REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED **31 DECEMBER 2019**



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COMPANIES HOUSE

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

P R Beck M R Beck J R Beck C R Beck N D Beck

Secretary

M R Beck

Company number

01318162

Registered office

Forest View 108 Thornton Lane

Markfield Leicestershire LE67 9RP

Auditor

RSM UK Audit LLP
Chartered Accountants
Rivermead House
7 Lewis Court
Grove Park
Leicester
Leicestershire

LE19 1SD

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of a holding company. The principal activities of the group continued to be that of the manufacture of machinery and processing equipment for the mining, quarrying, recycling and demolition industries.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

PR Beck MR Beck JR Beck

C R Beck N D Beck (Appointed 22 May 2020)

(Appointed 22 May 2020)

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 6.

No ordinary dividends were paid. The directors do not recommend payment of a further dividend.

Auditor

In accordance with the company's articles, a resolution proposing that RSM UK Audit LLP be reappointed as auditor of the group will be put at a General Meeting.

Strategic report

The group has chosen in accordance with Companies Act 2006, s. 414C(11) to set out in the group's strategic report information required by Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008, Sch. 7 to be contained in the directors' report. It has done so in respect of a fair review of its business, its principal risks and uncertainties, and future developments.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, each director has taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

behalf of the board

C R Beck Director

Date: 29/9/20

STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

The directors present the strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2019.

Fair review of the business

The management team and directors are satisfied with the performance of the group given this has been achieved against a backdrop of economic instability due to uncertainty over Brexit. Turnover has fallen by 2.3% to £7,971k but the business has been able to successfully increase profitability at operating margin level from 6.53% to 8.27%. Trading profit before tax was £125,772 higher than in the prior year following a focus on administrative expenses which will ensure the business has a strong basis on which to move forward.

Core business sales remained strong but the uncertainty surrounding the Brexit negotiations impacted capital plant sales within the UK.

The company continues to hold a significant stock holding and strong cash reserves which coupled with previous investment in manufacturing technology place the company in a strong financial position to maintain growth.

At the year end the group had shareholders' funds of £9.69m (2018: £9.13m) including distributable reserves of £9.69m (2018: £9.12m) leaving a strong financial position, particularly given the net current assets position at the year-end was £6.94m (2018: £6.29m) and cash reserves of £1.43m (2018: £1.03m).

Principal risks and uncertainties

The directors believe the principal risk facing the company to be the potential impact of the global macroeconomic environment on the business including; fluctuating exchange rates, the uncertainty over Brexit and the 2020 Coronavirus pandemic. Deep cash reserves, a large stock holding and a lack of borrowing will help the company to successfully mitigate the impacts of the 2020 Covid-19 pandemic. Whilst sales in the current financial year have been affected due to imposed lockdowns, the geographical spread of customers and the ability to maintain manufacturing throughout have alleviated any impact on turnover.

The directors have put in place a number of measures to manage the ongoing risk to trading presented by Brexit, including but not limited to; maintaining and expanding a reliable and extensive supplier list, implementing robust import and export systems and continuing to maintain quality service levels and a competitive product. Combined with investing in stock and infrastructure and close monitoring of the global financial markets the company continues to look forward to the future with optimism.

Financial risk management objectives and policies

The group made use of financial instruments only through the operation of bank accounts and other basic means. The directors believe the group's exposure to price risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and cash flow risk is not material for the assessment of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group.

C R Beck

On/beha

Director

Date: 29/9/20

of/the board

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report and 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 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 group and company, and of the profit or loss of the group for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- · select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- · make judgements 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 group and company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the group's and company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the group and 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 group and company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF PETER R. BECK ENGINEERING SERVICES LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Peter R. Beck Engineering Services Limited (the 'parent company') and its subsidiaries (the 'group') for the year ended 31 December 2019 which comprise the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of financial position, the company statement of financial position, the consolidated statement of changes in equity, the company statement of changes in equity, the consolidated 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 group's and the parent company's affairs as at 31 December 2019 and of the group's profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
- · 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 group and parent 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 group's or the parent 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.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF PETER R. BECK ENGINEERING SERVICES LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the group and the parent company and their environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report and 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 by the parent company, or returns adequate for our audit
 have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- · the parent company 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 set out on page 3, 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 group's and the parent 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 group or the parent 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: http://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 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.

Gareth Jones (Senior Statutory Auditor)

RSPIKEITELL

For and on behalf of RSM UK Audit LLP, Statutory Auditor

Chartered Accountants

Rivermead House

7 Lewis Court

Grove Park

Leicester

Leicestershire, LE19 1SD

30/09/2020

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Neder	2019	2018
	Notes	£	£
Turnover	3	7,970,558	8,154,675
Cost of sales		(5,346,770)	(5,191,170)
Gross profit		2,623,788	2,963,505
Administrative expenses		(1,968,317)	(2,435,900)
Other operating income		3,340	5,159
Operating profit	. 6	658,811	532,764
Interest receivable and similar income	8	564	839
Profit before taxation		659,375	533,603
Tax on profit	9	(95,949)	(47,528)
Profit for the financial year		563,426	486,075
			

Profit for the financial year is all attributable to the owners of the parent company.

Total comprehensive income for the year is all attributable to the owners of the parent company.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

		20	2019		18
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	. 11		2,807,138		2,936,470
Current assets					
Stocks	14	5,267,170		5,302,351	
Debtors	15	1,690,805		1,913,529	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,434,933		1,025,472	
		8,392,908		8,241,352	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	16	(1.448,709)		(1,950,640)	
Net current assets			6,944,199		6,290.712
Total assets less current liabilities			9,751,337		9,227,182
Provisions for liabilities	17		(62,837)		(102,108)
Net assets			9,688,500		9,125,074
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	19		1,000		1,000
Profit and loss reserves	20		9,687,500		9,124,074
Total equity			9,688,500		9,125,074

CR Beck Director 29/09/20

COMPANY STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

		2019		20	18
	Notes	£	£	٤	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	11		1,951,719		1,984,372
Investments	12		32,328		32.328
			1,984,047		2,016,700
Current assets		•			
Debtors	15	297,513		404,435	
Cash at bank and in hand		122,429		111,091	
		419,942		515,526	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	16	(139,138)		(366,963)	
Net current assets			280,804		148.563
Total assets less current liabilities			2,264,851		2,165,263
Provisions for liabilities	17		25.344		(15,219)
Net assets			2,290,195		2,150,044
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	19		1,000		1,000
Profit and loss reserves	20		2,289.195		2,149,044
Total equity			2,290,195		2,150,044

As permitted by s408 Companies Act 2006, the company has not presented its own profit and loss account and related notes as it prepares group accounts. The company's profit for the year was £140,151 (2018 - £74,437 profit)

19/9/20

C R Beck Director

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

•				
		Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	Notes	£	£	£
Balance at 1 January 2018		1,000	8,647,199	8,648,199
Year ended 31 December 2018:			100.075	100 075
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year Dividends	10	-	486,075 (9,200)	486,075 (9,200)
Balance at 31 December 2018		1,000	9,124,074	9,125,074
Year ended 31 December 2019:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year			563,426	563,426
Balance at 31 December 2019		1,000	9,687,500	9,688,500

COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

		Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	Notes	£	£	£
Balance at 1 January 2018		1,000	2,083,807	2,084,807
Year ended 31 December 2018: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year Dividends	10	-	74,437 (9,200)	74,437 (9,200)
Balance at 31 December 2018		1,000	2,149,044	2,150,044
Year ended 31 December 2019: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	140,151	140,151
Balance at 31 December 2019		1,000	2,289,195	2,290,195

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

		2019		2018	
•	Notes	£	£	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from operations	26		703,058		354,403
Interest received			564		839
Income taxes paid			(90,693)		(71,895)
Net cash inflow from operating activities	5 ,		612,929		283,347
Investing activities			•		
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(249,467)		(460,532)	
Proceeds on disposal of tangible fixed		•			
assets		45,999		18,750	
Net cash used in investing activities			(203,468)		(441,782)
Financing activities					•
Dividends paid to equity shareholders		-		(9,200)	
Net cash used in financing activities					(9,200)
•					
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cas	h				
equivalents			409,461		(167,635)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of	уеаг		1,025,472		1,193,107
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	ır		1,434,933		1,025,472

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Peter R. Beck Engineering Services Limited ("the company") is a private company limited by shares and is registered and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Forest View, 108 Thornton Lane, Markfield, Leicestershire, LE67 9RP. The principal place of business is Grange Road, Bardon Hill, Coalville, LE67 1TH.

The group consists of Peter R. Beck Engineering Services Limited and all of its subsidiaries.

The company's and the group's principal activities and nature of its operations are disclosed in the Directors' Report.

Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", including the adoption of the amendments issued in December 2017, ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006, including the provisions of the Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

Reduced disclosures

The company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102, being a member of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including this company, which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group. The company has therefore taken advantage of exemptions from the following disclosure requirements for parent company information presented within the consolidated financial statements:

- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows' Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures;
- Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instrument Issues' –
 Carrying amounts, interest income/expense and net gains/losses for each category of financial
 instrument; basis of determining fair values; details of collateral, loan defaults or breaches, details
 of hedges, hedging fair value changes recognised in profit or loss and in other comprehensive
 income:
- Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures' Compensation for key management personnel.

The company is consolidated in these financial statements.

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate those of Peter R. Beck Engineering Services Limited and all of its subsidiaries (i.e. entities that the group controls through its power to govern the financial and operating policies so as to obtain economic benefits). Subsidiaries acquired during the year are consolidated using the purchase method. Their results are incorporated from the date that control passes.

All financial statements are made up to 31 December 2019. Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring the accounting policies used into line with those used by other members of the group.

All intra-group transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated on consolidation. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

Accounting policies (Continued)

Basis of consolidation (continued)

The cost of a business combination is the fair value at the acquisition date of the assets given, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed, plus costs directly attributable to the business combination. The excess of the cost of a business combination over the fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired is recognised as goodwill.

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The directors have carried out a detailed review, covering the period to 30 September 2021 having considered its order book going forward and their ability to fulfil this demand. Having considered this, the group's/company's resources, and the challenges presented by the current economic climate and the impact of the Covid-19 outbreak, the directors are satisfied that based on the current level of cash reserves and its stock holding, the group has sufficient cash flows to meet its liabilities as they fall due for at least one year from the date of approval of the financial statements.

Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes.

Turnover is recognised when it and the associated costs can be measured reliably, future economic benefits are probable, and the risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the customer.

Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when goods are despatched and legal title has passed, and the company has no continuing managerial involvement associated with ownership or effective control of the goods sold.

Turnover from the provision of services is recognised on performance of the service and when all the significant risks and rewards are deemed to be transferred.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Freehold land and buildings

2% straight line basis

Property improvements Plant and equipment

10% or 20% straight line basis

Fixtures and fittings

30% reducing balance basis

15% reducing balance basis or 33.3% straight line basis

Motor vehicles 25% reducing balance basis

Freehold land and assets in the course of construction are not depreciated.

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

The group has a policy to capitalise all fixed assets over £5,000.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Fixed asset investments

In the separate accounts of the company, interests in subsidiaries are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the group. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the group reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition. Provision is made for damaged, obsolete and slow-moving stock where appropriate.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial instruments and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

Financial instruments

The group has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised when the group becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amounts presented in the financial statements when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other debtors, amounts owed by group undertakings and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the financial asset is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the group transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the group after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when, and only when, the group's contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled, or they expire.

Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the group are recorded at the fair value of proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the group.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the current tax expense and deferred tax expense. Current tax assets are recognised when tax paid exceeds the tax payable.

Current and deferred tax is charged or credited to profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited to other comprehensive income or equity, when the tax follows the transaction or event it relates to and is also charged or credited to other comprehensive income, or equity.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the entity intends either to settle on the net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised in respect of all timing differences that exist at the reporting date. Timing differences are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income that arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in different periods from their recognition in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered by the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

Retirement benefits

For defined contribution schemes the amount charged to profit or loss is the contributions payable in the year. Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments.

Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency (foreign currency) are initially recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction, or, if the asset or liability is measured at fair value, the rate when that fair value was determined.

All translation differences are taken to profit or loss, except to the extent that they relate to gains or losses on non-monetary items recognised in other comprehensive income, when the related translation gain or loss is also recognised in other comprehensive income.

Exceptional items

The group presents as exceptional items on the face of the statement of comprehensive income those material items of income or expense, which because of the nature and expected infrequency of the events giving rise to them, merit separate presentation to allow users of the accounts to better understand the elements of financial performance in the period, so as to facilitate comparison with prior periods.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the group's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are as follows.

Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value includes, where necessary, provisions for slow moving and obsolete stocks. Calculation of these provisions requires judgements to be made, which include forecasts of consumer demand, the promotional, competitive and economic environment and stock loss trends. At 31 December 2019 the group had stocks of £5,267,170 (2018: £5,302,351) after a stock provision of £nil (2018: £77,203).

Depreciation

The assessment of the useful economic lives, residual values and the method of depreciating tangible fixed assets requires judgement. Depreciation and is charged to the income statement based on the useful economic life selected, which requires an estimation of the period and profile over which the group expects to consume the future economic benefits embodied in the assets. Useful economic lives and residual values are re-assessed, and amended as necessary, when changes in their circumstances are identified. The carrying amount of tangible fixed assets of the group at 31 December 2019 was £2,807,138 (2018: £2,936,470), and depreciation of £337,952 (2018: £310,213) has been charged in the year. The carrying amount of tangible fixed assets of the company at 31 December 2019 was £1,951,719 (2018: £1,984,372), and depreciation of £33,253 (2018: £33,255) has been charged in the year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty (Continued)

Impairment of debtors

Debtors are stated at recoverable amounts, after appropriate impairment for bad and doubtful debts. Calculation of the bad debt impairment requires judgment from the management team, based on the creditworthiness of the debtor, the agency profile of the debtor, and the historical experience. See note 15 for the recoverable amount of debtors.

3 Turnover and other revenue

•	2019	2018
	£	£
Turnover analysed by class of business		
Manufacture and supply of processing equipment	7,970,558	8,154,675 =======
	2019	2018
	£	2010 £
Other revenue	Ł	L
Interest income	564	839
Grants received	304	
Grants received	-	4,500
		======
	2019	2018
	£	£
Turnover analysed by geographical market		
United Kingdom	3,269,390	3,067,388
Europe	3,970,288	4,431,453
North America	275,645	321,846
Rest of the world	455,235	333,988
	7,970,558	8,154,675

4 Employees

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

	Group		Company	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	Number	Number	Number	Number
Direct staff	31	36	-	-
Indirect staff	18	17	-	-
Management .	5	5	5	5
				
	54	58	5	5
	***************************************			=

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

4	Employees (Continued)				
	Their aggregate remuneration comprised:	Group 2019 £	2018 £	Company 2019 £	2018 £
·	Wages and salaries Social security costs Pension costs	1,551,459 139,966 155,747	2,028,561 201,754 138,828	(50,000) (12,492) 110,000	366,400 45,976 106,944
		1,847,172	2,369,143	47,508	519,320
5	Directors' remuneration			2019 £	2018 £
	Remuneration for qualifying services Company pension contributions to defined contributions	tribution schemes	S	13,888 30,000	156,405 33,000
				43,888 	189,405
	The number of directors for whom retirement amounted to 3 (2018 - 3).	benefits are acc	cruing under de	efined contributio	n schemes
6	Operating profit			2019	2018
	Operating profit for the year is stated after char	ging/(crediting):		£	£
	Exchange losses Government grants			18,668	29,047 (4,500)
	Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets (Profit)/loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets Operating lease charges	i.		337,952 (5,152) 88,348	310,213 647 41,804

Exchange differences recognised in profit or loss during the year, except for those arising on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss, amounted to a loss of £18,668 (2018: 29,047).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

7	Auditor's remuneration	2019	2018
	Fees payable to the company's auditor and its associates:	£	£
	For audit services		
	Audit of the financial statements of the group and company Audit of the financial statements of the	2,500	1,500
	company's subsidiaries	12,500	10,000
		15,000	11,500 ————
8	Interest receivable and similar income		
		2019	2018
	Interest income	£	£
	Interest on bank deposits	546	839
	Other interest income	18	-
	Total income	564	839
		-	
9	Taxation		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Current tax	_	_
	UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	100,800	56,273
	Adjustments in respect of prior periods	34,420	
	Total current tax	135,220	56,273
	Deferred tax		
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	1,526	2,925
	Adjustment in respect of prior periods	(40,797)	(11,670)
	Total deferred tax	(39,271)	(8,745) ====

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

9 Taxation (Continued)

The total tax charge for the year included in the income statement can be reconciled to the profit before tax multiplied by the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Profit before taxation	659,375	533,603
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK		
of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%)	125,281	101,385
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	730	1,287
Adjustments in respect of prior years	(51,974)	(11,670)
Depreciation on assets not qualifying for tax allowances	5,881	6,270
Research and development tax credit	(29,385)	(49,400)
Under/(over) provided in prior years	45,597	-
Effect of changes in taxation rates	(181)	(344)
Taxation charge	95,949	47,528
		====

Factors that may affect future tax charge

Following the March 2020 budget, legislation is being put into place for the main rate of corporation tax to remain at 19% from 1 April 2020 instead of reducing to 17%. The deferred tax balances within these financial statements have been calculated at 17%.

10 Dividends

	2019 Per share £	2018 Per share £	2019 Total £	2018 Total £
Ordinary shares Final paid		9.20		9,200
Total dividends Final paid	·		<u>-</u>	9,200 ———

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

Tangible fixed assets							
Group	Freehold land and buildings	Property improvements	Assets under construction	Plant and equipment	Fixtures and fittings	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£	· £
Cost		_					
At 1 January 2019	2,190,376	44,473	73,397	2,012,443	108,691	417,651	4,847,031
Additions		-	600	107,959	_	140,908	249,467
Disposals	-	-	-	(17,853)	-	(58,700)	(76,553)
At 31 December 2019	2,190,376	44,473	73,997	2,102,549	108,691	499,859	5,019,945
Depreciation and impairment							
At 1 January 2019	282,241	37,195	-	1,291,739	52,293	247,093	1,910,561
Depreciation charged in the year	32,543	4,248	-	233,923	18,225	49,013	337,952
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	-	-	(17,684)		(18,022)	(35,706)
At 31 December 2019	314,784	41,443	-	1,507,978	70,518	278,084	2,212,807
Carrying amount							
At 31 December 2019	1,875,592	3,030	73,997	594,571	38,173	221,775	2,807,138
At 31 December 2018	1,908,135	7,278	73,397	720,704	56,398	170,558	2,936,470
	Cost At 1 January 2019 Additions Disposals At 31 December 2019 Depreciation and impairment At 1 January 2019 Depreciation charged in the year Eliminated in respect of disposals At 31 December 2019 Carrying amount At 31 December 2019	Group Freehold land and buildings and buildings £ Cost £ At 1 January 2019 2,190,376 Additions - Disposals - At 31 December 2019 2,190,376 Depreciation and impairment X At 1 January 2019 282,241 Depreciation charged in the year 32,543 Eliminated in respect of disposals - At 31 December 2019 314,784 Carrying amount At 31 December 2019 1,875,592	Group Freehold land and buildings and buildings and buildings buildings and buildings buildings buildings and buildings buildings buildings buildings Property improvements buildings Cost 2,190,376 44,473 Additions - - Disposals - - At 31 December 2019 2,190,376 44,473 Depreciation and impairment At 1 January 2019 282,241 37,195 Depreciation charged in the year 32,543 4,248 Eliminated in respect of disposals - - At 31 December 2019 314,784 41,443 Carrying amount At 31 December 2019 1,875,592 3,030	Group Freehold land and buildings are proving to the following proving the following proving the following proving the following proving provi	Group Freehold land and buildings and buildings and buildings buildings and buildings and buildings buildings and buildings bu	Group Freehold land and buildings and buildin	Group Freehold land and buildings are proving to the following proving the first proving the fittings of the following proving the fittings of the fitting of the fittings of the fittings of the fittings of the fitting of the fittings of the fitti

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

11	Tangible fixed assets (continued) Company	Freehold land	Property improvements	Assets under construction	Total
		£	£	£	£
	Cost				
	At 1 January 2019	2,190,376	7,100	73,397	2,270,873
	Additions	-	-	600	600
	At 31 December 2019	2,190,376	. 7,100	73,997	2,271,473
	Depreciation and impairment			<u> </u>	
	At 1 January 2019	282,241	4,260	-	286,501
	Depreciation charged in the year	32,543	710	-	33,253
	At 31 December 2019	314,784	4,970	-	319,754
	Carrying amount				
	At 31 December 2019	1,875,592	2,130	73,997	1,951,719
	At 31 December 2018	1,908,135	2,840	73,397	1,984,372
	The carrying value of freehold land and buildings	includes:			
		Group		Company	
		2019	2018	2019	2018
		£	£	£	£
	Freehold land	563,206	563,206	563,206	563,206

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

Fixed asset investments					
		Group		Company	•
		2019	2018	2019	2018
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Investments in subsidiaries	13	-	-	32,328	32,328
Movements in fixed asset inves	tments				
Company					Shares in
•					group
					undertakings £
Cost or valuation					
At 1 January 2019 and 31 Decem	ber 2019				32,328
Carrying amount				•	
At 31 December 2019					32,328
At 31 December 2018					32,328

13 Subsidiaries

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 31 December 2019 are as follows:

Name of undertaking	Registered office	Nature of business	Class of shares held	% Held Direct Indirect
Quarry Manufacturing and Supplies Limited	Thornton Lane, Markfield,	The manufacture of machinery and processing equipment for the mining, quarrying, recycling and demolition industries	Ordinary	99.99

14 Stocks

	Group	Company			
•	2019	2018	2019	2018	
	£	£	£	£	
Raw materials and consumables	4,977,246	5,057,308	-	-	
Work in progress	289,924	245,043	-	-	
	5,267,170	5,302,351	-	-	
	====				

Stocks are shown net of a provision for slow moving or obsolete stock of £nil (2018: £77,203).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

15	Debtors	Group		Company	
		2019	2018	2019	2018
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£	£	£
	Trade debtors	1,575,541	1,589,945	-	_
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	•	297,207	403,207
	Other debtors	57,031	249,498	-	546
	Prepayments and accrued income	58,233	74,086	306	682
		1,690,805	1,913,529	297,513	404,435

During the year bad debt losses of £4,151 (2018: £31,577) were recognised in respect of trade debtors.

16 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

· ·	Group		Company	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	£	£	£	£
Trade creditors	1,098,349	1,418,317	1,941	8,749
Corporation tax payable	100,800	56,273	40,993	23,893
Other taxation and social security	92,204	55,249	14,698	12,835
Other creditors	121,195	98,152	81,506	81,506
Accruals and deferred income	36,161	322,649	-	239,980
•	1,448,709	1,950,640	139,138	366,963

17 Deferred taxation

The major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the group and company are:

	Liabilities 2019	Liabilities 2018
Group	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	105,156	102,157
Tax losses	(42,319)	(49)
	62,837	102,108
		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

17 Deferred taxation (Continued)

	Liabilities 2019	Liabilities 2018
Company	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	15,453	15,219
Tax losses	(40,797)	
·	(25,344)	15,219
	Group	Company
	2019	2019
Movements in the year:	£	£
Liability at 1 January 2019	102,108	15,219
Credit to profit or loss	(39,271)	(40,563)
Liability/(asset) at 31 December 2019	62,837	(25,344)
	- White and the second second	

The deferred tax liability set out above relates to accelerated capital allowances that are expected to mature and reverse over the life of the assets to which they relate.

18 Retirement benefit schemes

Defined contribution schemes	2019 £	2018 £
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	155,747	138,828

A defined contribution pension scheme is operated for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the group in an independently administered fund.

19 Share capital

•	Group a	and company
·	2019	2018
Ordinary share capital	£	£
Issued and fully paid		
1,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000	1,000

20 Reserves

Profit and loss reserves

Cumulative profit and loss net of distributions to owners.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

21 Capital commitments

Amounts contracted for but not provided in the financial statements:

	Group	Company			
	2019	2018	2019	2018	
•	£	£	£	£	
Acquisition of tangible fixed assets	-	135,999		-	

22 Events after the reporting date

The COVID-19 outbreak that has occurred since the financial year end has the potential to impact on the financial position of the company during 2020/2021. Notwithstanding the uncertainties that exist around the outbreak, the current level of cash reserves and stock held by the group has satisfied the Directors that it has adequate resources to deal with the impact of the outbreak as it unfolds.

23 Related party transactions

Remuneration of key management personnel

The remuneration of key management personnel of the group, who includes the directors, is as follows.

	2019 £	2018 £
Aggregate compensation	136,201 ======	531,325

Transactions with related parties

During the year, the company charged management fees of £270,000 (2018: £649,827) to Quarry Manufacturing and Supplies Limited. At the year end, £297,207 (2018: £403,207) was owed by Quarry Manufacturing and Supplies Limited.

24 Directors' transactions

Dividends totalling £0 (2018 - £9,200) were paid in the year in respect of shares held by the company's directors.

During the year, the directors loan accounts were debited with drawings of £1,003 (2018: £538) and credited with capital introduced of £nil (2018: £nil), At the year end, £87,134 (2018: £88,137) was owed to the directors in respect of their loan accounts. The loans are unsecured and interest free, and are included within other creditors in these financial statements.

25 Controlling party

Mr P R Beck and Mrs M R Beck own 76% of the issued share capital of the company and are therefore considered to be the ultimate controlling parties.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

26	Cash generated from group operations			
			2019	2018
			£	£
	Profit for the year after tax		563,426	486,075
	Adjustments for:			
	Taxation charged		95,949	47,528
	Investment income		(564)	(839)
	(Gain)/loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets		(5,152)	647
	Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets		337,952	310,213
	Movements in working capital:			
	Decrease/(increase) in stocks		35,181	(1,225,334)
	Decrease in debtors		222,724	435,382
	(Decrease)/increase in creditors		(546,458)	305,231
	(Decrease) in deferred income		-	(4,500)
	Cash generated from operations		703,058	354,403
27	Analysis of changes in net funds - group			
		1 January 2019	Cash flows 3	1 December 2019
		£	£	£
	Cash at bank and in hand	1,025,472	409,461	1,434,933
			====	