REGISTERED NUMBER: 02723666 (England and Wales)

Strategic Report, Report of the Directors and

Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 30 September 2022

for

Steele Davis Limited

Contents of the Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 30 September 2022

Steele Davis Limited

Company Information
for the Year Ended 30 September 2022

DIRECTORS:	AL Steele-Davis MD Gingell
SECRETARY:	Mrs MB Steele-Davis
REGISTERED OFFICE:	Unit 18 Devizes Trade Centre Devizes Wiltshire SN10 2EH
REGISTERED NUMBER:	02723666 (England and Wales)

Strategic Report
for the Year Ended 30 September 2022

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 30 September 2022.

REVIEW OF BUSINESS
Turnover in the last year has decreased by £1.4m on the previous year due to the MOD contract coming to an end in April 2022.

Our Devizes office is seeing a number of additional opportunities come to light and the current order book is looking good moving forward for the next financial year.

We are expecting our turnover to reduce with the loss of the MOD contract however we are expecting profits to remain positive with reduced labour and overhead costs.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES
The directors have identified the following principal risks and uncertainties affecting the company:

Materials & Resource
Materials and resource remain the highest risk within the industry at the moment with long lead times on some materials such as steel, glass & many other items, costs are also up on the year for materials and resource with some materials being over 20% higher than this time last year with some of our contracts on fix rates.

Market Risk
The company is affected by the availability and market rates of skilled personal. The company actively manages this exposure thorough advanced recruitment policies covering a wide geographical area..

Legislative and regulatory
The directors remain alert to the impact of regulatory and legislative changes on the company's operations. The directors have developed plans for these scenarios which it hopes will mitigate some of the impact of these developments on the company's operations.

Actions of competitors
The directors continue to take appropriate steps to develop new markets and to enhance the reputation of the company in all of the areas where it operates.

FINANCIAL KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
Apart from those measures identified above in the business review, the directors are of the opinion that no further inclusion of financial and non-financial key performance indicators is necessary for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the company's business.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

MD Gingell - Director

30 June 2023

Report of the Directors
for the Year Ended 30 September 2022

The directors present their report with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 30 September 2022.

DIVIDENDS
Dividends totalling £35,000 (2021 - £13,000) were paid during the year.

DIRECTORS
The directors shown below have held office during the whole of the period from 1 October 2021 to the date of this report.

AL Steele-Davis
MD Gingell

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES
The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, the Report of the Directors 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 then apply them consistently;
- make judgements 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 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.

STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS
So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006) of which the company's auditors are unaware, and each director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

AL Steele-Davis - Director

30 June 2023

Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of Steele Davis Limited

Opinion
We have audited the financial statements of Steele Davis Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 30 September 2022 which comprise the Income Statement, Other Comprehensive Income, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity, Cash Flow Statement and Notes to the Cash Flow Statement, 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).

In our opinion the financial statements:
- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 September 2022 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 Auditors' 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
In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information
The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information in the Strategic Report and the Report of the Directors, but does not include the financial statements and our Report of the Auditors thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. 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 Strategic Report and the Report of the Directors for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and the Report of the Directors have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception
In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic Report or the Report of the Directors.

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 three, 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 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.

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements
Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue a Report of the Auditors 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.

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

Based on our understanding of the Company and industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to employment law and company legislation and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements of the Company. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the preparation of the financial statements such as the Companies Act 2006 and Corporation Tax Act 2010. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to posting inappropriate journal entries to increase revenue or reduce expenditure, and management bias in accounting estimates and judgemental areas of the financial statements. Audit procedures performed by the audit engagement team included:

- Discussions with management, including consideration of known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations and fraud;

- Understanding of management's internal controls designed to prevent and detect irregularities, and fraud;

- Reviewing the Company's legal costs to check for non-compliance with laws and regulations and fraud;

- Review of tax compliance;

- Designing audit procedures to incorporate unpredictability around the nature, timing or extent of our testing of expenses;

- Testing transactions entered into outside of the normal course of the Company's business; and

- Identifying and testing journal entries, in particular any journal entries with fraud characteristics such as journals with round numbers.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we would become aware of it. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

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 Report of the Auditors.

Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of Steele Davis Limited

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 a Report of the Auditors 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.

Martin Longmore (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Sumer Audit
Statutory Auditors
Hermes House
Fire Fly Avenue
Swindon
Wiltshire
SN2 2GA

30 June 2023

Steele Davis Limited (Registered number: 02723666)

Income Statement
for the Year Ended 30 September 2022

	Notes	2022 £	2021 £
TURNOVER		12,447,905	13,936,198
Cost of sales		11,612,791	12,329,185
GROSS PROFIT		835,114	1,607,013
Administrative expenses		816,370	1,480,908
		18,744	126,105
Other operating income		2,621	42,007
OPERATING PROFIT	5	21,365	168,112
Interest payable and similar expenses	6	7,689	8,190
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION		13,676	159,922
Tax on profit	7	(175)	16,277
PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		13,851	143,645

The notes form part of these financial statements

Steele Davis Limited (Registered number: 02723666)

Other Comprehensive Income
for the Year Ended 30 September 2022

	Notes	2022 £	2021 £
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		13,851	143,645
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		-	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		13,851	143,645

Steele Davis Limited (Registered number: 02723666)

Balance Sheet
30 September 2022

	Notes	2022 £	2022 £	2021 £	2021 £
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible assets	10		128,349		193,151
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks	11	928,690		1,533,923	
Debtors	12	1,068,943		911,521	
Cash at bank		147,137		36,454	
		2,144,770		2,481,898	
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year	13	1,626,083		1,969,958	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			518,687		511,940
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			647,036		705,091
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due after more than one year	14		(1,304)		(25,094)
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES	18		(19,548)		(32,664)
NET ASSETS			626,184		647,333
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	19		15,000		15,000
Retained earnings	20		611,184		632,333
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			626,184		647,333

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 30 June 2023 and were signed on its behalf by:

AL Steele-Davis - Director

MD Gingell - Director

Steele Davis Limited (Registered number: 02723666)

Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 30 September 2022

	Called up share capital £	Retained earnings £	Total equity £
Balance at 1 October 2020	15,000	501,688	516,688
Changes in equity			
Dividends	-	(13,000)	(13,000)
Total comprehensive income	-	143,645	143,645
Balance at 30 September 2021	15,000	632,333	647,333
Changes in equity			
Dividends	-	(35,000)	(35,000)
Total comprehensive income	-	13,851	13,851
Balance at 30 September 2022	15,000	611,184	626,184

The notes form part of these financial statements

Cash Flow Statement
for the Year Ended 30 September 2022

	Notes	2022 £	2021 £
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated from operations	1	207,207	(321,256)
Interest paid		(546)	(449)
Interest element of hire purchase payments paid		(7,143)	(7,741)
Tax paid		(27,218)	-
Net cash from operating activities		172,300	(329,446)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(2,078)	(18,397)
Sale of tangible fixed assets		32,091	3,200
Net cash from investing activities		30,013	(15,197)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Capital repayments in year		(54,850)	(39,315)
Amount introduced by directors		12,091	10,417
Amount withdrawn by directors		(13,871)	(6,916)
Equity dividends paid		(35,000)	(13,000)
Net cash from financing activities		(91,630)	(48,814)
Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		110,683	(393,457)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	2	36,454	429,911
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	2	147,137	36,454

The notes form part of these financial statements

Notes to the Cash Flow Statement for the Year Ended 30 September 2022

1. RECONCILIATION OF PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION TO CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS

	2022	2021
	£	£
Profit before taxation	13,676	159,922
Depreciation charges	38,706	57,496
(Profit)/loss on disposal of fixed assets	(3,918)	5,153
Finance costs	7,689	8,190
	56,153	230,761
Decrease/(increase) in stocks	605,233	(137,094)
Increase in trade and other debtors	(157,422)	(78,915)
Decrease in trade and other creditors	(296,757)	(336,008)
Cash generated from operations	207,207	(321,256)

2. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The amounts disclosed on the Cash Flow Statement in respect of cash and cash equivalents are in respect of these Balance Sheet amounts:

Year ended 30 September 2022

	30.9.22	1.10.21
	£	£
Cash and cash equivalents	147,137	36,454

Year ended 30 September 2021

	30.9.21	1.10.20
	£	£
Cash and cash equivalents	36,454	429,911

3. ANALYSIS OF CHANGES IN NET (DEBT)/FUNDS

	At 1.10.21	Cash flow	At 30.9.22
	£	£	£
Net cash			
Cash at bank	36,454	110,683	147,137
	36,454	110,683	147,137
Debt			
Finance leases	(72,507)	54,850	(17,657)
	(72,507)	54,850	(17,657)
Total	(36,053)	165,533	129,480

1. **STATUTORY INFORMATION**

Steele Davis Limited is a private company, limited by shares , registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

The presentation currency of the financial statements is the Pound Sterling (£).

2. **STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE**

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006.

3. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

Basis of preparing the financial statements
These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Going concern
After reviewing the company's forecasts and projections, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

Turnover
Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents the amount receivable for goods supplied or services rendered, net of returns, discounts and rebates allowed by the company and value added taxes.

The company bases its estimate of returns on historical results, taking into consideration the type of customer, the type of transaction and specifics of each arrangement.

Where the consideration receivable in cash or cash equivalents is deferred, and the arrangement constitutes a financing transactions, the fair value of the consideration is measured as the present value of all future receipts using the inputed rate of interest.

Construction contracts

Where the outcome of a construction contract can be estimated reliably, revenue and costs are recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract activity at the balance sheet date. This is normally measured by the proportion that contract costs incurred for work performed to date compared to the estimated total contract costs, except where this would not be representative of the stage of completion. Variations in contract work, claims and incentive payments are included to the extent that the amount can be measured reliably and its receipt is considered probable.

Where the outcome of a construction contract cannot be estimated reliably, contract revenue is recognised to the extent of contract costs incurred where it is probable they will be recoverable. Contract costs are recognised as expenses in the period in which they are incurred.

When it is probable that total contract costs will exceed total contract revenue, the expected loss is recognised as an expense immediately.

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3. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

Tangible fixed assets
Tangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes the original purchase price, costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use, dismantling and restoration costs and borrowing costs capitalised.

Depreciation and residual values

Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than investment properties and freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation, less estimated residual value, of each asset over its expected useful life as follows:

Improvements to property	Straight line over period of the lease
Plant and machinery	15% on a reducing basis
Motor vehicles	25% on a reducing basis

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted, if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. The effect of any changes is accounted for prospectively.

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

Taxation
Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

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3. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

Hire purchase and leasing commitments
At inception the company assesses agreements that transfer the right to use assets. The assessment considers whether the arrangement is, or contains, a lease based on the substances of the arrangement.

Finance leased assets

Leases of assets that transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership are classified as finance leases.

Finance leases are capitalised at commencement of the lease as assets at the value of the lease asset or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments calculated using the interest rate implicit in the lease. Where the implicit rate cannot be determined the company's incremental borrowing rate is used. Incremental direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging the lease are included in the cost of the asset.

Assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful life of the asset. Assets are assessed for impairment at each reporting date.

The capital element of lease obligations is recorded as a liability on inception of the arrangement. Lease payments are apportioned between capital repayment and finance charge, using the effective interest rate method, to produce a constant rate of charge on the balance of the capital repayments outstanding.

Operating leased assets

Leases that do no transfer all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as operating leases. Payments under operating leases are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits
The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to profit or loss in the period to which they relate.

Work in progress
Work in progress is valued on the basis of direct costs in respect of materials and on a cost plus mark-up to cover attributable overheads and a percentage of profit for labour hours. Provision is made for any foreseeable losses where appropriate.

Long term contracts
Turnover and costs in respect of long term contracts are recognised as work progress. Profit included is calculated on a prudent basis to reflect the proportion of the work carried out at the year end, by recording turnover and related costs as contract activity progresses. For material contracts this is usually based on professional valuations, or if not the directors assess the work undertaken and the costs to completion. Full provision is made for losses on all contracts in the year in which they are first foreseen.

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3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Financial instruments
The company has chosen to adopt the Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of financial instruments.

Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including trade and other receivables, cash and bank balances, are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

At the end of each reporting period financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. 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 assets 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.

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party or (c) control the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, bank loans and overdrafts and loans from fellow group companies, 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 receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

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

Trade payables 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 payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Government grants
Government grants are recognised based on the accrual model and are measured at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are classified as relating either to revenue or to assets. Grants relating to revenue are recognised in income over the period in which the related costs are recognised. Grants relating to assets are recognised over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income.

4. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The average number of employees during the year was 74 (2021 - 114).

	2022	2021
	£	£
Directors' remuneration	122,760	128,529

5. OPERATING PROFIT

The operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2022	2021
	£	£
Hire of plant and machinery	70,296	98,272
Depreciation - owned assets	38,706	57,496
(Profit)/loss on disposal of fixed assets	(3,917)	5,153
Auditors' remuneration	11,050	9,750

6. INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR EXPENSES

	2022	2021
	£	£
Bank interest	546	449
Hire purchase	7,143	7,741
	7,689	8,190

7. TAXATION

Analysis of the tax (credit)/charge
The tax (credit)/charge on the profit for the year was as follows:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Current tax:		
UK corporation tax	12,941	25,261
Deferred tax	(13,116)	(8,984)
Tax on profit	(175)	16,277

Reconciliation of total tax (credit)/charge included in profit and loss
The tax assessed for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The difference is explained below:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Profit before tax	13,676	159,922
Profit multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021 - 19%)	2,598	30,385
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	6,610	11,903
Capital allowances in excess of depreciation	-	(4,267)
Depreciation in excess of capital allowances	3,733	-
Utilisation of tax losses	-	(12,760)
Deferred tax	(13,116)	(8,984)
Total tax (credit)/charge	(175)	16,277

8. DIVIDENDS

	2022	2021
	£	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each		
Interim	35,000	13,000

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9. **CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY**

In the application of the company's accounting policies which are described in note 1, management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying values of and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and underlying assumptions are based on historical
experiences 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 if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. The key sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are described below:

Trade and other debtors
The allowance for doubtful accounts involves significant management judgement and review of individual debtors based on individual customer creditworthiness, current economic trends and analysis of historical bad debts on a portfolio basis.

Work in progress
Significant estimates are involved in the determination of work in progress. Management exercise
judgement in determining stage of completion in relation to work in progress on a project by project basis. Provisions are made for loss making projects where this can be reliably estimated.

Provisions
Provisions are recognised when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation arising as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions are measured at the present value of the
expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market
assessments o f the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation.

Depreciation
Assets are depreciated over their useful economic lives as estimated by management. This initial estimate of an assets useful economic life, although informed by management's analysis of previous assets lives, can have a significant impact on the overall depreciation charge for the year.

10. **TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS**

	Improvements to property	Plant and machinery	Motor vehicles	Totals
	£	£	£	£
COST				
At 1 October 2021	68,272	204,782	516,210	789,264
Additions	-	2,078	-	2,078
Disposals	-	-	(132,804)	(132,804)
At 30 September 2022	68,272	206,860	383,406	658,538
DEPRECIATION				
At 1 October 2021	62,051	142,877	391,185	596,113
Charge for year	4,896	9,597	24,213	38,706
Eliminated on disposal	-	-	(104,630)	(104,630)
At 30 September 2022	66,947	152,474	310,768	530,189
NET BOOK VALUE				
At 30 September 2022	1,325	54,386	72,638	128,349
At 30 September 2021	6,221	61,905	125,025	193,151

Included within the net book value of motor vehicles of is £46,651 (2021 - £95,300) relating to assets held under hire purchase agreements and finance lease. The depreciation charged to the financial statements in the year in respect of such assets amounted to £15,550 (2021 - £31,767).

continued...

11. STOCKS

	2022	2021
	£	£
Stocks	5,000	71,751
Work-in-progress	923,690	1,462,172
	928,690	1,533,923

12. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2022	2021
	£	£
Trade debtors	994,629	836,768
Other debtors	44,521	42,081
Prepayments and accrued income	29,793	32,672
	1,068,943	911,521

Included within the other debtors balance is £9,597 (2021 - £9,597) relating to prepaid pension contributions at the balance sheet date.

13. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2022	2021
	£	£
Hire purchase contracts (see note 15)	16,353	47,413
Trade creditors	1,214,518	1,530,491
Tax	10,984	25,261
Social security and other taxes	284,770	213,499
Other creditors	99,133	151,188
Directors' current accounts	325	2,106
	1,626,083	1,969,958

Included within the other creditors balance is £5,005 (2021 - £12,234) relating to pension liabilities at the balance sheet date.

14. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR

	2022	2021
	£	£
Hire purchase contracts (see note 15)	1,304	25,094

15. LEASING AGREEMENTS

Minimum lease payments under hire purchase fall due as follows:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Net obligations repayable:		
Within one year	16,353	47,413
Between one and five years	1,304	25,094
	17,657	72,507

continued...

16. SECURED DEBTS

The following secured debts are included within creditors:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Hire purchase contracts	17,657	72,507

The company has an overdraft facility secured by a debenture which offers a fixed and floating charge over the company's assets and also guarantees limited to £300,000 jointly from AL Steele-Davis and MB Steele-Davis.

The company's hire purchase creditors are secured against the assets to which they relate.

17. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The carrying value of the company's financial assets and liabilities are summarised by category below:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Financial Assets		
Measured at undiscounted amount receivable		
- Trade and other debtors and accrued income	1,039,150	878,849
- Cash at bank and at hand	147,137	36,454
	1,186,287	915,303
Financial liabilities		
Measured at amortised cost		
- Hire purchase and finance leases	(17,657)	(72,507)
Measured at undiscounted amount payable		
- Trade and other creditors	(1,324,960)	(1,709,046)
	(1,342,617)	(1,781,553)

18. PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES

	2022	2021
	£	£
Deferred tax		
Accelerated capital allowances	19,548	32,664

	Deferred tax
	£
Balance at 1 October 2021	32,664
Credit to Income Statement during year	(13,116)
Balance at 30 September 2022	19,548

19. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, issued and fully paid:

Number:	Class:	Nominal value:	2022	2021
			£	£
15,000	Ordinary	£1	15,000	15,000

continued...

20. RESERVES

	Retained earnings £
At 1 October 2021	632,333
Profit for the year	13,851
Dividends	(35,000)
At 30 September 2022	611,184

21. GUARANTEES CONTINGENCIES AND OTHER FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS

The company had total commitments under operating leases at the year end of £242,637 (2021 - £40,834). Of which £33,035 is due less than one year with the remaining £209,602 due greater than 1 years time.

22. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

During the year the company paid an amount of £24,000 (2021 - £24,000) to a director, A L Steele-Davis for rental of properties used by the business. This transaction was on an arms lengths basis under normal commercial terms.