

Strategic Report, Report of the Directors and
Audited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 July 2017
for
Bespoke Construction Services Limited

Hamiltons Group Limited
Chartered Certified Accountants
Statutory Auditors
Meriden House
6 Great Cornbow
Halesowen
West Midlands
B63 3AB

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for the Year Ended 31 July 2017

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Bespoke Construction Services Limited

Company Information
for the Year Ended 31 July 2017

DIRECTORS:

M A Bennett
S Ganley

SECRETARY:

N D Bennett

REGISTERED OFFICE:

Merlin House
Halesfield 19
Telford
Shropshire
TF7 4QT

REGISTERED NUMBER:

03806421 (England and Wales)

AUDITORS:

Hamiltons Group Limited
Chartered Certified Accountants
Statutory Auditors
Meriden House
6 Great Cornbow
Halesowen
West Midlands
B63 3AB

Strategic Report
for the Year Ended 31 July 2017

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 July 2017.

REVIEW OF BUSINESS

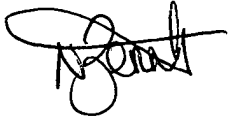
2017 has seen further developments of the business in order to position itself strongly for the continued sector growth. The directors made a conscious decision at the end of the previous accounting period to concentrate efforts on more profitable contract work and therefore whilst the turnover has decreased slightly the company has achieved and improved gross profit margin.

As a result the directors are pleased to report an improvement in the companies key performance indicator of net profit before tax which has risen to £1,515,438 (2016 : £1,113,935).

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The company does not actively use financial instruments as part of its financial risk management and during the year the company and the group has been exposed to risks of supplier price increases, credit risk, liquidity risk and cash flow risk. The directors do not consider any other risks attaching to the use of financial instruments to be material to an assessment of its financial position.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD:



N D Bennett - Secretary

9 November 2017

Report of the Directors
for the Year Ended 31 July 2017

The directors present their report with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 July 2017.

DIVIDENDS

Interim dividends per share were paid as follows:

Ordinary shares	£1 shares	£2,500	- 31 August 2016
		£2,500	- 30 September 2016
		£2,500	- 31 October 2016
		£2,500	- 30 November 2016
		£2,500	- 31 December 2016
		£2,500	- 31 January 2017
		£2,500	- 28 February 2017
		£2,500	- 31 March 2017
		£2,500	- 30 April 2017
		£2,500	- 31 May 2017
		£2,500	- 30 June 2017
		£2,500	- 31 July 2017
		£30,000	
Ordinary preference shares	£1 shares	£37,500	- 31 July 2017

DIRECTORS

The directors shown below have held office during the whole of the period from 1 August 2016 to the date of this report.

M A Bennett
S Ganley

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The company's principal financial instruments comprise bank balances, trade creditors and trade debtors. The main purpose of these instruments is to raise funds for the company's operations and to finance the company's operations.

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), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies 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.

Report of the Directors
for the Year Ended 31 July 2017

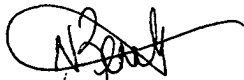
STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

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.

AUDITORS

The auditors, Hamiltons Group Limited, will be proposed for re-appointment at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'N D Bennett', is written over a circular stamp or seal.

N D Bennett - Secretary

9 November 2017

Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of
Bespoke Construction Services Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Bespoke Construction Services Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 July 2017 on pages seven to twenty one. 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 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.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 July 2017 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

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 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 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, 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 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.

Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of
Bespoke Construction Services Limited

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.

Our 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.

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.



Susan Bowdler (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Hamiltons Group Limited
Chartered Certified Accountants
Statutory Auditors
Meriden House
6 Great Cornbow
Halesowen
West Midlands
B63 3AB

9 November 2017

Statement of Comprehensive Income
for the Year Ended 31 July 2017

	Notes	2017 £	2016 £
REVENUE	3	16,682,113	21,470,717
Cost of sales		(13,230,212)	(18,125,574)
GROSS PROFIT		3,451,901	3,345,143
Administrative expenses		(1,969,819)	(2,235,266)
		1,482,082	1,109,877
Other operating income	4	18,607	20,434
OPERATING PROFIT	6	1,500,689	1,130,311
Interest receivable and similar income		33,516	5,075
		1,534,205	1,135,386
Interest payable and similar expenses	7	(18,767)	(21,451)
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION		1,515,438	1,113,935
Tax on profit	8	(306,912)	(223,512)
PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		1,208,526	890,423
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		-	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		1,208,526	890,423

The notes on pages 12 to 21 form part of these financial statements

Statement of Financial Position
31 July 2017

	Notes	2017	2016
		£	£
FIXED ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	10	802,593	785,256
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors	11	7,037,281	5,915,071
Cash at bank and in hand		2,857,500	2,140,832
		<u>9,894,781</u>	<u>8,055,903</u>
CREDITORS			
Amounts falling due within one year	12	6,439,056	5,634,618
NET CURRENT ASSETS		<u>3,455,725</u>	<u>2,421,285</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		4,258,318	3,206,541
CREDITORS			
Amounts falling due after more than one year	13	(415,423)	(443,880)
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES	18	(8,918)	(2,210)
NET ASSETS		<u><u>3,833,977</u></u>	<u><u>2,760,451</u></u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital	19	4	4
Retained earnings	20	3,833,973	2,760,447
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		<u><u>3,833,977</u></u>	<u><u>2,760,451</u></u>

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 9 November 2017 and were signed on its behalf by:



M A Bennett - Director

The notes on pages 12 to 21 form part of these financial statements

Statement of Changes in Equity
for the Year Ended 31 July 2017

	Called up share capital £	Retained earnings £	Total equity £
Balance at 1 August 2015	2	1,924,024	1,924,026
Changes in equity			
Issue of share capital	2	-	2
Dividends	-	(54,000)	(54,000)
Total comprehensive income	-	890,423	890,423
Balance at 31 July 2016	<u>4</u>	<u>2,760,447</u>	<u>2,760,451</u>
Changes in equity			
Dividends	-	(135,000)	(135,000)
Total comprehensive income	-	1,208,526	1,208,526
Balance at 31 July 2017	<u>4</u>	<u>3,833,973</u>	<u>3,833,977</u>

**Statement of Cash Flows
for the Year Ended 31 July 2017**

	Notes	2017 £	2016 £
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated from operations	1	1,049,416	1,048,866
Interest paid		(17,438)	-
Interest element of hire purchase payments paid		(1,329)	-
Tax paid		(221,307)	(166,868)
Net cash from operating activities		<u>809,342</u>	<u>881,998</u>
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(38,719)	-
Sale of tangible fixed assets		8,000	-
Interest received		33,516	5,075
Net cash from investing activities		<u>2,797</u>	<u>5,075</u>
Cash flows from financing activities			
Loan repayments in year		-	(38,699)
Capital repayments in year		(35,471)	(13,781)
Amount withdrawn by directors		75,000	(446,656)
Share issue		-	2
Equity dividends paid		(135,000)	(54,000)
Net cash from financing activities		<u>(95,471)</u>	<u>(553,134)</u>
Increase in cash and cash equivalents		<u>716,668</u>	<u>333,939</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	2	2,140,832	1,806,893
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	2	<u><u>2,857,500</u></u>	<u><u>2,140,832</u></u>

The notes on pages 12 to 21 form part of these financial statements

Notes to the Statement of Cash Flows
for the Year Ended 31 July 2017

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

	2017	2016
	£	£
Profit before taxation	1,515,438	1,113,935
Depreciation charges	21,382	21,323
Profit on disposal of fixed assets	(8,000)	-
Finance costs	18,767	21,451
Finance income	(33,516)	(5,075)
	1,514,071	1,151,634
Decrease in inventories	-	12,703
Increase in trade and other debtors	(1,129,830)	(1,603,393)
Increase in trade and other creditors	665,175	1,487,922
Cash generated from operations	1,049,416	1,048,866

2. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The amounts disclosed on the Statement of Cash Flows in respect of cash and cash equivalents are in respect of these Statement of Financial Position amounts:

Year ended 31 July 2017

	31.7.17	1.8.16
	£	£
Cash and cash equivalents	2,857,500	2,140,832

Year ended 31 July 2016

	31.7.16	1.8.15
	£	£
Cash and cash equivalents	2,140,832	1,806,893

Notes to the Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31 July 2017

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Bespoke Construction Services 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.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

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. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The financial statements are presented in pound sterling which is the functional currency of the company and rounded to the nearest £.

Significant judgements and estimates

Critical accounting judgements and estimation uncertainty

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial period are addressed below:

Useful economic lives of tangible assets

The annual depreciation charge for tangible assets is sensitive to changes in the estimated useful economic lives and residual values of the assets. The useful economic lives and residual values are re-assessed annually. They are amended when necessary to reflect current estimates, based on technological advancement, future investments, economic utilisation and the physical condition of the assets. See note 10 for the carrying amount of the property, plant and equipment and page 12 for the useful economic lives for each class of assets.

Impairment of debtors

The company makes an estimate of the recoverable value of trade and other debtors. When assessing impairment of trade and other debtors, management considers factors including the current credit rating of the debtor, the ageing of debtors and historical experience. See note 12 for the net carrying amount of the debtors and associated impairment provision.

Turnover

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life or, if held under a finance lease, over the lease term, whichever is the shorter.

Freehold property	- 0%
Fixtures and fittings	- 20% on cost
Motor vehicles	- 25% on cost
Computer equipment	- 33% on cost

Depreciation has been provided at a rate of 0% on freehold land and buildings as they are maintained in a continual state of sound repair, their lives are long and residual values are such that depreciation is not material.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 July 2017

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Financial instruments

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

Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including trade and other receivables, cash and bank balances and investments in commercial paper, 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 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 and loss.

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset are transferred to another party or (c) despite having retained some significant risks and rewards of ownership, control of 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 creditors and other payables, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, 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.

Offsetting

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.

Taxation

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, 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 statement of financial position date.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 July 2017

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the statement of financial position 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.

Hire purchase and leasing commitments

Assets obtained under hire purchase contracts or finance leases are capitalised in the balance sheet. Those held under hire purchase contracts are depreciated over their estimated useful lives. Those held under finance leases are depreciated over their estimated useful lives or the lease term, whichever is the shorter.

The interest element of these obligations is charged to profit or loss over the relevant period. The capital element of the future payments is treated as a liability.

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss 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.

Stocks

Long term contracts are stated at net cost less foreseeable losses less any applicable payments on account. The amount recorded as revenue in respect of long term contracts is ascertained by reference to the value of the work carried out to date. Attributable profit is recognised as the difference between recorded revenue and related costs.

3. REVENUE

The total turnover of the company for the year has been derived from its principal activity wholly undertaken in the UK.

4. OTHER OPERATING INCOME

	2017	2016
	£	£
Rents received	8,607	10,100
Miscellaneous income	-	334
Management charges	10,000	10,000
	<u>18,607</u>	<u>20,434</u>

5. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

	2017	2016
	£	£
Wages and salaries	1,199,536	1,454,401
Social security costs	139,578	148,659
Other pension costs	7,363	3,000
	<u>1,346,477</u>	<u>1,606,060</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 July 2017

5. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS - continued

The average monthly number of employees during the year was as follows:

	2017	2016
Administrative staff	<u>30</u>	<u>33</u>
Directors' remuneration	<u>£ 70,800</u>	<u>£ 110,267</u>

6. OPERATING PROFIT

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

	2017	2016
Hire of plant and machinery	£ 448,065	£ 491,461
Depreciation - owned assets	10,909	10,850
Depreciation - assets on hire purchase contracts	10,473	10,473
Profit on disposal of fixed assets	(8,000)	-
Auditors' remuneration	<u>5,250</u>	<u>5,250</u>

7. INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR EXPENSES

	2017	2016
Bank interest	£ 17,438	£ 19,438
Hire purchase	<u>1,329</u>	<u>2,013</u>
	<u>18,767</u>	<u>21,451</u>

8. TAXATION

Analysis of the tax charge

The tax charge on the profit for the year was as follows:

	2017	2016
Current tax:	£	£
UK corporation tax	300,204	221,302
Deferred tax	<u>6,708</u>	<u>2,210</u>
Tax on profit	<u>306,912</u>	<u>223,512</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 July 2017

8. TAXATION - continued

Reconciliation of total tax charge included in profit and loss

The tax assessed for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The difference is explained below:

	2017 £	2016 £
Profit before tax	<u>1,515,438</u>	<u>1,113,935</u>
Profit multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2016 - 20%)	303,088	222,787
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	7,092	3,670
Capital allowances in excess of depreciation	(3,283)	(668)
Deferred taxation movement previous periods	6,708	2,210
Transitional adjustments - earlier years holiday	-	(4,487)
Profit on disposal of assets	(1,600)	-
Corporation Tax rate movement	<u>(5,093)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total tax charge	<u>306,912</u>	<u>223,512</u>

9. DIVIDENDS

	2017 £	2016 £
Ordinary shares of £1 each		
Interim	60,000	54,000
Ordinary preference shares of £1 each		
Interim	75,000	-
	<u>135,000</u>	<u>54,000</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 July 2017

10. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Freehold property £	Fixtures and fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Computer equipment £	Totals £
COST					
At 1 August 2016	735,944	7,169	120,677	5,497	869,287
Additions	-	-	38,719	-	38,719
Disposals	-	-	(19,877)	-	(19,877)
At 31 July 2017	735,944	7,169	139,519	5,497	888,129
DEPRECIATION					
At 1 August 2016	-	3,298	75,560	5,173	84,031
Charge for year	-	1,434	19,624	324	21,382
Eliminated on disposal	-	-	(19,877)	-	(19,877)
At 31 July 2017	-	4,732	75,307	5,497	85,536
NET BOOK VALUE					
At 31 July 2017	735,944	2,437	64,212	-	802,593
At 31 July 2016	735,944	3,871	45,117	324	785,256

Fixed assets, included in the above, which are held under hire purchase contracts are as follows:

	Motor vehicles £
COST	
At 1 August 2016 and 31 July 2017	41,892
DEPRECIATION	
At 1 August 2016	12,977
Charge for year	10,473
At 31 July 2017	23,450
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 July 2017	18,442
At 31 July 2016	28,915

11. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2017 £	2016 £
Trade debtors	5,135,054	4,350,565
Amounts owed by participating interests	690,809	660,809
Other debtors	1,152,427	874,893
Directors' accounts	-	7,620
Prepayments	58,991	21,184
	7,037,281	5,915,071

Amounts owed by participating interests do not bear interest, are unsecured and are repayable on demand.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 July 2017

12. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2017	2016
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts (see note 14)	21,403	26,250
Hire purchase contracts (see note 15)	12,015	14,182
Trade creditors	5,370,826	4,610,889
Corporation tax	300,199	221,302
Social security and other taxes	254,856	313,647
Other creditors	116,621	93,626
Directors' accounts	133,132	50,601
Accruals and deferred income	230,004	304,121
	<u>6,439,056</u>	<u>5,634,618</u>

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

	2017	2016
	£	£
Bank loans (see note 14)	414,075	430,517
Hire purchase contracts (see note 15)	1,348	13,363
	<u>415,423</u>	<u>443,880</u>

14. LOANS

An analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	2017	2016
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year or on demand:		
Bank loans	<u>21,403</u>	<u>26,250</u>
Amounts falling due between one and two years:		
Bank loans - 1-2 years	<u>21,403</u>	<u>26,250</u>
Amounts falling due between two and five years:		
Bank loans - 2-5 years	<u>64,209</u>	<u>78,750</u>
Amounts falling due in more than five years:		
Repayable by instalments		
Bank loans more 5 yr by instal	<u>328,463</u>	<u>325,517</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 July 2017

15. LEASING AGREEMENTS

Minimum lease payments fall due as follows:

	Hire purchase contracts	
	2017	2016
	£	£
Net obligations repayable:		
Within one year	12,015	14,182
Between one and five years	1,348	13,363
	<u>13,363</u>	<u>27,545</u>
	Non-cancellable operating leases	
	2017	2016
	£	£
Within one year	46,254	28,653
Between one and five years	31,679	35,840
	<u>77,933</u>	<u>64,493</u>

16. SECURED DEBTS

The following secured debts are included within creditors:

	2017	2016
	£	£
Bank loans	435,478	456,767
Hire purchase contracts	13,363	27,545
	<u>448,841</u>	<u>484,312</u>

On 2 June 2008, a fixed and floating charge was created over all property and assets of the company in favour of HSBC Bank plc.

On 24 October 2012, a legal mortgage charge was registered over the freehold property in favour of HSBC Bank plc.

Hire purchase contracts are secured on the assets to which they relate.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 July 2017

17. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost:			
Trade debtors	12	5,216,815	4,350,565
Director's account	12	7,620	7,620
Amounts owed by participating interests	12	690,809	660,809
Other debtors	12	1,119,533	874,893
Cash at bank and in hand		2,857,500	2,140,832
		<u>8,892,277</u>	<u>8,034,719</u>
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:			
Trade creditors	13 - 14	5,370,825	4,610,889
Bank loans and overdrafts	13 - 14	435,478	456,767
Hire purchase contracts	13 - 14	13,363	27,545
Director's account	13 - 14	65,752	50,601
Other creditors	13 - 14	116,621	93,626
		<u>6,002,039</u>	<u>5,239,428</u>

18. PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES

	2017 £	2016 £
Deferred tax	<u>8,918</u>	<u>2,210</u>
		Deferred tax £
Balance at 1 August 2016		2,210
Movement in deferred tax		6,708
Balance at 31 July 2017		<u>8,918</u>

A deferred tax provision has arisen as a result of accelerated capital allowances.

19. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, issued and fully paid:			2017	2016
Number:	Class:	Nominal value:	£	£
2	Ordinary	£1	2	2
2	Ordinary preference	£1	2	2
			<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 July 2017

20. RESERVES

	Retained earnings £
At 1 August 2016	2,760,447
Profit for the year	1,208,526
Dividends	(135,000)
At 31 July 2017	<u>3,833,973</u>

21. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

Dividends of £135,000 were paid to a company directors during the year (2016: £54,000).

Other related parties

	2017 £	2016 £
Management charges	10,000	10,000
Transfers	20,000	-
Amount due from related parties	<u>690,809</u>	<u>660,809</u>

22. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

The company was under the control of Mr M A Bennett throughout the current and previous year.