# HAWKESWOOD METAL RECYCLING LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

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#### **COMPANY INFORMATION**

**Directors** Mr W A Hawkeswood

Mr G Woodhouse

Company number 04282969

Registered office Riverside Works

Trevor Street Nechells Birmingham B7 5RG

Auditor Trevor Jones & Co

Old Bank Chambers 582-586 Kingsbury Road

Erdington Birmingham B24 9ND

Business address Riverside Works

Trevor Street Nechells Birmingham B7 5RG

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#### STRATEGIC REPORT

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

The directors present the strategic report for the year ended 30 April 2020.

#### **Business review**

The waste and recycling industry has continued to experience difficult trading conditions over the past year with the market outlook being negatively impacted by the global COVID 19 outbreak.

#### Principal riaks and uncertainties

The identification, assessment and management of risk is an integral element of the business. The principal risks facing the business are detailed below:-

- COVID 19. The global economic impact of the COVID 19 outbreak is unprecedented. Our services are presently categorised as 'essential', supporting many front line businesses. The business is confident that it can adapt in this period of uncertainty.
- Macroeconomic conditions. The business has exposure to both scrap metal prices and volumes, both of
  which are linked to the global economic environment. Changes in the level of consumer and industrial
  activity will have a direct impact on the supply and demand for recycled metal and the level of activity
  and results achieved by the company.
- Health and safety. The company acknowledges that its employees work within a hazardous environment. A robust health and safety system is in place in order to mitigate this risk. Policies, processes, procedures and training is continually monitored and reviewed.
- Competition. The market in which the group operates is competitive which can lead to margin pressures. Constant price review and market analysis are in place to mitigate this risk
- New legislation and regulation. This could potentially increase costs. This is monitored in order to identify and mitigate the impact on the business.

The main macroeconomic risks for 2020 results from the UK's decision to leave the EU ("Brexit") and the effects of COVID 19. Management has considered the impact of Brexit going forward. The potential impacts are Weakness of the pound, a weakening of the UK economy which may impact on scrap arisings, trade barriers and tariffs and changes in legislation. The outbreak of the COVID 19 virus has created further uncertainty and unprecedented disruption to the global economy.

#### Key performance indicators

The company uses a number of key financial performance indicators in assessing and driving performance, as shown below:

	2020	2019
Turnover	£12,738,712	£13,914,544
Gross Profit	£1,129,071	£1,561,927
Gross Profit percentage	8.9% <sup></sup>	11.2%
Operating Profit	£472,561	£557,941
Net current assets	£1,402,628	£602,192
Net assets	£3,343,861	£3,089,983

Sales were reduced at £12.7m (2019 £13.9m) as a result of reduced trading in March and April 2020 due to COVID 19. This also resulted in a reduction in the gross profit percentage to 8.9% (2019 11.2%). Gross Profit decreased from £1.56m in 2019 to £1.13m in 2020.

Administration expenses were similar to the previous year at £1.30m (2019 £1.31m).

The company continues to invest in the future. Total capital expenditure on tangible fixed assets in the year was £285k (2019 £584k).

### STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

#### Financial risk management objectives and policies

- Currency risk. The Group is exposed to foreign currency risk as there are sales denominated in currencies other than Sterling. Transaction exposures including those associated with forecast transactions, are hedged when known, with the use of forward time option contracts.
- Credit risk. This risk is managed with the use of stringent credit limits, review of credit offered and regular monitoring of outstanding debt.
- Metal price risk. The Group is exposed to the movement in scrap metal prices. The prices, stock quantities and sales orders are reviewed constantly in order to mitigate the risk.
- Going concern and liquidity risk. The Group and Company seek to manage financial risk by ensuring sufficient liquidity is available to meet amounts owing as they fall due and meet the foreseeable needs of the business.

The Directors are generally optimistic for the future, however will remain vigilant as the global economic situation remains uncertain.

On behalf of the board

Mr W A Hawkeswood

Director 23112120

#### **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2020.

#### Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of the recycling of ferrous and non-ferrous metals.

#### Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 8.

Ordinary dividends were paid amounting to £125,000. The directors do not recommend payment of a further dividend.

#### **Directors**

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

Mr W A Hawkeswood Mr G Woodhouse

#### Research and development

The company is not involved in any research and development activities.

#### **Future developments**

There were no important events that have occurred since the year end.

The company's aim is for future growth based on further investment in its core activities.

#### Auditor

In accordance with the company's articles, a resolution proposing that Trevor Jones & Co be reappointed as auditor of the company will be put at a General Meeting.

#### Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually 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 company's auditor is aware of that information.

On behalf of the board

Mr W A Hawkeswood

Director

Date: 23/12/20

# DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual 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 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.

#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

#### TO THE MEMBERS OF HAWKESWOOD METAL RECYCLING LIMITED

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Hawkeswood Metal Recycling Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 30 April 2020 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows 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 30 April 2020 and of its profit for the year then ended:
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
   and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

#### Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### **Emphasis of matter - Accident**

We draw attention to note 24 of the financial statements, which describes the accident that took place at the group's site during 2016 and the potential impact this could have on the company. Our opinion is not modified in this respect.

#### 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.

#### **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)**

#### TO THE MEMBERS OF HAWKESWOOD METAL RECYCLING LIMITED

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

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our 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 and the directors' report.

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

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

#### Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, 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: https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF HAWKESWOOD METAL RECYCLING LIMITED

#### 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.

Adrian McKeown (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Trevor Jones & Co

Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditor

23/12/20

Old Bank Chambers 582-586 Kingsbury Road Erdington Birmingham B24 9ND

# STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

·	Notes	2020 £	2019 £
Townson		40 700 740	
Turnover Cost of sales	3	12,738,712 (11,609,641)	13,914,544 (12,352,617)
			(12,002,017)
Gross profit		1,129,071	1,561,927
Administrative expenses		(1,301,064)	(1,310,441)
Other operating income		624,554	646,455
Exceptional item	4	20,000	(340,000)
Operating profit	5	472,561	557,941
Interest receivable and similar income	7	10	. 12
Interest payable and similar expenses	8	(87,479)	(107,218)
Profit before taxation		385,092	450,735
Tax on profit	9	(6,214)	(165,205)
Profit for the financial year		378,878	285,530

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

# BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 APRIL 2020

					-
•	•	- 20	20 .	. 20	19
	Notes	£ "	£	£	£
Fixed assets			i	*,	year year o
Goodwill	11		14,000		21,000
Tangible assets	12		4,078,317		4,187,700
Investment properties	13	,	-		400,000
			4,092,317		4,608,700
Current assets					•
Stocks .	14	1,165,671		865,305	
Debtors	15	2,048,884	4	1,311,911	
Cash at bank and in hand	•	12,101		12,239	-
-		3,226,656		2,189,455	
Creditors: amounts falling due within					
one year	16	(1,824,028)	•	(1,587,263)	
Net current assets		-	1,402,628		602,192
Total assets less current liabilities			5,494,945	•	5,210,892
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	17		(1,651,084)	:	(1,609,909)
Provisions for liabilities					-
Deferred tax liability	20	500,000	•	511,000	
		<del></del> "	(500,000)		(511,000)
Net assets			3,343,861		3,089,983
•			<del></del>	•	
Capital and reserves				•	
Called up share capital	23		1,000		- 1,000
Revaluation reserve		**	385,525		420,786
Fair value reserve			-		191,476
Distributable profit and loss reserves			2,957,336		2,476,721
Total equity			3,343,861		3,089,983
		•			

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on .23\\\2.120\\\\\ and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr W A Hawkeswood

Director

Company Registration No. 04282969

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

		Share R capital	evaluation reserve	Fair value reserve	Profit and loss reserves	Total
~	Notes	£	£	£	£	£
Balance at 1 May 2018		1,000	504,319	191,476	2,217,658	2,914,453
Year ended 30 April 2019: Profit and total comprehensive						
income for the year		-	•	-	285,530	285,530
Dividends	10	-	-		(110,000)	(110,000)
Transfers		-	(83,533)	-	83,533	-
Balance at 30 April 2019		1,000	420,786	191,476	2,476,721	3,089,983
Year ended 30 April 2020: Profit and total comprehensive						
income for the year		-	-	(191,476)	570,354	378,878
Dividends	10	-	-	_	(125,000)	(125,000)
Transfers		-	(35,261)	-	35,261	-
Balance at 30 April 2020		1,000	385,525	-	2,957,336	3,343,861

# STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		2020		2019	
No	otes	<b>. £</b>	. <b>£</b>	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities					
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	27		(0.10.774)		500.000
operations			(316,751)	•	582,833
Interest paid Income taxes paid			(87,479) (169,215)		(107,218) (138,984)
noone taxes paid		•	<del>(100,210)</del>		<del></del>
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from operating activities			(573,445)		336,631
					•
Investing activities					
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	•	,570) -		(154,730)	
Proceeds on disposal of tangible fixed assets	410	,001	i	258,568 12	,
Interest received		10			
Net cash generated from investing activities		٠	275,441		103,850
Financing activities				**	
Payment of finance leases obligations	(193	,239)		(167,904)	
Dividends paid	(125	,000)		(110,000)	
Net cash used in financing activities			(318,239)		(277,904)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash					
equivalents -			(616,243)		162,577
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	г	•	(617,992)	,	(780,569)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year			(1,234,235)		(617,992)
Relating to:			1		•
Cash at bank and in hand			12,101		12,239
Bank overdrafts included in creditors			,		,
payable within one year			(1,246,336)		(630,231)
		•	<del></del>		==

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Hawkeswood Metal Recycling Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Riverside Works, Trevor Street, Nechells, Birmingham, B7 5RG.

#### 1.1 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") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

#### 1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

#### 1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for goods and services net of VAT. Income is recognised when goods are despatched.

\*Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

#### 1.4 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Acquired goodwill is written off in equal annual instalments over its estimated useful economic life. The company's accounting policy was to write this off over 20 years but in accordance within FRS 102 this policy has been reviewed. On the basis that on transition the estimated useful life of acquired goodwill was eight years the company is now amortising on a straight-line basis the residual cost over this period.

#### 1.5 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.

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost or valuation less depreciation. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation less estimated residual value of each asset over its expected useful life, as follows:

Tenants improvement to premises

2% on cost

Plant and machinery

5%-10% Reducing balance

Fixtures, fittings & equipment

33% Reducing balance

Motor vehicles

15% Reducing balance

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.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.6 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

#### 1.7 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets 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.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

#### 1.8 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks 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.

#### 1.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.10 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 in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

#### Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors 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 transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

#### Other financial assets

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Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

#### Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

#### Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

#### Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

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

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

#### Other financial liabilities

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value through profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

#### Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

#### 1.11 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

#### 1.12 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

#### Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

#### Deferred tax

Deferred taxation is provided in full in respect of taxation deferred by timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes. The deferred tax balance has not been discounted.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.13 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

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

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

#### 1.14 Retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution scheme for the benefit of its employees. Contributions payable are charged to the profit and loss account in the year they are payable.

#### 1.15 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 profit or loss 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 profit or loss 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 leases asset are consumed.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

#### 1.16 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

Government grants relating to turnover are recognised as income over the periods when the related costs are incurred. Grants relating to an asset are recognised in income systematically over the asset's expected useful life. If part of such a grant is deferred it is recognised as deferred income rather than being deducted from the asset's carrying amount.

#### 1.17 Foreign exchange

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. All differences are taken to profit and loss account.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

#### 2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

#### 3 Turnover and other revenue

An analysis of the company's turnover is as follows:	2020	2019
• •	. <b>£</b>	£
Turnover analysed by class of business		
UK sales	5,188,764	6,988,338
Export sales	7,549,948	6,926,206
	12,738,712	13,914,544
	2020	2019
•	£	£
Other significant revenue		-
Interest income	10	12
Grants received	4,174	4,174
Rental income arising from investment properties	-	20,000
Equipment rental	620,380	622,281 
Exceptional item		
	2020	2019
	£	£
Expenditure Forgiveness of inter group debt	(20,000)	340,000

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

5	Operating profit		•
		2020	2019
	Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):	£	£
	Exchange differences apart from those arising on financial instruments		
	measured at fair value through profit or loss	20,794	(3
	Government grants	(4,174)	(4,174
	Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's		
	financial statements	7,891	9,337
	Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	336,835	371,507
	Depreciation of tangible fixed assets held under finance leases	. 53,033	54,752
	(Profit)/loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets	(5,916)	1,001
	Amortisation of intangible assets	7,000	7,000
	Operating lease charges	4,882	6,103
			=
6	Employees		

·was:

		2020	2019
		Number	Number
	Productive	5 .	5
	Management and Administration	1	. 1
		6	6
			. ====
	Their aggregate remuneration comprised:		
	,	2020	2019
		£	. <b>£</b>
	Wages and salaries	146,570	166,219
	Social security costs	12,202	14,448
	Pension costs	3,264	2,924
		162,036	183,591
7	Interest receivable and similar income	-	
		2020	2019
		£	£
	Interest income		
	Interest on bank deposits	10	8
	Other interest income	-	4
	Total income	. 10	. 12
			•

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

7	Interest receivable and similar income	(0	Continued)
7	interest receivable and similar income		÷
ē	Investment income includes the following:	-	
	Interest on financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss	10	8
в <sup>-</sup>	Interest payable and similar expenses	. ,	·•.
_		2020	2019
•		£	£
	Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:	44 205 -	24 564
	Interest on bank overdrafts and loans Interest payable to group undertakings	11,325 <sup>-</sup> 63,150	21,564 75,780
	interest payable to group undertakings		
		74,475	97,344
-	Other finance costs:		•
	Interest on finance leases and hire purchase contracts	11,664	9,874
	Other interest -	1,340	-
		87,479	107,218
•		<del></del>	
_			
9	Taxation	2020	2040
-		2020 £	2019 £
	Current tax	~	. ~
	UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	15,884	169,225
	Adjustments in respect of prior periods	1,330	(20)
	Total current tax	17,214	169,205
		<del></del>	
	Deferred tax		
•	Origination and reversal of timing differences	(11,000)	(4,000)
			<del></del>
	Total tax charge	6,214	165,205
	-	·	

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

**Taxation** 

Intangible fixed assets

	2020 £	201
Profit before taxation	385,092 ———	450,7
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK		
of 19.00% (2019: 19.00%)	73,167	, 85,6
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	16,122	15,4
Tax effect of income not taxable in determining taxable profit	(3,800)	64,6
Change in unrecognised deferred tax assets	-	(4,0
Group relief	(54,227)	(31,1
Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation	(15,378)	34,6
Under/(over) provided in prior years	1,330	(
Deferred tax adjustments in respect of prior years	(11,000)	
Taxation charge for the year	6,214	165,2
Dividends		
	2020	20
	£	
Final paid	125,000	110,0

(Continued)

## Goodwill £

£
•
140,000
119,000
7,000
126,000
•
14,000
21,000
14

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

12	Tangible fixed assets			,		•
		Tenants improvement to premises	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings & equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	<del>-</del> :	£	£	£	£	. £
	Cost					
•	At 1 May 2019	665,629	8,312,984	313,063	471,993	
	Additions	~ <b>-</b>	269,455 (13,018)	10,175	4,940	284,570 (13,018)
	Disposals		(13,016)			(13,018)
	- At 30 April 2020	665,629	8,569,421	323,238	476,933	-10,035,221
	Depreciation and impairment		•			
	At 1 May 2019	130,340	4,869,426	290,500	285,703	5,575,969
	Depreciation charged in the year	13,313	330,951	10,630	34,974 -	
	Eliminated in respect of disposals		(8,933)	<u> </u>	-	(8,933)
	At 30 April 2020	143,653	5,191,444	301,130	320,677	5,956,904
	Carrying amount	,				-
	At 30 April 2020	521,976	3,377,977	22,108	156,256	4,078,317
	-	====	=====			<del></del>
	At 30 April 2019	535,289	3,443,558	22,563	186,290	4,187,700
	The net carrying value of tangible fixed		des the follow	ring in respe	ect of assets	held under
	finance leases or hire purchase contracts			ŧ	2020	<b> 2019</b>
	•	•		,	2020 £	2019 £
			-		~	~
•	Plant and machinery				461,926	507,374
	Motor vehicles		•		66,049	129,091
	•	.,	•	-		
			•		527,975	636,465
				. =	<del></del>	
13	Investment property					
	openion property		•			2020
	•				·	£
	Fair value					
•	At 1 May 2019				•	400,000
	Transfers	•				(400,000)
	At 30 April 2020				•	
	AL DO APHI ZUZU					<u>-</u>

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

14	Stocks			
		**	2020	2019
	•		£	£
	Finished words and goods for social		4 405 074	
	Finished goods and goods for resale	•	1,165,671	865,305
		-		
15	Debtors			-
			2020	2019
	Amounts falling due within one year:		£	£
	Trade debtors		929,968	644.054
	Corporation tax recoverable		28,780	644,954
	Amounts owed by group undertakings			220.754
	Other debtors		494,191	238,754
			151,866	100,180
	Prepayments and accrued income		444,079	328,023
			2,048,884	1,311,911
		-	<del></del>	
40		•		
16	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		2020	2019
- +		Notes	2020 £	201 <del>3</del>
	,		_	_
	Bank loans and overdrafts	18	1,246,336	630,231
	Obligations under finance leases	19	155,862	181,300
	Trade creditors		175,500	263,736
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	-	167,467	226,808
	Corporation tax		- *	123,221
	Other taxation and social security		3,359	2,481
	Deferred income	21	4,174	4,174
	Other creditors		2,540	9,696
	Accruals and deferred income		68,790	145,616
			1,824,028	1,587,263
		*		
17	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year			
17			2020	2019
	•	Notes	£	£
		110100	_	~
	Obligations under finance leases	19	193,418	211,219
	Other borrowings	18	1,262,998	1,262,998
	Deferred income	21	5,218	9,392
	Accruals and deferred income	-	189,450	126,300
				•
			1,651,084	1,609,909

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

18	Loans and overdrafts	-	
		202	2019
		1	££
	Bank overdrafts	1,246,33	630,231
	Loans from group undertakings	1,262,99	1,262,998
٠.		2,509,33	1,893,229
			= ====
	Payable within one year	1,246,33	630,231
	Payable after one year	1,262,99	98 1,262,998
	•		= =====

The bank overdraft is secured by a negative pledge by the company not to allow a debenture to be taken together with a personal guarantee provided by one of the directors.

#### 19 Finance lease obligations

Future minimum lease payments due under fina	nce leases:	2020 £		2019 £
Within one year		155,862	-	181,300
In two to five years		193,418		211,219
		349,280		392,519
		=======================================	-	

Finance lease payments represent rentals payable by the company for certain items of plant and machinery. Leases include purchase options at the end of the lease period, and no restrictions are placed on the use of the assets. The average lease term is 3 years. All leases are on a fixed repayment basis and no arrangements have been entered into for contingent rental payments.

#### 20 Deferred taxation

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where the company has a legally enforceable right to do so. The following is the analysis of the deferred tax balances (after offset) for financial reporting purposes:

Balances:	Liabilities 2020 £	Liabilities 2019 £
Accelerated capital allowances	500,000	511,000

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

20	Deferred taxation				(Continued)
	Movements in the year:				2020 £
	Liability at 1 May 2019 Credit to profit or loss				511,000 (11,000
•	Liability at 30 April 2020				500,000
	£53,000 of the deferred tax liability set o accelerated capital allowances that are ex	out above is expected texpected to mature within	o reverse within n the same perio	12 months ar	d relates to
21	Deferred income				
				2020 £	2019 £
	Arising from Grants			9,392	13,566
	Deferred income is included in the financi	al statements as follow	e'		
	Current liabilities  Non-current liabilities	ar statements as tollow	<b>3</b> .	4,174 5,218	4,174 9,392
				9,392	13,566
	-				
22	Retirement benefit schemes				
	Defined contribution schemes			2020 £	2019 £
	Charge to profit or loss in respect of defin	ed contribution scheme	es :	3,264	2,924
	The company operates a defined contrib the scheme are held separately from thos				
23	Share capital	2020	2019	2020	2019
٠	Ordinary share capital	Number	Number	2020 £	2019 £
	Issued and fully paid				

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

#### 24 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

In a previous financial year there was an accident on a group site which led to multiple fatalities. The accident has been investigated by the Health and Safety Executive and they have now concluded that the company will face charges under the Health and Safety at Work Act.

In the opinion of the company's legal advisers it is probable that there will be a financial penalty levied against the company even though this would be subject to challenge. It is also their opinion that it is not possible for them to provide a reasonable estimate of any potential liability as the range of outcomes is so vast. Further in their opinion the company should make no provision for any potential liability on the basis that this may prejudice the outcome. Based on this advice the company has made no provision.

#### 25 Operating lease commitments

#### Lessee ·

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

•			2020	2019	
	·		£	£	
Within one year	•		976	5,858	
Between two and five years		•	-	976	
•			976	6,834	
_					

#### 26 Ultimate controlling party

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Hawkeswood Holding Group Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales.

- The largest and smallest group for which consolidated accounts are prepared is Hawkeswood Holding Group Limited. Consolidated accounts are available from Companies House, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

27	Cash (absorbed by)/generated from open	rations	-		•
	onon (unconson ny), gonoraton nom opo			2020 £	2019 £
	Profit for the year after tax			378,878	285,530
	Adjustments for:	•			
	Taxation charged			• 6,214	165,205
	Finance costs			87,479	107,218
	Investment income	•		(10)	(12)
	(Gain)/loss on disposal of tangible fixed ass	sets ·	-	(5,916)	
	Amortisation and impairment of intangible a			7,000	7,000
	Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed			389,868	426,259
	Movements in working capital:				
	Increase in stocks		•	(300,366)	(97,395)
	Increase in debtors		-	(708, 193)	(39,091)
	Decrease in creditors		-	(167,531)	•
	Decrease in deferred income		•	(4,174)	
	Cash (absorbed by)/generated from ope	rations		(316,751)	582,833
-	<u>. · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·</u>	•			
28	Analysis of changes in net debt	1 May 2019	Cash flows	New finance	30 April 2020
	•	2010	-	leases	
		£	£	£	£ .
	Cash at bank and in hand	12,239	(138)	-	12,101
	Bank overdrafts	(630,231)	(616,105)	<u>-</u>	(1,246,336)
		(617,992)	(616,243)	-	(1,234,235)
	Borrowings excluding overdrafts	(1,262,998)	يَ	-	(1,262,998)
٠	Obligations under finance leases	(392,519)	193,239	(150,000)	,
		(2,273,509)	(423,004)	(150,000)	(2,846,513)