Company Registration No: 02852052 (England and Wales)

WINKWORTH MACHINERY LIMITED
REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2019

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28/02/2020 COMPANIES HOUSE #167

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors G Jamieson

T Simpson B Soeteman

Company number 02852052

Registered office Unit 2

Stroudley Road Basingstoke Hampshire RG24 8FW

Auditor RSM UK Audit LLP

Chartered Accountants

Third Floor

One London Square

Cross Lanes Guildford Surrey GU1 1UN

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2019

The directors present their report and financial statements of Winkworth Machinery Limited (Company registration no. 02852052) for the year ended 31 May 2019.

Principal Activities

The principal activities of the Company during the year was that of the manufacture of mixing machinery and merchanting of used machinery.

Results and Dividends

The results of the Company for the year are set out on page 6.

Dividends of £145,000 (2018: nil) were paid during the year.

Directors

The following directors have held office since 1 June 2018 and up until the point of signing the financial statements:

G Jamieson

T Simpson

B Soeteman

Insurance of Company Officers

The company has maintained insurance throughout the year for its directors and officers against the consequences of actions which may be brought against them in relation to their duties for the company.

Auditor

RSM UK Audit LLP have indicated their willingness to be reappointed for another term.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor is aware of that information.

The report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small company exemption.

On behalf of the board

G Jamieson

Director

... 2020

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN THE PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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).

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 those 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 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.

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Winkworth Machinery Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 May 2019 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Changes in Equity 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 FRS 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 May 2019 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
- 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.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties
 that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going
 concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the
 financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. 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 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF WINKWORTH MACHINERY LIMITED

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the 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; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies' regime and take advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report or in preparing the directors' report.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out 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: http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities 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.

KSM UK AUDIZ CCP

Stuart Clowser ACA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of RSM UK AUDIT LLP, Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants
Third Floor, One London Square
Cross Lanes
Guildford
Surrey
GU1 1UN

28/02/2020

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2019

	Notes	2019 £	Restated 2018 £
Turnover	4	6,298,122	5,528,204
Cost of sales		(4,729,067)	(3,961,447)
Gross profit		1,569,055	1,566,757
Other operating expenses (net)		(1,240,629)	(1,384,739)
Operating profit		328,426	182,018
Interest receivable and similar income	5	92	112
Profit before taxation	6	328,518	182,130
Taxation credit	9	28,225	79,370
Profit after taxation		356,743	261,500
Total comprehensive income for the ye	ar	356,743	261,500

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 MAY 2019

			2019			stated 2018
	Notes	£		£	£	£
Fixed assets			•			
Tangible assets	10		397	,273		385,009
Current assets						
Stocks	11	1,655,185			1,268,242	
Debtors:	12	3,538,685			3,529,047	
Cash at bank and in hand		332,076			209,839	
		5,525,946			5,007,128	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	(3,089,357)	•		(2,777,607)	
Net current assets			2,436	,589		2,229,521
Total assets less current liabilities			2,833	<u>.</u> ,862		2,614,530
Provisions for liabilities	14		(54,	465)		(46,876)
Net assets			2,779	,397		2,567,654
						
Capital and reserves						
Called up share capital	16		50,	,000		50,000
Profit and loss reserves	16		2,729	,397		2,517,654
Total equity			2,779	,397		2,567,654

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

The financial statements on pages 6 to 20 were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 27 February 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

G Jamieson Director

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2019

	Share capital £	Profit and loss reserves £	Total £
Balance at 1 June 2017 (as originally stated)	50,000	2,293,809	2,343,809
Prior period adjustment	-	(37,655)	(37,655)
Balance at 1 June 2017 (as restated)	50,000	2,256,154	2,306,154
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year (as restated)	-	261,500	261,500
Balance at 31 May 2018	50,000	2,517,654	2,567,654
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	356,743	356,743
Dividends	-	(145,000)	(145,000)
Balance at 31 May 2019	50,000	2,729,397	2,779,397

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2019

1. Accounting policies

Company information

Winkworth Machinery Limited is a company limited by shares and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Unit 2, Stroudley Road, Basingstoke, Hampshire, RG24 8FW.

The principal activities of the Company during the year continued to be that of the manufacture of mixing machinery and merchanting of used machinery.

Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 ""The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102"), the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are presented in sterling, which is also the functional currency of the Company.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

Going concern

At the date of approving the financial statements of the company, the directors are sufficiently confident that the company and the group that it is part of has adequate resources for the company to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, being a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements.

This is based on projections for the forthcoming 12 month period from the date of signing these financial statements and based on the level of existing cash, overdraft facility, projected income and expenditure. These projections include assumptions that customers adhere to their agreed payment terms, and no new debt facilities are required.

The directors consider it reasonable that if the timing of customer payments were delayed, due to the company's increased focus on debtor collection and working capital management, including the timing of payments to suppliers, the company would be able to continue to operate as projected and within its current banking facilities.

During the year, the parent company loan notes have been settled in full and no loans remain outstanding at the year end in the parent company (2018: £175,500). The directors have been in discussions with the bank to further explore other financing options offered by the bank to support further growth and to safeguard cash flow fluctuations when and if needed. Based on the above the directors consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

Turnover

Turnover is recognised from the sale of mixing machinery and associated hire. Turnover is recognised upon acknowledgement of customer acceptance and delivery of machines, or where the buyers specifically request delayed delivery instructions. Turnover represents amounts receivable for goods net of VAT and trade discounts.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2019

1. Accounting policies (Continued)

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Plant and machinery

over 3 - 8 years straight line

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting date, the carrying amounts of tangible assets are assessed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Stock

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost of finished goods and work in progress includes direct labour costs and overheads appropriate to the stage of manufacture.

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether stocks are impaired or if an impairment loss recognised in prior periods has reversed. Any excess of the carrying amount of stock over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

Financial instruments

The Company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised when the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other receivables and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the financial asset is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, borrowings and loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2019

1. Accounting policies (Continued)

Financial instruments (Continued)

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

Equity instruments

Equity instruments are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the current tax expense and deferred tax expense. Current tax assets are recognised when tax paid exceeds the tax payable.

Current and deferred tax is charged or credited to the profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited to other comprehensive income or equity, when the tax follows the transaction or event it relates to and is also charged or credited to other comprehensive income, or equity.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the entity intends either to settle on the net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised in respect of all timing differences that exist at the reporting date. Timing differences are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income that arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in different periods from their recognition in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered by the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Deferred tax is recognised on income or expenses from subsidiaries, associates, branches and interests in jointly controlled entities, that will be assessed to or allow for tax in a future period except where the Group is able to control the reversal of the timing difference and it is probable that the timing difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Employee benefits

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Retirement benefits

The Company operates a defined contribution scheme for the benefit of its employees. The amount charged to profit or loss is the contributions payable in the year. Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2019

1. Accounting policies (Continued)

Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the lease asset are consumed.

Rent free periods or other incentives received for entering into an operating lease are accounted for as a reduction to the expense and are recognised, on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Included within accruals is a provision for dilapidations of £138,833 (2018: £148,505).

Research and development expenditure

Expenditure on research and development is written off against profits as it is incurred.

Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency (foreign currency) are initially recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate ruling at the date or the transaction, or, if the asset or liability is measured at fair value, the rate when that fair value was determined.

All translation differences are taken to profit or loss.

2. Critical accounting estimates and judgements

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

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates and assumptions will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results.

Stock is stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Estimates are made in respect of determining the net realisable value of stock and so the amount of impairment losses. The directors have assessed the net realisable value of the company's stock having regard to the age of the stock, the number of individual items held and the level of recent sales of stock lines. However, the assessment of net realisable value is inherently subjective as it is made on the basis on previous sale activity which may in future not prove to be accurate.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2019

2. Critical accounting estimates and judgements (continued)

A provision for impairment of debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the amounts due will not be collected. The level of the provision recognised is an area of judgement by management.

The provisions for claims on customer warranties and dilapidations are assessed on the basis of future assumptions with reference to past claims, existing customer relationships and the status of the property, respectively.

3. Prior period adjustment

On a review of the accounting treatment for the lease incentives, an error was identified in the calculation of the rent free period accrual. The impact of the prior period adjustment on the numbers reported at 31 May 2018 is detailed in the table below:

Changes to the statement of comprehensive income

A	s originally reported £	Adjustment £	As restated £
Other operating expenses Taxation Profit after tax	(1,320,310) 67,129 313,688	(64,429) 12,241 (52,188)	(1,384,739) 79,370 261,500
Changes to the statemen	t of financial positi	ion	

	As originally reported £	Adjustment £	As restated £
Accruals Corporation tax	(497,864)	(110,917)	(608,781)
recoverable Profit and	3,986	21,074	25,060
loss reserves	2,607,497	(89,843)	2,517,654

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2019

4.	Turnover		
	An analysis of the Company's turnover is set out as below:	2019 £	2018 £
	New machine sales Used machine sales Spares and repairs Hire and other income	4,705,623 324,237 799,064 469,198	4,073,404 188,546 858,880 407,374 5,528,204
	Turnover analysed by geographical market:	 	
	United Kingdom Rest of the World	2,969,953 3,328,169	3,032,584 2,495,620
		6,298,122	5,528,204
5.	Interest receivable	2019 £	2018 £
5.	Interest receivable Bank interest		
 6. 		£	£

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2019

Employees	2019	2018
	No.	No.
The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employ by the Company during the year was:	ed	
Office and management Manufacturing Salling	23 21	18 20 8
Seming		46
·	2019 £	2018 £
Employment costs Wages and salaries Social security costs Other pension costs	2,182,410 239,988 93,839	1,962,588 216,750 88,785
	2,516,237	2,268,123
Directors' remuneration	2019 £	2018 £
Remuneration for qualifying services Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	266,397 11,630	253,077 17,122
	278,027	270,199
	====	
paid to the highest paid director	2019 £	2018 £
Remuneration for qualifying services Company pension contributions to defined contributions schemes	138,172 11,054	139,321 10,354
	by the Company during the year was: Office and management Manufacturing Selling Employment costs Wages and salaries Social security costs Other pension costs Directors' remuneration Remuneration for qualifying services Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes Directors emoluments disclosed above include the following payment paid to the highest paid director Remuneration for qualifying services	The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the Company during the year was: Office and management 23 Manufacturing 21 Selling 8 Employment costs Wages and salaries 2,182,410 Social security costs 239,988 Other pension costs 93,839 Directors' remuneration 2019 £ Remuneration for qualifying services 266,397 Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes 11,630 Directors emoluments disclosed above include the following payments paid to the highest paid director 2019 £ Remuneration for qualifying services 32019 £

The number of directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing under defined contribution schemes amounted to 2 (2018: 2).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2019

9.	Taxation	2019 £	Restated 2018 £
	Current tax:	-	~
	UK corporation tax on profit for the year	67,065	36,622
	Adjustment for prior years (research and development reclaims)	(102,879)	(105,232)
	Total current tax	(35,814)	(68,610)
	Deferred tax:		
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	(1,143)	(12,127)
	Adjustments in respect of prior periods	8,612	91
	Effect of tax rate on opening balance	120	1,276
	Total deferred tax	7,589	(10,760)
	Total tax on profit on ordinary activities	(28,225)	(79,370)
	Factors affecting current tax charge for the year		
	Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	328,518	182,130
	Corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018: 19%)	62,418	34,605
	Effects of:		
	Non deductible expenses	4,647	2,017
	Adjustments to previous years (research and development reclaims)	(102,879)	(105,232)
	Deferred tax timing differences	(1,143)	(12,127)
	Change in tax rates	120	1,276
	Adjustments in respect of prior periods Other tax adjustments	8,612 -	- 91
	•		
	Tax credit for the year	(28,225)	(79,370)

The corporation tax rate for the UK Company profits was 19% at the year end. The rate will reduce at 1 April 2020 to 17%. Deferred tax has been recognised at a rate of 17%, which is the rate that was substantively enacted at the year end.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2019

10.	Tangible fixed assets	Plant and machinery £
	Cost At 1 June 2018 Additions Disposals	2,125,483 101,588 (50,670)
	At 31 May 2019	2,176,401
	Depreciation At 1 June 2018 Charge for the year Disposals	1,740,474 89,324 (50,670)
	At 31 May 2019	1,779,128
	Net book value At 31 May 2019	397,273
	At 31 May 2018	385,009

The net book value of plant and machinery includes £15,508 (2018: £17,863) in respect of assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts. The depreciation charge in respect of such assets amounted to £2,356 (2018: £982).

11. Stocks	2019 £	2018 £
Raw materials and consumables	414,653	273,060
Work in progress	605,565	629,453
Finished goods and goods for sale	634,967	365,729
	1,655,185	1,268,242

Included within the stock balance is a provision of £405,014 (2018: £346,333) at the year end.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2019

12.	Debtors	2019 £	Restated 2018 £
	Due within one year:		~
	Trade debtors	724,900	1,212,112
	Amounts owed by group	2,296,060	2,030,877
	Corporation tax recoverable	4,954	25,060
	Other debtors	203,685	144,500
	Prepayments and accrued income	309,086	116,498
		3,538,685	3,529,047
	Included within the trade debtors balance is a provision of £34,977 end.	(2018: £97,36	88) at the year
13.	Creditors: Amounts falling	2019	Restated 2018
	due within one year	£	£ 2018
	Obligations under finance leases	13,604	19,071
	Payments received on account	2,115,255	1,731,677
	Trade creditors	299,789	281,001
	Other taxation and social security	60,297	137,077
	Accruals and deferred income	600,412	608,781
		3,089,357	2,777,607
14.	Provisions for liabilities		
	Deferred Tax	2019 £	2018 £
	Deferred tax liabilities	_	_
	At 1 June	46,876	57,636
	Increase/(Reduction) in provision in the year	7,589	(10,760)
	At 31 May	54,465	46,876
	The deferred tax liability is made up as follows:	2019 £	2018 £
	Accelerated capital allowances	54,465	46,876

The deferred tax liability set out above relates to accelerated capital allowances and other timing differences that are expected to mature in the future.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2019

15. Retirement benefits

The Company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in independently administered funds.

	2019 £	2018 £
Contributions payable by the Company for the year	93,839	88,784

At the year end £6,768 (2018: £8,584) was outstanding to the Company's pension scheme.

16.	Share capital and reserves	2019 £	2018 £
	Allotted, called up and fully paid 50,000 (2018: 50,000) Ordinary shares of £1 each	50,000	50,000

Ordinary share rights

The Company's ordinary shares, which carry no right to fixed income, carry the right to one vote at general meetings of the Company.

Reserves

The Company's reserves represent the following:

Profit and loss reserve - Cumulative profit and loss net of distributions to owners

17. Operating lease commitments

At 31 May 2019 the Company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	2019	2018
Amounts due:	£	L
within one year	143,530	193,500
between one and five years	774,000	724,030
after 5 years	16,125	209,625
	933,655	1,127,155

18. Contingent liability

The Company and certain fellow group undertakings have given a guarantee in respect of some of the indebtedness of a fellow group company, Winkworth Holdings Limited, supported by a charge over the Company's assets. At 31 May 2019, the total amount outstanding subject to the guarantee was £nil (2018: £175,500) as the loan notes they related to were repaid during the year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2019

19. Control

The immediate parent company is Winkworth Holdings Limited. The ultimate parent company is B.W. Soeteman B.V and the ultimate controlling party is Mr B W Soeteman.

The smallest group preparing consolidated financial statements including the results of the company is Winkworth Holdings Limited. Group accounts can be obtained from Unit 2, Stroudley Road, Basingstoke, Hampshire, RG24 8FW.

The largest group preparing consolidated financial statements including the results of the Company is B.W. Soeteman B.V. Group accounts are available from its registered office of Bollelaan 12, 1411 JW NAARDEN, The Netherlands.

20. Related party transactions

The Company has taken advantage of the exemptions provided by Section 33 of FRS 102 'Related Party Disclosures' and has not disclosed transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary undertaking which is party to the transactions is wholly owned by a member of that group.

During the year, the Company was reimbursed £7,200 (2018: £7,800) for Mr G Jamieson's time as a director of PPMA Ltd. The Company also reimbursed PPMA Ltd £11,353 (2018: £15,720) for certain expenses.

In the current year Lindor Machinefabrieken BV was recharged expenses from this company totalling £30,014 (2018: £30,892). Snow Pond Holdings BV charged the group a management charge totalling £30,000 (2018: £22,500) and was recharged expenses of £540 (2018: £192) for which there were amounts owed to Snow Pond Holdings BV at the year end of £nil (2018: £7,500).

All of these companies are fellow group undertakings. All transactions were at normal commercial terms.