Registration number: 00807879

Fred Smith & Sons (Motor Bodies) Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 30 June 2018

Ian Richmond Limited Chartered Accountants Church Cottage Church Road Tettenhall Wolverhampton West Midlands WV6 9AJ



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Company Information

Directors Mr Clarke Smith

Mrs Emma Cottam Mr James Smith

Mr Martin John Smith

Mr Robert Smith

Company secretary Mr James Smith

Registered office Sams Lane

West Bromwich West Midlands B70 7EG

Auditors Ian Richmond Limited

Chartered Accountants

Church Cottage Church Road Tettenhall Wolverhampton West Midlands WV6 9AJ

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 30 June 2018

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 30 June 2018.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company is that of motor body builders, repairers and assemblers and short term hire of commercial vehicles.

Fair review of the business

The Directors consider trading performance in the year to be good. The financial position at the year end was considered satisfactory and the Directors anticipate similar performance to be maintained going forward.

The company's key financial and other performance indicators during the year were as follows:

	Unit	2018	2017
Turnover	£000	9,277	8,661
Gross Profit	%	24	25
Operating Profit	£000	430	345

Principal risks and uncertainties

The company continues to recognise areas of risk to the business, in particular comliance with laws and regulations is a significant risk to the business. The company is always looking at ways to minimise these risks and investment in this area is given priority.

Approved by the Board on 4 January 2019 and signed on its behalf by:

Mr James Smith

Company secretary and director

Directors' Report for the Year Ended 30 June 2018

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2018.

Directors of the company

The directors who held office during the year were as follows:

Mr Clarke Smith

Mrs Emma Cottam

Mr Gregory Frederick Smith (resigned 4 August 2018)

Mr James Smith - Company secretary and director

Mr Martin John Smith

Mr Robert Smith

Financial instruments

Objectives and policies

The company's operations expose it to a variety of financial risks and the Directors seek to limit any adverse effects on the financial performance by monitoring the levels of debt finance and liquidity and the related costs.

Price risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and cash flow risk

Price Risk

The company is not significantly exposed to price risk as the majority of the work is short term and quoted for on a job by job basis.

Credit Risk

The company has implemented policies that require approprite credit and finance checks on customers before sales are made and operate within set limits for the majority of customers.

Liquidity Risk

The company aims to mitigate liquidity risk by maintaining liquid funds within the business at all times by utilising a mixture of finance options within the business.

Interest Rate Cash Flow Risk

The company is not exposed to any significant interest rate risk since the majority of their debt is on a fixed rate basis.

Disclosure of information to the auditors

Each director has taken steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information. The directors confirm that there is no relevant information that they know of and of which they know the auditors are unaware.

Approved by the Board on 4 January 2019 and signed on its behalf by:

Mr James Smith

Company secretary and director

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for preparing the Annual 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 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 and apply them consistently;
- · make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures
 disclosed and explained in the financial statements; 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.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Fred Smith & Sons (Motor Bodies) Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Fred Smith & Sons (Motor Bodies) Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 30 June 2018, which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, Statement of Comprehensive Income, Balance Sheet, 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 Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

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.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 June 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 Fred Smith & Sons (Motor Bodies) 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.

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of our 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 and 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 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 Statement of Directors' Responsibilities [set out on page 4], 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:

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Fred Smith & Sons (Motor Bodies) Limited

- 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
 company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- 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.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business
 activities within the company to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the
 direction, supervision and performance of the company audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit
 opinion.

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.

Ian Richmond (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of Ian Richmond Limited, Statutory Auditor

Church Cottage Church Road Tettenhall Wolverhampton West Midlands WV6 9AJ

4 January 2019

Profit and Loss Account for the Year Ended 30 June 2018

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
Turnover	3	9,277,468	8,660,941
Cost of sales		(7,083,608)	(6,478,391)
Gross profit	•	2,193,860	2,182,550
Administrative expenses		(1,717,899)	(1,837,509)
Operating profit	5	475,961	345,041
Other interest receivable and similar income	6	348	380
Interest payable and similar expenses	7	(54,385)	(81,761)
		(54,037)	(81,381)
Profit before tax		421,924	263,660
Taxation	11	(81,354)	(30,930)
Profit for the financial year		340,570	232,730

The above results were derived from continuing operations.

The company has no recognised gains or losses for the year other than the results above.

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the Year Ended 30 June 2018

	2018 £	2017 £
Profit for the year	340,570	232,730
Total comprehensive income for the year	340,570	232,730

(Registration number: 00807879) Balance Sheet as at 30 June 2018

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	12	5,092,974	6,354,517
Other financial assets		<u>-</u>	7,000
		5,092,974	6,361,517
Current assets			
Stocks	13	212,456	263,060
Debtors	14	2,149,779	1,763,267
Cash at bank and in hand		750,286	814,117
		3,112,521	2,840,444
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	16	(3,767,946)	(4,195,103)
Net current liabilities		(655,425)	(1,354,659)
Total assets less current liabilities		4,437,549	5,006,858
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	16	(657,239)	(1,499,118)
Provisions for liabilities	17	(17,000)	(85,000)
Net assets		3,763,310	3,422,740
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	19	3,000	3,000
Profit and loss account		3,760,310	3,419,740
Total equity		3,763,310	3,422,740

Approved and authorised by the Board on 4 January 2019 and signed on its behalf by:

Mrs Emma Cottam

Director

Mr James Smith

Company secretary and director

Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 30 June 2018

	Profit and loss		
	Share capital	account	Total
	£	£	£
At 1 July 2017	3,000	3,419,740	3,422,740
Profit for the year	-	340,570	340,570
Total comprehensive income		340,570	340,570
At 30 June 2018	3,000	3,760,310	3,763,310
		Profit and loss	
	Share capital	account	Total
•	£	£	£
At 1 July 2016	3,000	3,187,010	3,190,010
Profit for the year		232,730	232,730
Total comprehensive income		232,730	232,730
At 30 June 2017	3,000	3,419,740	3,422,740

The notes on pages 13 to 24 form an integral part of these financial statements. Page 11 $\,$

Statement of Cash Flows for the Year Ended 30 June 2018

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit for the year		340,570	232,730
Adjustments to cash flows from non-cash items			
Depreciation and amortisation	5	1,819,669	1,946,691
Profit on disposal of tangible assets	4	(183,588)	(298,390)
Finance income	6	(348)	(380)
Finance costs	7	54,385	81,761
Income tax expense	11	81,354	30,930
•		2,112,042	1,993,342
Working capital adjustments			•
Decrease/(increase) in stocks	13	50,604	(22,203)
(Increase)/decrease in trade debtors	14	(386,512)	259,934
Increase/(decrease) in trade creditors	16	233,400	(117,891)
Cash generated from operations		2,009,534	2,113,182
Income taxes paid	11	(86,354)	(37,930)
Net cash flow from operating activities		1,923,180	2,075,252
Cash flows from investing activities			
Interest received	6	348	380
Acquisitions of tangible assets		(611,750)	(2,347,763)
Proceeds from sale of tangible assets		237,211	405,873
Cash receipts from repayment of loans, classified as investing			
activities		7,000	7,000
Net cash flows from investing activities		(367,191)	(1,934,510)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Interest paid	7	(475)	(3,186)
Proceeds from other borrowing draw downs		521,866	2,251,477
Repayment of other borrowing		(2,141,211)	(2,335,591)
Net cash flows from financing activities		(1,619,820)	(87,300)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(63,831)	53,442
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 July		814,117	760,675
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 June		750,286	814,117

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2018

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in England.

The address of its registered office is: Sams Lane

West Bromwich
West Midlands
B70 7EG
England

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board on 4 January 2019.

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except that as disclosed in the accounting policies certain items are shown at fair value.

Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts.

The company recognises revenue when:

The amount of revenue can be reliably measured;

it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity;

and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities.

Tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates taxable income.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between taxable profits and profits reported in the financial statements.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised when 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 and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2018

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the statement of financial position at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset class

Short Leasehold Land & Buildings

Plant & Machinery

Office Equipment

Motor Vehicles

Depreciation method and rate

10% pa straight line basis

15% pa reducing balance basis,33% 20%,12.5% and 10% reducing balance basis.

15% pa reducing balance basis and 25% pa straight line basis.

25% pa reducing balance basis

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stocks are impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell; the impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Trade creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2018

Borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs. Interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the Profit and Loss Account over the period of the relevant borrowing.

Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and similar charges.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

Leases

Leases in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease. Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised at the lower of their fair value at inception of the lease and the present value of the minimum lease payments. These assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the useful life of the asset and the lease term. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the Balance Sheet as a finance lease obligation.

Lease payments are apportioned between finance costs in the Profit and Loss Account and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

Dividends

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the reporting period in which the dividends are declared.

Defined contribution pension obligation

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

3 Revenue

The analysis of the company's revenue for the year from continuing operations is as follows:

	2018	2017
	L	£
Sale of goods	9,263,308	8,656,861
Rental income from investment property	14,160	4,080
	9,277,468	8,660,941

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2018

4 Other gains and losses	•	
The analysis of the company's other gains and losses for the year is as follo	ws:	
	2018	2017
	£	£
Gain (loss) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	183,588	298,390
5 Operating profit		
Arrived at after charging/(crediting)		
	2018	2017
	£	£
Depreciation expense	1,819,669	1,946,691
Profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(183,588)	(298,390)
6 Other interest receivable and similar income		
	2018	2017
	£	£
Interest income on bank deposits	348	82
Other finance income	-	298
	348	380
7 Interest payable and similar expenses		
	2018	2017
	£	£
Interest on bank overdrafts and borrowings	475	3,186
Interest on obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	53,910	78,575
	54,385	81,761
8 Staff costs		
The aggregate payroll costs (including directors' remuneration) were as fol	lows:	
	2018 £	2017 £
Wages and salaries	2,194,477	2,317,368
Social security costs	215,618	232,199
Pension costs, defined contribution scheme	163,152	168,744
	2,573,247	2,718,311

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2018

The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the year, analysed by category was as follows:

	2018 No.	2017 No.
Production	66	59
Administration and support	7	7
Other departments	6	6
	79	. 72
9 Directors' remuneration		
The directors' remuneration for the year was as follows:		
	2018 £	2017 £
Remuneration	487,586	667,514
Contributions paid to money purchase schemes	149,115	158,582
	636,701	826,096
During the year the number of directors who were receiving benefits	and share incentives was as	follows:
	2018 No.	2017 No.
Accruing benefits under money purchase pension scheme	6	6
In respect of the highest paid director:		
	2018	2017
Remuneration	£ 117,612	£ 133,410
10 Auditors' remuneration		
	2018 £	2017 £
Audit of the financial statements	3,600	3,500

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2018

11 Taxation

Tax charged/(credited) in the income statement

	2018 £	2017 £
Current taxation		
UK corporation tax	153,000	90,000
UK corporation tax adjustment to prior periods	(3,646)	(54,070)
	149,354	35,930
Deferred taxation		
Arising from origination and reversal of timing differences	(68,000)	(5,000)
Tax expense in the income statement	81,354	30,930

The tax on profit before tax for the year is the same as the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2017 - the same as the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK) of 19% (2017 - 20%).

The differences are reconciled below:

	2018 £	2017 £
Profit before tax	421,924	263,660
Corporation tax at standard rate	80,165	52,732
Effect of expense not deductible in determining taxable profit (tax loss)	1,256	916
Increase (decrease) in UK and foreign current tax from adjustment for prior periods	-	(54,070)
Tax increase (decrease) from effect of capital allowances and depreciation	67,962	33,796
Tax increase (decrease) from other short-term timing differences	(68,000)	(5,000)
Other tax effects for reconciliation between accounting profit and tax expense (income)	(29)	2,556
Total tax charge	81,354	30,930
Deferred tax Deferred tax assets and liabilities		-
2018		Liability £
Accelerated capital allowances		17,000
2017		Liability £
Accelerated capital allowances		85,000

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2018

12 Tangible assets

	Land and buildings £	Furniture, fittings and equipment	Motor vehicles £	Other tangible assets
Cost or valuation At 1 July 2017 Additions Disposals	126,865 14,069	326,146 3,892	393,423 74,755 (57,782)	12,879,154 519,034 (1,110,925)
At 30 June 2018	140,934	330,038	410,396	12,287,263
Depreciation At 1 July 2017 Charge for the year Eliminated on disposal	40,421 11,578	275,898 14,832	278,708 35,289 (40,076)	6,776,044 1,757,971 (1,075,008)
At 30 June 2018	51,999	290,730	273,921	7,459,007
Carrying amount				
At 30 June 2018	88,935	39,308	136,475	4,828,256
At 30 June 2017	86,444	50,248	114,715	6,103,110
				Total £
Cost or valuation At 1 July 2017 Additions Disposals				13,725,588 611,750 (1,168,707)
At 30 June 2018				13,168,631
Depreciation At 1 July 2017 Charge for the year Eliminated on disposal	•			7,371,071 1,819,670 (1,115,084)
At 30 June 2018				8,075,657
Carrying amount				5 000 074
At 30 June 2018				5,092,974
At 30 June 2017				6,354,517

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2018

The net carrying amount of tangible assets includes the following amounts in respect of assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts:

Plant and machinery Motor vehicles	2018 £ 4,057,777 115,699 4,173,476	2017 £ 4,775,828 63,900 4,839,728
13 Stocks		
Raw materials and consumables	2018 £	2017 £
Work in progress	142,393 70,063	150,475 112,585
	212,456	263,060
14 Debtors		
•	2018 £	2017 £
Trade debtors	1,746,492	1,351,992
Other debtors	164,676	173,008
Prepayments	238,611	238,267
Total current trade and other debtors	2,149,779	1,763,267
15 Cash and cash equivalents		
	2018 £	2017 £
Cash on hand	774	856
Cash at bank	227,244	573,179
Short-term deposits	522,268	240,082
	750,286	814,117

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2018

16 Creditors

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
Due within one year			
Loans and borrowings	20	1,233,424	1,956,981
Trade creditors		966,118	808,395
Amounts due to related parties	23	552,834	492,452
Social security and other taxes		330,857	251,189
Other payables		484,985	552,183
Accrued expenses		46,728	43,903
Income tax liability	11	153,000	90,000
		3,767,946	4,195,103
Due after one year			
Loans and borrowings	20	657,239	1,499,118
17 Deferred tax and other provisions			
		Deferred tax	Total £
At 1 July 2017		85,000	85,000
Increase (decrease) in existing provisions		(68,000)	(68,000)
At 30 June 2018		17,000	17,000

18 Pension and other schemes

Defined contribution pension scheme

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The pension cost charge for the year represents contributions payable by the company to the scheme and amounted to £163,152 (2017 - £168,744).

19 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	2018		2017	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary of £1 each	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2018

20 Loans and borrowings

Non-current loans and borrowings	2018 £	2017 £
Bank borrowings	_	61,243
Finance lease liabilities	657,239	1,437,875
	657,239	1,499,118
Current loans and borrowings	2018 £	2017 £
Bank borrowings	-	40,000
Finance lease liabilities	1,226,605	1,908,104
Other borrowings	6,819	8,877
	1,233,424	1,956,981

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2018

21 Obligations under leases and hire purchase contracts

Finance leases

The total of future minimum lease payments is as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
Not later than one year	1,251,247	1,957,334
Later than one year and not later than five years	664,574	1,456,818
	1,915,821	3,414,152
Operating leases		
The total of future minimum lease payments is as follows:	•	
,	2018 £	2017 £
Later than one year and not later than five years	50,000	50,000
Later than five years	119,500	119,500
	169,500	169,500

The amount of non-cancellable operating lease payments recognised as an expense during the year was £Nil (2017 - £Nil).

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2018

23 Related party transactions

Loans	tο	related	narties
Loans	w	i ciatcu	Dai ties

2018	Entities with joint control or significant influence
At start of period	173,007
Repaid	8,332
At end of period	181,339
2017	Entities with joint control or significant influence
At start of period	183,021
Repaid	10,014
At end of period	193,035

Terms of loans to related parties

The loan is interest free and repayable on demand.

Loans from related parties

2018	Parent £
At start of period	492,452
Advanced	114,757
At end of period	607,209
2017	Parent £
At start of period	475,437
Advanced	17,015
At end of period	492,452

24 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

The company's immediate parent is Telldeal Limited, incorporated in England.