## Wessex Fire and Security Limited

Registered number. 03541805

# **Directors' report and financial statements**

For the year ended 28 February 2018

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## **COMPANY INFORMATION**

Directors A Morgan

S Morgan J Lutwyche

Company secretary S Morgan

Registered number 03541805

Registered office Wessex House

Wincombe Lane Shaftesbury Dorset SP7 8PJ

Independent auditor Mazars LLP

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor

5th Floor Merck House

Seldown Lane

Poole Dorset BH15 1TW

Bankers National Westminster Bank Plc

PO Box 314 Woollen Hall Castle Way Southampton Hampshire SO15 2DE

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## DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2018

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 28 February 2018.

#### Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing 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 £275,312 (2017 - £61,577)

Dividends of £Nil (2017; £Nil) were declared and paid during the year.

#### **Directors**

The directors who served during the year were:

A Morgan S Morgan J Lutwyche

#### Financial instruments

The Company finances its operations through a mixture of retained profits, a bank overdraft facility, fixed assets under finance leases and various items, such as trade debtors and trade creditors, that arise directly from its operations. The Company's exposure to interest rate fluctuations on its borrowings is managed by regular meetings with the Company's bankers

#### **DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)** FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 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, Mazars LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006

## Small companies note

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006. 28# Nov. 18 and signed on its behalf.

This report was approved by the board on

S Morgan Director

#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF WESSEX FIRE AND SECURITY LIMITED

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Wessex Fire and Security Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 28 February 2018 which comprise the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings, the Balance Sheet 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 28 February 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 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 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.

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF WESSEX FIRE AND SECURITY LIMITED

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

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

## Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In 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 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.
- the Directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies
  regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing the Directors' Report and
  from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report.

#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF WESSEX FIRE AND SECURITY LIMITED

## **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 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.

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 the audit 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 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 members as a body for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

WMC2

Stephen Mills (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of Mazars LLP

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor 5th Floor Merck House Seldown Lane Poole Dorset BH15 1TW

Date: 30/11/18-

## STATEMENT OF INCOME AND RETAINED EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2018

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
Turnover		7,312,600	6,638,880
Cost of sales		(4,729,705)	(4,423,770)
Gross profit		2,582,895	2,215,110
Administrative expenses		(2,346,381)	(2,139,861)
Operating profit		236,514	75,249
Interest receivable and similar income		773	4,242
Interest payable and expenses		(8,388)	(9,047)
Profit before tax		228,899	70,444
Tax on profit		46,413	(8,867)
Profit after tax		275,312	61,577
Retained earnings at the beginning of the year		1,384,211	1,322,634
		1,384,211	1,322,634
Profit for the year		275,312	61,577
Retained earnings at the end of the year		1,659,523	1,384,211
The notes on pages 8 to 17 form part of these financial statements.			

## WESSEX FIRE AND SECURITY LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 03541805

## BALANCE SHEET AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2018

	Note		2018 £		2017 £
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	4		62,554		_
Tangible assets	5		430,983		383,463
			493,537		383,463
Current assets					
Stocks	6	298,013		365,259	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	7	1,328,553		1,280,641	
Cash at bank and in hand	8	1,489,724		1,398,634	
		3,116,290		3,044,534	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(1,886,790)		(2,006,243)	
Net current assets			1,229,500		1,038,291
Total assets less current liabilities			1,723,037		1,421,754
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	10		(63,512)		(37,541)
Net assets			1,659,525		1,384,213
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	13		2		2
Profit and loss account	14		1,659,523		1,384,211
			1,659,525		1,384,213

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 were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

A Morgan Director

Date 28/11/18

The notes on pages 8 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2018

#### 1. General information

Wessex Fire and Security Limited is a private company (registered number 03541805) limited by shares and incorporated in the UK

The registered address of the Company is.

Wessex House Wincombe Lane Shaftesbury Dorset SP7 8PJ

The principal activity of the Company is the installation and servicing of fire and security systems.

## 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 financial statements are presented in Sterling (£).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied

## 2.2 Going concern

In preparing the financial statements, the directors have made an assessment as to whether the Company is a going concern and have concluded that there are no material uncertainties affecting the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. As a result, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

#### 2.3 Turnover

Turnover compromises revenue recognised by the company in respect of good and services supplied during the year, exclusive of Value Added Tax and trade discounts. Income arising from maintenance contracts is recognised evenly over the duration of the contract.

In the case of long term contracts, turnover reflects the contract activity during the year and represents the proportion of total contract value which costs to date bear to total expected contracted costs

#### 2.4 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 income and retained earnings so as to produce a constant periodic rate of charge on the net obligation outstanding in each period.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2018

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.5 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings using the effective interest method.

#### 2.6 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of income and retained earnings 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.

#### 2.7 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 the Statement of income and retained earnings 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.

#### 2.8 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings, 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

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2018

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.9 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.

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.

#### 2.10 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible 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

The Company adds to the carrying amount of an item of fixed assets the cost of replacing part of such an item when that cost is incurred, if the replacement part is expected to provide incremental future benefits to the Company. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. Repairs and maintenance are charged to the Statement of income and retained earnings during the period in which they are incurred.

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:

Plant & machinery - 25% straight line
Motor vehicles - 25% straight line
Office equipment - 25% straight line
Computer equipment - 33.33% 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 income and retained earnings

### 2.11 Impairment of fixed assets and goodwill

Assets that are subject to depreciation or amortisation are assessed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indication that the assets are impaired. Where there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, the carrying value of the asset (or cash-generating unit to which the asset has been allocated) is tested for impairment. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's (or CGU's) fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (CGUs) Non-financial assets that have been previously impaired are reviewed at each balance sheet date to assess whether there is any indication that the impairment losses recognised in prior periods may no longer exist or may have decreased.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2018

## 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.12 Stocks and work in progress

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

Work in progress is valued on the basis of direct costs including material and labour. Provision is made for any foreseeable losses where appropriate. No element of profit is included in the valuation of work in progress.

#### 2.13 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.

#### 2.14 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.

## 2.15 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.

#### 2.16 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 the Statement of income and retained earnings 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.

#### 2.17 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.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2018

## 2. Accounting policies (continued)

## 2.17 Financial instruments (continued)

transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in the case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost

## 3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 92 (2017 - 85).

## 4. Intangible assets

	Software £	Contracts £	Goodwill £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 March 2017	-	-	19,500	19,500
Additions	4,900	95,825	47,915	148,640
At 28 February 2018	4,900	95,825	67,415	168,140
Amortisation				
At 1 March 2017	-	-	19,500	19,500
Charge for the year	153	28,903	-	29,056
Impairment charge	-	9,115	47,915	57,030
At 28 February 2018	153	38,018	67,415	105,586
Net book value				
At 28 February 2018	4,747	57,807	<u>-</u>	62,554
At 28 February 2017		_		<u>-</u>

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2018

## 5. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant & machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Office equipment £	Computer equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation					
At 1 March 2017	15,660	806,324	896	26,783	849,663
Additions	3,401	263,161	-	5,213	271,775
Disposals	-	(263,979)	-	(20,743)	(284,722)
At 28 February 2018	19,061	805,506	896	11,253	836,716
Depreciation					
At 1 March 2017	10,449	433,410	448	21,893	466,200
Charge for the year on owned					
assets	2,283	184,579	224	2,893	189,979
Disposals	-	(229,703)	-	(20,743)	(250,446)
At 28 February 2018	12,732	388,286	672	4,043	405,733
Net book value					
At 28 February 2018	6,329	417,220	224	7,210	430,983
At 28 February 2017	5,211	372,914	448	4,890	383,463

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2018

## 5. Tangible fixed assets (continued)

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

17 £
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 95 
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14
59 —
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74
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9: -9: 1 1: 4: -5: = 1 3: 7: 1 2:

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2018

8.	Cash and cash equivalents		
		2018 £	2017 £
	Cash at bank and in hand	1,489,724	1,398,634
		1,489,724	1,398,634
9.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2018 £	2017 £
	Payments received on account	118,959	211,877
	Trade creditors	471,371	379,247
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	98,820	153,197
	Corporation tax	29	8,895
	Other taxation and social security	257,801	279,847
	Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	182,922	169,678
	Other creditors	281	78,739
	Accruals and deferred income	756,607	724,763
		1,886,790	2,006,243
10.	Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year		
		2018 £	2017 £
	Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	63,512	37,541
		63,512	37,541

NOTES TO	THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE	YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2018

11.	Hire purchase and finance leases		
	Minimum lease payments under hire purchase fall due as follows:		
		2018 £	2017 £
	Within one year	182,922	169,678
	Between 1-5 years	63,512	37,541
		246,434	207,219
12.	Deferred taxation		
			2018 £
	Charged to profit or loss		46,413
	At end of year	=	46,413
	The deferred tax asset is made up as follows.		
		2018 £	2017 £
	Accelerated capital allowances	46,413	-
		46,413	-
13.	Share capital		
		2018 £	2017 £
	Allotted, called up and fully paid	2	

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2018

#### 14. Reserves

#### Called up share capital

Called up share capital represents the nominal value of shares that have been issued

#### Profit & loss account

The profit and loss account includes all current and prior period retained profits and losses.

#### 15. Capital commitments

The Company had no capital commitments as at 28 February 2018 or 29 February 2017.

## 16. Related party transactions

At 28 February 2017 the Company was a wholly owned subsidiary of Wessex Group Limited. The Company has taken advantage of the exemption in FRS 102 from disclosing transactions with wholly-owned subsidiaries of the group.

The Company conducted trade on normal commerical terms with Salisbury Electrical's Limited, a company in which Mr A Morgan, a directo, has material interests. During the year purchases from Salisbury Electricals Limited amounted to £Nil (2017: £Nil) and sales amounted to £8,357 (2017: £10,033). The amount included within accruals at the year end was £Nil (2017:£Nil)

## 17. Controlling party

This Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Wessex Group Limited, a company incorporated in the United Kingdom. Copies of the group accounts can be obtained at the registered office, Wincombe Lane, Shaftesbury, Dorset, SP7 8PJ.

The directors do not consider there to be a single ultimate controlling party