Registered number: 02162892

COMPANIES HOUSE

H W MARTIN SAFETY FENCING LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2018



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COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

H W Martin

K Martin

N C Faulconbridge N M Dybeck

Registered number

02162892

Registered office

Fordbridge Lane Blackwell ALFRETON Derbyshire DE55 5JY

Independent auditor

Grant Thornton UK LLP

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor

2 Broadfield Court SHEFFIELD South Yorkshire

S8 0XF

Bankers

Barclays Bank PLC

Derby Business Centre

PO Box 493

Sir Frank Whittle Road

DERBY DE1 9UU

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STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2018

Introduction

The directors present their Strategic report for H W Martin Safety Fencing Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 31 July 2018.

Principal activities and business review

The principal activities of H W Martin Safety Fencing Limited are as follows:

- The design and installation of vehicle restraint systems.
- The installation of varioguard temporary safety barriers.
- The installation of specialist security and barrier perimeter systems.
- The design and installation of acoustic environmental barriers.

This has been another successful year of sales and profit growth.

The establishment in the previous financial year of a regional base in the South West of England has provided a platform for growth and, with greater geographical coverage providing more opportunities, a greater continuity of work.

This corresponds with the board of Directors commitment to encourage growth by broadening the portfolio of services and geographical reach of the Company.

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 Company maintains its commitment to the 18001 Health and
 Safety standard 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.

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2018

Financial key performance indicators

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

- 1. An increase in turnover of over 20% to £9.8m.
- 2. An increase in net profit of 12% to £0.68m

This report was approved by the board on 11 December 2018 and signed on its behalf.

N C Faulconbridge

Director

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2018

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 July 2018.

Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £684,840 (2017: £609,402).

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

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic report, 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 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.

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.

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.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2018

Post balance sheet events

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

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.

This report was approved by the board on 11 December 2018 and signed on its behalf.

N C Faulconbridge

M. C. 32

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 for the year ended 31 July 2018, which comprise the Statement of income and retained earnings, the Statement of financial position and the related notes, 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 2018 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the United Kingdom, including the Financial Reporting Council'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.

Who we are reporting to

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.

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.



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

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.

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

Matter on which we are required to report by 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 Strategic report or 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.



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

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement on page 3, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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 Auditor's report.

Ge Tolo Ul W

Michael Redfern Senior Statutory Auditor for and on behalf of Grant Thornton UK LLP Statutory Auditor, Chartered Accountants Sheffield

11 December 2018

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND RETAINED EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2018

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
Turnover	4	9,755,372	8,034,465
Cost of sales		(7,313,414)	(6,216,329)
Gross profit	,	2,441,958	1,818,136
Administrative expenses		(1,594,396)	(1,056,318)
Operating profit	5	847,562	761,818
Tax on profit	9	(162,722)	(152,416)
Profit after tax		684,840	609,402
Retained earnings at the beginning of the year		2,889,626	2,580,224
Profit for the year		684,840	609,402
Dividends declared and paid	10	(250,000)	(300,000)
Retained earnings at the end of the year		3,324,466	2,889,626
		=======================================	,,-20

The notes on pages 10 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

H W MARTIN SAFETY FENCING LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER:02162892

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 JULY 2018

	Note		2018 £		2017 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	11		653,685		756,835
			653,685		756,835
Current assets					
Stocks	12	383,601	٠	296,692	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	13	2,664,962		1,888,899	
Cash at bank and in hand	14	915,428		845,387	
		3,963,991		3,030,978	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	15	(1,288,210)		(893, 187)	
Net current assets			2,675,781		2,137,791
Total assets less current liabilities			3,329,466		2,894,626
Net assets		,	3,329,466		2,894,626
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	17		5,000		5,000
Profit and loss account	18		3,324,466		2,889,626
		•	3,329,466	•	2,894,626

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 11 December 2018.

M.C. Sin

N C Faulconbridge

Director

The notes on pages 10 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2018

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 the Company are as follows:

- The design and installation of vehicle restraint systems.
- The installation of varioguard temporary safety barriers.
- The installation of specialist security and barrier perimeter systems.
- The design and installation of acoustic environmental barriers.

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 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 4 Statement of Financial Position paragraph 4.12(a)(iv);
- 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 11.41(b), 11.41(c), 11.41(e), 11.41(f), 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 2018 and these financial statements may be obtained from Companies House.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2018

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

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 the Statement of income and retained earnings.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2018

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 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Financial instruments (continued)

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.

2.10 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.

2.11 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.

2.12 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 the Statement of income and retained earnings 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 2018

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 the Statement of income and retained earnings, 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 judgments and estimates have been made include:

Impairment of financial 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:

2018	2017
£	£
9,755,372	8,034,465
=======================================	

United Kingdom

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2018

Operating profit	/	
The operating profit is stated after charging:		
	2018 £	2017 £
Defined contribution pension	36,129	25,984
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	282,345	259,790
(Loss)/profit on sales of fixed assets	(9,100) —————	1,347
Auditor's remuneration		
	2018	2017
	£	£
Fees payable to the Company's auditor and its associates for the audit of	2 500	2.450
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2,450 1,050
Cities Services		1,030
Employees		
Staff costs, including directors' remuneration, were as follows:		
	2018 £	2017 £
Wages and salaries	994,911	749,750
Social security costs	116,572	92,519
Cost of defined contribution scheme	36,128	25,984
	1,147,611	868,253
The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during	the year was as fo	llows:
	2049	2017
	No.	No
Direct labour	5	4
Administration and management	12	8
	The operating profit is stated after charging: Defined contribution pension Depreciation of tangible fixed assets (Loss)/profit on sales of fixed assets Auditor's remuneration Fees payable to the Company's auditor and its associates for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements Other services Employees Staff costs, including directors' remuneration, were as follows: Wages and salaries Social security costs Cost of defined contribution scheme The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during Direct labour	The operating profit is stated after charging: 2018 £ £ Defined contribution pension 36,129 Depreciation of tangible fixed assets 282,345 (Loss)/profit on sales of fixed assets (9,100) Auditor's remuneration 2018 £ £ Fees payable to the Company's auditor and its associates for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements 2,500 Other services 1,000 Employees Staff costs, including directors' remuneration, were as follows: 2018 £ £ Employees Staff costs, including directors' remuneration, were as follows: 2018 £ £ £ Uwages and salaries 994,911 Social security costs 116,572 Cost of defined contribution scheme 36,128 1,147,611 The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was as follows: 2018 No. Direct labour 5

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2018

8. Directors' remuneration		
	2018 £	2017 £
Directors' emoluments	130,500	125,069
Company contributions to defined contribution pension schemes	4,200	4,200
	134,700	129,269
During the year retirement benefits were accruing to 1 director (2017 contribution pension schemes.	- 1) in respec	t of defined
9. Taxation		
	2018 £	2017 £
Corporation tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	176,322	161,916
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(13,600)	(9,500
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	162,722	152,416
Factors affecting tax charge for the year		
The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2017: higher than) the standa the UK of 19% (2017: 19.67%). The differences are explained below:	ard rate of corpo	oration tax ir
	2018 £	2017 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	847,562 ====================================	761,818
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2017: 19.67%) Effects of:	161,037	149,817
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation		
and impairment Other timing differences leading to an increase (decrease) in taxation	127 1,558	510 2,089
Total tax charge for the year	162,722	152,416

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2018

9. Taxation (continued)

Factors that may affect future tax charges

There were no factors that may affect future tax charges.

Dividends 10.

	2018 £	2017 £
Dividends paid on equity capital	250,000	300,000

Tangible fixed assets

rangible fixed assets		
		Plant & machinery £
Cost	•	
At 1 August 2017		1,870,773
Additions		179,195
At 31 July 2018		2,049,968
Depreciation		
At 1 August 2017		1,113,938
Charge for the year on owned assets		282,345
At 31 July 2018		1,396,283
•		
Net book value	:	
At 31 July 2018		653,685
At 31 July 2017		756,835

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2018

12. Stocks

Geoons		
	2018 £	2017 £
Raw materials	383,601	296,692
	383,601	296,692

Stock recognised in cost of sales during the year as an expense was £2,936,697 (2017: £2,465,760).

The Directors have reconsidered the nature of the WIP balance and consider that the amount is better disclosed as amounts recoverable on contracts, the prior year has not been restated as the directors' do do not consider that this change has a material impact on the financial statements.

13. Debtors

	2018	2017
	£	£
Trade debtors	986,893	717,394
Amounts owed by group undertakings	486,396	516,294
Prepayments and accrued income	70,298	50,990
Amounts recoverable on long term contracts	1,080,775	577,221
Deferred taxation	40,600	27,000
	2,664,962	1,888,899
	•	

Amounts owed by group undertakings are interest free and repayable on demand.

14. Cash and cash equivalents

	2018	2017
	£	£
Cash at bank and in hand	915,428	845,387

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2018

15.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2018 £	2017 £
	Trade creditors	947,391	619,666
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	44,842	33,787
	Corporation tax	88,161	80,958
	Other taxation and social security	48,410	44,098
	Other creditors	-	220
	Accruals and deferred income	159,406	114,458
		1,288,210	893, 187
16.	Deferred taxation		2018
			£
	At beginning of year		27,000
	Charged to profit or loss		13,600
	At end of year	_	40,600
	The deferred tax asset is made up as follows:		
		2018 £	2017 £
	Accelerated capital allowances	40,600	27,000
17.	Share capital		
		2018	2017

Allotted, called up and fully paid 5,000 ordinary shares of £1 each

£

5,000

£

5,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2018

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 £36,129 (2017: £25,984).

Contributions totalling £Nil (2017: £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.