Registered number: 02633080

ATLAS CONTRACTORS LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

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COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

N J Earley R W Empson

Company secretary

T H Earley

Registered number

02633080

Registered office

82 Hampton Road West

Hanworth Middlesex TW13 6DZ

Independent auditors

Barnes Roffe LLP

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor

3 Brook Business Centre

Cowley Mill Road

Uxbridge Middlesex UB8 2FX

STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

Introduction

The directors present their Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2017.

Business review

We are pleased to report a continuation of successful growth with our management team having once again exceeded expectations.

We are seeing the benefits of our national footprint through which we are able to offer our clients a properly supported service combining local knowledge and staffing throughout the UK, delivered by a professional and financially robust single source supplier.

The National Living Wage and staff recruitment remain a challenge but we work closely with our clients and are confident that these issues will continue to be well managed. Our loyal staff ensure that the business continues to perform well with prestigious new clients joining our portfolio and trading during 2018 to date fully on track.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The company's primary financial instruments are bank overdrafts, trade debtors, trade creditors and intercompany balances. These arise directly from the company's trading operations and management have implemented policies to monitor and control the liquidity and credit risks which derive from their financial assets and liabilities. Liquidity risk is managed by the company's finance director using simple forecasting and projection methods. Credit risk is managed through the use of a credit controller.

Financial key performance indicators

The directors monitor the performance of the company with reference to the following financial key performance indicators:

- The company's turnover increased by £2,944,621 to £36,161,754.
- The company's gross margin increased by £149,730 to £2,801,754.

This report was approved by the board on 27th Confaulton 2018 and signed on its behalf.

N J Earley Director

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017.

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 applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), 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 for the Company's financial statements and then apply them consistently:
- make judgments 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 to 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 and other information included in Directors' reports may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Results

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £857,805 (2016 - £1,870,920).

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

N J Earley R W Empson

Future developments

The company continues to be committed to providing the highest possible service standards whilst maximising operating efficiencies.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

Employee involvement

The company recognises the importance of good communications with its employees and considers the most effective form of communication regarding its activities, performance and plans is by way of informal discussions between management and other employees at a local level.

Disabled employees

It is the company's policy to give disabled people full and fair consideration for all job vacancies for which they offer themselves as suitable candidates, having regard to their particular aptitudes and abilities. Training and career development opportunities are available to all employees and the company endeavours to retrain any member of staff who develops a disability while in the employment of the company.

Disclosure of information to auditors

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

Post balance sheet events

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

Auditors

The auditors, Barnes Roffe LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board on 276 Leptenta, 2018

and signed on its behalf.

N J Earley Director

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF ATLAS CONTRACTORS LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Atlas Contractors Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 December 2017, which comprise the Statement of comprehensive income, the Statement of financial position, the Statement of changes in equity 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-artrue-and-fair view of the-state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 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 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.

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 AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF ATLAS CONTRACTORS 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 Auditors' 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 of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinion on other 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.

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 Directors' report.

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 AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF ATLAS CONTRACTORS LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement 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.

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

Mark Hancock FCA (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of Barnes Roffe LLP

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor

3 Brook Business Centre

Cowley Mill Road

Uxbridge

Middlesex

UB8 2FX

Date: 28 September 2018

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Turnover	4	36,161,754	33,217,133
Cost of sales		(33,360,000)	(30,565,109)
Gross profit		2,801,754	2,652,024
Administrative expenses		(1,302,256)	(1,181,153)
Operating profit	5	1,499,498	1,470,871
Income from fixed assets investments	9	-	400,759
Impairments against investments	11	(641,693)	-
Interest payable and expenses	10	· -	(710)
Profit before tax		857,805	1,870,920
Tax on profit	12	-	-
Profit for the financial year		857,805	1,870,920
Total comprehensive income for the year		857,805	1,870,920

The notes on pages 10 to 24 form part of these financial statements.

All amounts relates to continuing operations.

ATLAS CONTRACTORS LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 02633080

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Note	£	2017 £	£	2016 £
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	13		146,084	•	307,195
Tangible assets	14		21,661		• -
Investments	15		1,922,402		1,040,185
			2,090,147	•	1,347,380
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	16	8,556,175	 -	7,065,582	
Cash at bank and in hand	17	28,984		137,470	
		8,585,159		7,203,052	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	18	(4,422,829)		(3,155,760)	
Net current assets			4,162,330		4,047,292
Net assets			6,252,477		5,394,672
Capital and reserves			· · · · · ·	•	
Called up share capital	20		2		2
Profit and loss account	21		6,252,475		5,394,670
•			6,252,477	•	5,394,672

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

Magginta, 2018

N J Earley Director

The notes on pages 10 to 24 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	•	loss account	
At 1 January 2017	£ 2	£ 5,394,670	£ 5,394,672
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	-	857,805	857,805
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	857,805	857,805
At 31 December 2017	2	6,252,475	6,252,477

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Called up share capital £	Profit and loss account	Total equity
At 1 January 2016	2	3,523,750	3,523,752
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	-	1,870,920	1,870,920
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	1,870,920	1,870,920
At 31 December 2016	2	5,394,670	5,394,672

The notes on pages 10 to 24 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1. General information

Atlas Contractors Limited is a company limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 82 Hampton Road West, Hanworth, Middlesex, TW13 6DZ.

The company specialises in the provision of office cleaning services.

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

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 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. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

Revenue is recognised when services are provided.

2.3 Consolidation statement

The company is itself a subsidiary company and is exempt from the requirement to prepare group accounts by virtue of section 400 of the Companies Act 2006. These financial statements therefore present information about the company as an individual undertaking and not about its group.

2.4 Cashflow statement

The Company has taken exemption from providing a cashflow statement as it is included in the parent's consolidated financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Intangible assets

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the difference between amounts paid on the cost of a business combination and the acquirer's interest in the fair value of its identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquiree at the date of acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is amortised on a straight line basis to the Statement of comprehensive income over its useful economic life.

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

2.6 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, on a reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant and machinery

- 15 - 20% reducing balance

_Motor vehicles

____25% straight line

Fixtures and fittings

- 25% 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 comprehensive income.

2.7 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

2.8 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.

At each balance sheet 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 the Statement of comprehensive income.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 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.

2.10 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.

2.11 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, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and instruments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

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 debtors and creditors, 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 the 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 comprehensive income.

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 of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting 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 DECEMBER 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.12 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.

2.13 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of comprehensive income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.14 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of comprehensive income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

2.15 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 comprehensive income 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 DECEMBER 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.16 Taxation

Tax is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income, 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.

Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In preparing these financial statements, the directors have had to make the following judgements in applying the above accounting policies that have had the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

1. Bad debt provision is made based on the company's assessment of the year end trade debtors and their knowledge of the clients and their ability to repay amounts that are due.

2016 £ 33,217,133
£ 33,217,133
33,217,133
33,217,133
2016 £
33,217,133
33,217,133
2016 £
1,268 265,902 2,997 (123)
2016 £
6,250
(84)
(84)

7.	Employees		
	Staff costs were as follows:		
		2017 £	2016 £
	Wages and salaries		1,673,883
	Social security costs	-	121,159
	Cost of defined contribution scheme	-	(123)
		-	1,794,919
	The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the	ne year was as f	ollows:
		2017 No.	2016 No.
	Administration	2	68
	Cleaning	•	52
			120
			=======================================
8.	Directors' remuneration		
	Directors remuneration during the year was £Nil (2016 - £Nil).		
9 .	Income from investments		
		2017 £	2016 £
			400.750
	Dividends received from unlisted investments	-	400,759

10.	Interest payable and similar expenses		
	,	2017 £	2016 £
	Other interest payable	-	710
			710
11.	Impairment against investments		
		2017 £	2016 £
	Impairments provided against fixed asset investments	641,693	-
		641,693	-
12.	Taxation		
		2017 £	2016 £
	Total current tax		-
	Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	-	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

12. Taxation (continued)

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2016 - lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2016 - 20%). The differences are explained below:

	2017 £	2016 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	857,805 	1,870,920
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2016 - 20%) Effects of:	162,983	374,184
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment	121,922	-
Capital allowances for year in excess of depreciation	(3,402)	(3,968)
Utilisation of tax losses	(300,825)	(297,064)
Other timing differences leading to an increase in taxation	19,364	7,000
Dividends from UK companies	-	(80,152)
Difference in tax rates	(42)	-
Total tax charge for the year	-	-

Factors that may affect future tax charges

The company has carried forward losses of approximately £533,210 to be offset against future profits.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

13. Intangible assets

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 January 2017	1,502,863
At 31 December 2017	1,502,863
Amortisation	
At 1 January 2017	1,195,668
Charge for the year	161,111
At 31 December 2017	1,356,779
Net book value	
At 31 December 2017	146,084
At 31 December 2016	307,195

The goodwill cost of £1,502,863 (2016 - £1,502,863) relates to externally acquired goodwill arising from the purchase of cleaning businesses.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

14. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Fixtures and fittings	Total £
Cost				
At 1 January 2017	375,389	53,644	111,853	540,886
Additions	-	26,660	-	26,660
At 31 December 2017	375,389	80,304	111,853	567,546
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2017	375,389	53,644	111,853	540,886
Charge for the year on owned assets	•	4,999	-	4,999
At 31 December 2017	375,389	58,643	111,853	545,885
Net book value				
At 31 December 2017	<u> </u>	21,661		21,661
At 31 December 2016		<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

15. Fixed asset investments

	Investments in subsidiary companies £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 January 2017	2,845,511
Additions	1,523,910
Disposals	(1,459,065)
At 31 December 2017.	2,910,356
Impairment	
At 1 January 2017	1,805,326
Charge for the period	641,693
Impairment on disposals	(1,459,065)
At 31 December 2017	987,954
Net book value	
At 31 December 2017	1,922,402
At 31 December 2016	1,040,185

Subsidiary undertakings

The following were subsidiary undertakings of the Company:

Name	Class of shares	Holding	Principa	al activity
Atlas Managed Integra Services Limited	ited	Ordinary	100 %	Provision of cleaning services
Comprehensive Clean Services Limited	ing	Ordinary	100 %	Dissolved - 6 March 2018
Crystal Cleaning Soluti Limited	ions	Ordinary	100 %	Provision of cleaning services
Cheshunt Group Limite	ed	Ordinary	100 %	Provision of cleaning services

16.	Debtors		
		2017 £	2016 £
	Trade debtors	8,242,201	6,603,790
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	311,792	461,792
	Other debtors	2,182	-
		8,556,175 ————	7,065,582
17.	Cash and cash equivalents		
	•	2017	2016
		£	£
	Cash at bank and in hand	28,984	137,470
		28,984	137,470
18.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2017	2016
		£	£
	Trade creditors	5,484	5,484
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	-	4,306
	Other taxation and social security	324,239	269,304
	Other creditors	4,083,106	2,870,481
	Accruals and deferred income	10,000	6,185
		4,422,829	3,155,760

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

19. Financial instruments

Financial instruments		
	2017 £	2016 £
Financial assets		
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost	8,556,175	7,065,582
P	8,556,175	7,065,582
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	4,088,590	2,880,271
	4,088,590	2,880,271

Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost comprise trade debtors, other debtors and amounts owed by group undertakings.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise trade creditors, amount owed to group undertakings and other creditors.

20. Share capital

	2017	2016
	£	£
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
2 Ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2

21. Reserves

Profit and loss account

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

22. Contingent liabilities

There is an intercompany guarantee in place covering the company, Atlas Managed Intergrated Services Limited, Atlas Facilities Management Limited, Atlas FM Limited and Atlas Cleaning Limited. At the year end, the cumulative potential liability on bank loans and overdrafts was £3,750,000 (2016 - £Nil).

The company has provided its bankers with security over all assets of the company in the form of a debenture.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

23. Pension commitments

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company to the fund and amounted to £Nil (2016 - £Nil).

24. Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption in FRS 102 Section 33: Related party disclosures from the requirement to disclose transactions with other wholly owned group companies on the grounds that consolidated financial statements are prepared by the ultimate parent company.

25. Controlling party and ultimate parent undertaking

The ultimate parent company is Atlas FM Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales. That company has prepared group accounts for the year ended 31 December 2017. Consolidated accounts for Atlas FM Limited are available at Companies House, Crown Way, Maindy, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ. This is the only company in the group which prepares consolidated accounts.

The directors are of the opinion that there is no ultimate controlling party.