### Share premium account:

This reserve records the amount above the nominal value received for shares sold, less transaction costs.

#### Revaluation reserve:

This reserve records the value of asset revaluations (excluding investment properties) and fair value movements on assets recognised in other comprehensive income.

#### Capital redemption reserve:

This reserve records the nominal value of shares repurchased by the company.

#### Profit and loss account:

This reserve records retained earnings, accumulated losses and investment property revaluation gains or losses.

#### 26. Operating leases

#### The company as lessee

The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

2019	2018
£	£
6,934	5,140
8,667	-
15,601	5,140
	£ 6,934 8,667

# Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31st March 2019

#### 27. Directors advances, credits and guarantees

During the year the directors entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

	2019			
			Advances /(credits) to the directors	Balance o/standing
		£	£	£
Messrs D, S & A Wardle		(1,511,703) ———	(356,166)	(1,867,869)
	2018			
		Balance	Advances	Balance
			/(credits) to the directors	o/standing
		£	£	£
Messrs D, S & A Wardle		(1,462,785) ———	(48,918) ======	(1,511,703)

The directors' loan includes a loan from Mr D. Wardle amounting to £1,603,594 (2018 £1,448,838). £1m of this loan is secured by way of a charge over property owned by the company. The balance of the loan is unsecured.

Loans from directors are repayable within 13 months of demand by a director. Interest is payable at 0.75% above bank base rate subject to a minimum of 3.75%.

During the year the company made interest payments amounting to £60,605 (2018 £56,884) to the company directors in respect these loans.

#### 28. Controlling party

Any two directors hold a majority of the company's share capital and jointly have ultimate control of the company.