Registered number: 02162892

# H W MARTIN SAFETY FENCING LIMITED.

# ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2020



#### **COMPANY INFORMATION**

**Directors** 

H W Martin

K Martin

N C Faulconbridge

N M Dybeck (resigned 3 October 2019) W A Brigden (resigned 29 May 2020)

Registered number

02162892

Registered office

Fordbridge Lane Blackwell ALFRETON Derbyshire DE55 5JY

Independent auditor

Grant Thornton UK LLP

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor

1 Holly Street SHEFFIELD South Yorkshire

S1 2GT

**Bankers** 

Barclays Bank PLC Derby Business Centre

PO Box 493

Sir Frank Whittle Road

DERBY DE1 9UU

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#### DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2020

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 July 2020.

#### **Principal activities**

The principal activities of H W Martin Safety Fencing Limited (the Company) are as follows:

- The design and installation of permanent and temporary steel vehicle restraint systems.
- The installation of specialist security and barrier perimeter systems.
- The design and installation of acoustic environmental barriers.
- The design and installation of permanent and temporary concrete vehicle restraint systems.

The Company's key financial and performance indicators for the year are:

- 1. An increase in total assets of over £400,000.
- 2. An increase in net profit margin.

The Company has performed very well to maintain sales in excess of £10 million for the year whilst increasing net profit margin to 10%. The, already very robust, balance sheet has strengthened further as profits have been reinvested in the business including the vehicle fleet.

The successful delivery of large contracts such as the M4 Wire Rope Safety Fencing Replacement Scheme for Highways England, despite operational pressures caused by the coronavirus pandemic, have ensured a continuation of the high sales revenues of the previous year and have been delivered efficiently to aid net profit margin.

Opportunities to secure further contracts are expected from the current well-established client base. The product portfolio and the management and labour resource aided by close working relationships with other Group Companies provide a greater all-round works delivery solution to clients.

The Company continues to look to ways to improve its environmental performance and reduce the environmental impact of its activities and remains committed to a management system conforming to the 14001 Environmental Standard.

#### Principal risks and uncertainties

The identification, assessment and management of opportunities and associated risks are an integral element of the business of H W Martin Safety Fencing Limited. Principal risks are:

- The effect of new legislation and regulation. The impact of which on operations may potentially increase costs. This risk is considered as a part of the tender approval process.
- Competitive risk. Contracts are secured by competitive tender and therefore no future contracts are guaranteed. The Company continues to maintain a very competitive cost base and actively pursues "preferred supplier" status with Clients to give the best possible commercial advantage and targets long term contracts.
- Health and safety. H W Martin Safety Fencing Limited acknowledges that its employees work within a
  hazardous environment and training is given to reflect and mitigate this risk. Policies and procedures are
  continually monitored and reviewed. The Group maintains its commitment to the 45001 Safety Management
  System and to the Contractors Health and Safety Scheme (CHAS).
- Financial risk. The main risk arising from the Company's financial instruments is liquidity risk. This risk is
  managed by maintaining a high cash reserve and by capital funding from the Martin Group providing
  sufficient liquidity to finance the Company's operations and to meet unanticipated costs.

#### DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2020

#### Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £935,524 (2019: £838,581). Particulars of dividends are detailed in note 10 to the financial statements.

#### **Directors**

The directors who served during the year were:

H W Martin K Martin N C Faulconbridge N M Dybeck (resigned 3 October 2019) W A Brigden (resigned 29 May 2020)

#### Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law, including FRS 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 and 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;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- 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.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the Company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

#### DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2020

#### Going concern

The Company funds both day-to-day operations and longer-term strategic development from its liquid resources, including the working capital generated from operations. The directors have considered the level of the liquid resources and the expected future profitability of both the Company and the wider HW Martin group, and are satisfied that, under anticipated trading conditions, there are sufficient available resources for the Company to meet its trading requirements through a period of at least 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements. For this reason they have concluded that it is appropriate to use the going concern basis in presenting these financial statements.

#### **Employee involvement**

A policy of equal opportunity employment is followed at all times by the company. During the year, the policy of providing employees with information about the Company has been continued through internal media methods in which employees have also been encouraged to present their suggestions and views on the Company's performance. Regular meetings are held between local management and employees to allow a free flow of information and ideas.

#### Disabled employees

The Company gives full consideration to applications for employment from disabled persons where the requirements of the job can be adequately fulfilled by a handicapped or disabled person. Where existing employees become disabled, it is the Company's policy wherever practicable to provide continuing employment under normal terms and conditions and to provide training and career development and promotion to disabled employees wherever appropriate.

#### **Brexit risk**

The directors are continuing to monitor the potential impact on its customers and suppliers, market access and possible effects on foreign currency exchange rates.

#### Covid-19

The directors consider that the principal risk factors that could materially and adversely affect the Company's future operating profits or financial position are the prevailing economic conditions.

Since 31 December 2019, the spread of Covid-19 has severely impacted many local economies around the globe The directors have considered the reasonably plausible impact of the Covid-19 outbreak on the Company's trading and cash flow, considering the lockdown restrictions in the UK. The directors consider the potential impact of Covid-19 to be minimal on the grounds of the Company's performance post year end to date, the type of service they provide as a Company and the continued support of the group.

#### Post balance sheet events

There have been no significant events affecting the Company since the year end.

#### DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2020

#### Disclosure of information to auditor

The directors confirm that:

- so far as each director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware, and
- the directors have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

#### **Auditor**

The auditor, Grant Thornton UK LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

#### Small companies note

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board on 22/12/2020

and signed on its behalf.

N C Faulconbridge

Director



#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF H W MARTIN SAFETY FENCING LIMITED

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of H W Martin Safety Fencing Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 July 2020, which comprise the Statement of income and retained earnings, the Statement of financial position 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).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 July 2020 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.

#### The impact of macro-economic uncertainties on our audit

Our audit of the financial statements requires us to obtain an understanding of all relevant uncertainties, including those arising as a consequence of the effects of macro-economic uncertainties such as Covid-19 and Brexit. All audits assess and challenge the reasonableness of estimates made by the directors and the related disclosures and the appropriateness of the going concern basis of preparation of the financial statements. All of these depend on assessments of the future economic environment and the Company's future prospects and performance.

Covid-19 and Brexit are amongst the most significant economic events currently faced by the UK, and at the date of this report their effects are subject to unprecedented levels of uncertainty, with the full range of possible outcomes and their impacts unknown. We applied a standardised firm-wide approach in response to these uncertainties when assessing the Company's future prospects and performance. However, no audit should be expected to predict the unknowable factors or all possible future implications for a company associated with these particular events.



# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF H W MARTIN SAFETY FENCING LIMITED (CONTINUED)

#### 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.

In our evaluation of the directors' conclusions, we considered the risks associated with the Company's business model, including effects arising from macro-economic uncertainties such as Covid-19 and Brexit, and analysed how those risks might affect the Company's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue. In accordance with the above, we have nothing to report in these respects.

However, as we cannot predict all future events or conditions and as subsequent events may result in outcomes that are inconsistent with judgements that were reasonable at the time they were made, the absence of reference to a material uncertainty in this auditor's report is not a guarantee that the Company will continue in operation.

#### 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.

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.



# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF H W MARTIN SAFETY FENCING LIMITED (CONTINUED)

#### Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the Directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

#### Matter on which we are required to report under the Companies Act 2006

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 Directors' report.

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

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

#### Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 2, 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.



# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF H W MARTIN SAFETY FENCING LIMITED (CONTINUED)

#### Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an Auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <a href="https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities">www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities</a>. This description forms part of our Auditor's report.

#### Use of our report

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an Auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

A ST

Michael Redfern Senior Statutory Auditor for and on behalf of Grant Thornton UK LLP Statutory Auditor, Chartered Accountants Sheffield Date: 22/12/2020

### STATEMENT OF INCOME AND RETAINED EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Turnover	4	11,594,867	12,572,840
Cost of sales		(8,142,379)	(9,207,668)
Gross profit		3,452,488	3,365,172
Administrative expenses		(2,303,539)	(2,329,598)
Operating profit	5	1,148,949	1,035,574
Tax on profit	9	(213,425)	(196,993)
Profit after tax		935,524	838,581
Retained earnings at the beginning of the year		3,913,047	3,324,466
Profit for the year		935,524	838,581
Dividends declared and paid	10	(500,000)	(250,000)
Retained earnings at the end of the year		4,348,571	3,913,047

The notes on pages 11 to 22 form part of these financial statements.

#### H W MARTIN SAFETY FENCING LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER:02162892

# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 JULY 2020

	Note		2020 £		2019 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	11		779,736	•	918,208
			779,736		918,208
Current assets					
Stocks	12	191,985		288,735	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	13	4,008,227		3,141,279	
Cash at bank and in hand	14	1,115,569		1,010,907	
		5,315,781		4,440,921	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	15	(1,741,946)		(1,441,082)	
Net current assets			3,573,835		2,999,839
Net assets			4,353,571		3,918,047
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	17		5,000		5,000
Profit and loss account	18		4,348,571		3,913,047
		•	4,353,571	•	3,918,047

The Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on  $\frac{22}{12}$ 

and Similar

#### N C Faulconbridge

Director

The notes on pages 11 to 22 form part of these financial statements.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2020

#### 1. General information

H W Martin Safety Fencing Limited is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in the England and Wales. The registered office of the Company is Fordbridge Lane, Blackwell, Alfreton, DE55 5JY.

The principal activities of H W Martin Safety Fencing Limited (the Company) are as follows:

- The design and installation of permanent and temporary steel vehicle restraint systems.
- The installation of specialist security and barrier perimeter systems.
- The design and installation of acoustic environmental barriers.
- The design and installation of permanent and temporary concrete vehicle restraint systems.

#### 2. Accounting policies

#### 2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The Company's functional and presentational currency is Sterling (£).

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

#### 2.2 Financial reporting standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The Company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by the FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d);
- the requirements of Section 11 Financial Instruments paragraphs 11.42, 11.44 to 11.45, 11.47, 11.48(a)(iii), 11.48(a)(iv), 11.48(b) and 11.48(c);
- the requirements of Section 12 Other Financial Instruments paragraphs 12.26 to 12.27, 12.29(a), 12.29(b) and 12.29A;
- the requirements of Section 26 Share-based Payment paragraphs 26.18(b), 26.19 to 26.21 and 26.23;
- the requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of H W Martin Holdings Limited as at 31 July 2020 and these financial statements may be obtained from Companies House.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2020

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.3 Going concern

The Company funds both day-to-day operations and longer-term strategic development from its liquid resources, including the working capital generated from operations. The directors have considered the level of the liquid resources and the expected future profitability of both the Company and the wider HW Martin group, and are satisfied that, under anticipated trading conditions, there are sufficient available resources for the Company to meet its trading requirements through a period of at least 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements. For this reason they have concluded that it is appropriate to use the going concern basis in presenting these financial statements.

#### 2.4 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

Revenue is determined by reference to the value of work carried out to date. No profit is recognised until the contract has advanced to a stage where the total profit can be assessed with reasonable certainty. Provision is made for the full amount of foreseeable losses on contracts. Amounts recognised as revenue where contract progress is sufficient to do so, are included on the balance sheet as amounts recoverable on contracts.

#### 2.5 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant & machinery

- 12.5% or 20% straight line

Motor vehicles
Office equipment

20% straight line20% straight line

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2020

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.6 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is 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.

#### 2.7 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

#### 2.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

#### 2.9 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

#### 2.10 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

#### 2.11 Pensions

#### Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Statement of financial position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2020

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.12 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors and loans to related parties.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade payables or receivables, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

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

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2020

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.13 Current and deferred taxation

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

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

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Statement of financial position date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

# 3. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

Preparation of the financial statements requires management to make significant judgements and estimates. The items in the financial statements where these judgements and estimates have been made include:

#### Impairment of financial and other assets

- At the end of each reporting period, an assessment is made as to whether there is objective evidence of impairment of any financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost, including trade debtors and stock. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings immediately.

#### 4. Turnover

Analysis of turnover by country of destination:

2020 2019 £ £ 11,594,867 12,572,840

**United Kingdom** 

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# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2020

5.	Operating profit		
	The operating profit is stated after charging:		
	The operating profit is stated after charging.	2020 £	2019 £
	Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	313,200	276,990
	Defined contribution pension	48,832	41,832
6.	Auditor's remuneration	2020 £	2019 £
	Fees payable to the Company's auditor and its associates for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements	5,200	3,500
	Fees payable to the Company's auditor and its associates in respect of:		
	All other services	1,700	1,600

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2020

# 7. Employees

8.

Staff costs, including directors' remuneration, were as follows:

	2020 £	2019 £
Wages and salaries	1,290,232	1,166,876
Social security costs	134,667	120,185
Cost of defined contribution scheme	48,832	41,832
	1,473,731	1,328,893

The Company received government grants of £14,149 which have been netted off against payroll in the year.

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

	2020 No.	2019 No.
Direct labour	5	5
Administration and management	16	13
	21	18
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Directors' remuneration		

	2020 £	2019 £
Directors' emoluments	217,655	255,079
Company contributions to defined contribution pension schemes	4,200	7,000
	221,855	262,079

During the year retirement benefits were accruing to 1 directors (2019: 1) in respect of defined contribution pension schemes.

The highest paid director received remuneration of £217,655 (2019: £255,079).

The value of the Company's contributions paid to a defined contribution pension scheme in respect of the highest paid director amounted to £4,200 (2019: £7,000).

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2020

9.	Taxation		
		2020 £	2019 £
	Corporation tax	٤	
	Current tax on profits for the year	191,925	198,593
	Total current tax	191,925	198,593
	Deferred tax		
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	21,500	(1,600
	Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	213,425	196,993
	Factors affecting tax charge for the year		
	The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2019: higher than) the standard UK of 19% (2019: 19%). The differences are explained below:	rate of corporat	ion tax in the
		2020 £	
	Profit on ordinary activities before tax		£
	Profit on ordinary activities before tax  Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2019: 19%)  Effects of:	£	2019 £ 1,035,574 196,759
	Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2019: 19%)  Effects of:  Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation	£ 1,148,949 ===================================	£ 1,035,574 196,759
	Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2019: 19%)  Effects of:	£ 1,148,949 ———————————————————————————————————	£ 1,035,574 196,759
	Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2019: 19%)  Effects of:  Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment	£ 1,148,949 =	£ 1,035,574 196,759
	Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2019: 19%)  Effects of:  Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment  Other timing differences leading to an increase (decrease) in taxation  Total tax charge for the year	£ 1,148,949 218,300 32 (4,907)	£ 1,035,574 196,759 52 182
10.	Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2019: 19%)  Effects of:  Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment  Other timing differences leading to an increase (decrease) in taxation	£ 1,148,949 218,300 32 (4,907)	£ 1,035,574 196,759 52 182

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2020

# 11. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant & machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Office equipment £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 August 2019	501,444	2,034,263	3,128	2,538,835
Additions	23,950	185,330	-	209,280
Disposals	(12,002)	(251,260)	-	(263,262)
At 31 July 2020	513,392	1,968,333	3,128	2,484,853
Depreciation				
At 1 August 2019	358,792	1,261,574	261	1,620,627
Charge for the year on owned assets	49,740	262,834	626	313,200
Disposals	(12,000)	(216,710)	-	(228,710)
At 31 July 2020	396,532	1,307,698	887	1,705,117
Net book value				
At 31 July 2020	116,860	660,635	2,241	779,736
At 31 July 2019	142,652	772,689	2,867	918,208

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2020

12.	Stocks		
		2020 £	2019 £
	Raw materials	191,985	288,735
13.	Debtors		
		2020 £	2019 £
	Trade debtors	880,438	969,419
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	2,104,713	1,291,120
	Other debtors	2,142	-
	Prepayments and accrued income	93,477	63,910
	Amounts recoverable on long term contracts	906,757	774,630
	Deferred taxation	20,700	42,200
		4,008,227	3,141,279

An impairment loss of £Nil (2019: £14,796) was recognised against trade debtors.

# 14. Cash and cash equivalents

	2020	2019
	£	£
Cash at bank and in hand	1,115,569	1,010,907
	·	

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2020

15.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2020 £	2019 £
	Trade creditors	1,143,320	1,017,840
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	270,125	73,299
	Corporation tax	142,111	99,296
	Other taxation and social security	56,588	59,200
	Accruals and deferred income	129,802	191,447
	•	1,741,946	1,441,082
	Amounts owed to group undertakings are interest free and repayable	on demand.	
16.	Deferred taxation		
		2020 £	2019 £
	At beginning of year	42,200	40,600
	Charged to profit or loss	(21,500)	1,600
	At end of year	20,700	42,200
	The deferred tax asset is made up as follows:		
	•	2020	2019
		£	£
	Decelerated capital allowances	20,700	42,200
17.	Share capital		
		2020 £	2019 £
	Allotted, called up and fully paid		
	5,000 <i>(2019: 5,000)</i> ordinary shares of £1 each	5,000	5,000

There is a single class of ordinary shares. There are no restrictions on dividends and the repayment of capital.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2020

#### 18. Reserves

#### **Profit & loss account**

Profit and loss account - includes all current and prior period retained profits and losses.

#### 19. Pension commitments

The Company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are administered by trustees in funds independent from those of the Company.

The pension cost charges represents contributions payable by the Company into the fund and amounted to £48,832 (2019: £41,832).

Contributions totalling £Nil (2019: £Nil) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date.

#### 20. Related party transactions

H. W. Martin Safety Fencing Limited has taken advantage of the exemption in FRS 102 (section 33) 'Related party disclosure' not to disclose transactions with other members of the group.

#### 21. Controlling party

The directors consider that the ultimate parent undertakings of the Company is H W Martin Holdings Limited incorporated in England and Wales.

The largest and smallest group of undertakings for which group accounts been drawn up is that headed by H W Martin Holdings Limited which is incorporated in England and Wales.

Consolidated financial statements can be obtained from H W Martin Holdings Limited, Fordbridge Lane, Blackwell, Alfreton, Derbyshire, DE55 5JY.