Registration number: 06450934

Frame-Tech Structures Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 30 June 2017

Walker & Sutcliffe
Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors
12 Greenhead Road
Huddersfield
West Yorkshire
HD1 4EN





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Company Information

Directors Mrs C L Atkinson

Mr J L Atkinson Mr M E Ainley Mrs P A Ainley Mr E Robinson Mr M L Johnston

Company secretary Mr J L Atkinson

Registered office Lock Way

Ravensthorpe Dewsbury West Yorkshire WF13 3SX

Auditors Walker & Sutcliffe

Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors

12 Greenhead Road Huddersfield West Yorkshire HD1 4EN

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 30 June 2017

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 30 June 2017.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company is that of the manufacture and erection of timber framed buildings.

Fair review of the business

The company has had another successful year, whilst sales have been down (10%), mainly caused by slowing decision making around the EU referendum time, the implementation of the recently purchased machinery has resulted in further operational efficiency and maintained the industry leading profit % in the period (20% profit pre-tax).

The company has further invested in its people and added a new sales director in the period, we have made a conscious effort to target more volume house builders and are starting to see the benefits with orders secured for two of the national house builders. On the back of these successes and along with many repeat orders from existing clients we expect to see turnover and profit far exceeded for the 2017/2018 period.

The main threats to the business are continuity of raw material supply, material and labour increases which are all proving difficult to manage. We have extended our credit insurance provision and this is increasing the levels of risk management in the business.

Uncertainty around Brexit is continuing to weigh on confidence, and we are mindful of bumps in the road ahead.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The political / economic risks are unknown on the back of the recent Brexit vote, the depreciation of sterling has already caused a 10% plus increase in the cost of raw materials, with more scheduled to come in the new year. The confidence levels of construction on the whole will lead to choppy times ahead.

Approved by the Board on 15 November 2017 and signed on its behalf by:

Mr J L Atkinson

Company secretary and director

Directors' Report for the Year Ended 30 June 2017

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2017.

Directors of the company

The directors who held office during the year were as follows:

Mrs C L Atkinson

Mr J L Atkinson - Company secretary and director

Mr M E Ainley

Mrs P A Ainley

Mr E Robinson

The following director was appointed after the year end:

Mr M L Johnston (appointed 25 September 2017)

Dividends

The directors recommend a final dividend payment of £Nil be made in respect of the financial year ended 30 June 2017. This dividend has not been recognised as a liability in the financial statements.

The total distribution of dividends for the year ended 30 June 2017 will be £788,000 (2016: £1,242,000).

Disclosure requirements

Under Companies Act 2006 the disclosures required in relation to Principal Risks and Uncertainties are shown on the Strategic Report on page 2.

Future developments

The company will continue to reinvest profits in developing and strengthening the company. The company has ambitious plans to further strengthen its position as a market leader in terms of the level, quality and type of service it is able to provide to clients and expects this to lead to continued growth of the company.

Disclosure of information to the auditors

Each director has taken steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information. The directors confirm that there is no relevant information that they know of and of which they know the auditors are unaware.

Reappointment of auditors

In accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006, a resolution for the re-appointment of Walker & Sutcliffe as auditors of the company is to be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

Approved by the Board on 15 November 2017 and signed on its behalf by:

Mr J L Atkinson

Company secretary and director

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities 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 apply them consistently;
- · make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

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

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Frame-Tech Structures Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Frame-Tech Structures Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 30 June 2017, which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, Statement of Comprehensive Income, Balance Sheet, 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 Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

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.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 June 2017 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 directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Frame-Tech Structures Limited

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.

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Opinion on other matter 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 Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and 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 our 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 Statement of Directors' Responsibilities [set out on page 4], 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.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK), we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Frame-Tech Structures Limited

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business
 activities within the company to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the
 direction, supervision and performance of the company audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit
 opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

N.A. Ledgard (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of Walker & Sutcliffe, Statutory Auditor

12 Greenhead Road Huddersfield West Yorkshire HD1 4EN

15 November 2017

Frame-Tech Structures Limited

Profit and Loss Account for the Year Ended 30 June 2017

	Note	Total 30 June 2017 £	Total 30 June 2016 £
Turnover	3	9,294,053	10,338,715
Cost of sales		(6,321,550)	(7,105,933)
Gross profit		2,972,503	3,232,782
Distribution costs		(280,296)	(383,032)
Administrative expenses		(898,761)	(770,603)
Other operating income	4	11,829	7,559
Operating profit	5	1,805,275	2,086,706
Other interest receivable and similar income	6	-	19
Interest payable and similar expenses	7	(22,094)	(24,695)
		(22,094)	(24,676)
Profit before tax		1,783,181	2,062,030
Taxation	11	(351,498)	(395,376)
Profit for the financial year		1,431,683	1,666,654

The above results were derived from continuing operations.

The company has no recognised gains or losses for the year other than the results above.

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the Year Ended 30 June 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Profit for the year	_	1,431,683	1,666,654
Total comprehensive income for the year		1,431,683	1,666,654

(Registration number: 06450934) Balance Sheet as at 30 June 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	12	1,354,362	1,408,667
Current assets			
Stocks	13	339,268	175,783
Debtors	14	1,984,917	2,230,421
Cash at bank and in hand		1,713,167	1,461,337
		4,037,352	3,867,541
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	16	(2,350,781)	(2,858,546)
Net current assets		1,686,571	1,008,995
Total assets less current liabilities		3,040,933	2,417,662
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	16	(431,406)	(449,118)
Provisions for liabilities	17	(31,927)	(34,627)
Net assets		2,577,600	1,933,917
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	19	4	4
Profit and loss account		2,577,596	1,933,913
Total equity		2,577,600	1,933,917

Approved and authorised by the Board on 15 November 2017 and signed on its behalf by:

Mr J L Atkinson

Company secretary and director

Mr M E Ainley

Director

Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 30 June 2017

		Profit and loss	
	Share capital £	account £	Total £
At 1 July 2016	4	1,933,913	1,933,917
Profit for the year		1,431,683	1,431,683
Total comprehensive income		1,431,683	1,431,683
Dividends		(788,000)	(788,000)
At 30 June 2017	4	2,577,596	2,577,600
	Share capital	Profit and loss account	Total
At 1 July 2015	4	1,509,259	1,509,263
Profit for the year		1,666,654	1,666,654
Total comprehensive income		1,666,654	1,666,654
Dividends		(1,242,000)	(1,242,000)
At 30 June 2016	4	1,933,913	1,933,917

The notes on pages 12 to 22 form an integral part of these financial statements. Page 11

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2017

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital incorporated in England & Wales.

The address of its registered office is:

Lock Way Ravensthorpe Dewsbury West Yorkshire WF13 3SX England

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board on 15 November 2017.

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except that as disclosed in the accounting policies certain items are shown at fair value.

The presentational currency is £ sterling.

Financial Reporting Standard number 1

Exemption has been taken from preparing a cash flow statement on the grounds that the parent company includes the subsidiary in it's published financial statements.

Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption in FRS8 "Related Party Disclosures" from disclosing transactions with other members of the group.

Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts.

The company recognises revenue when:

The amount of revenue can be reliably measured;

it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity;

and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2017

Other grants

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A grant is recognised only when there is reasonable assurance that (a) the entity will comply with any conditions attached to the grant and (b) the grant will be received.

The grant is recognised as income over the period necessary to match them with the related costs, for which they are intended to compensate, on a systematic basis.

The amount recognised in the profit and loss account for the year under review is £10,000.

Tax

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

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 taxable income.

Deferred income tax is recognised on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements and on unused tax losses or tax credits in the company. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and a valuation allowance is set up against deferred tax assets so that the net carrying amount equals the highest amount that is more likely than not to be recovered based on current or future taxable profit.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the statement of financial position at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset class

Property

Plant and machinery

Fixtures and fittings

Depreciation method and rate

2% on cost

25% on reducing balance

25% on reducing balance

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2017

Trade debtors

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Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stocks are impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell; the impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Trade creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs. Interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the Profit and Loss Account over the period of the relevant borrowing.

Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and similar charges.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

Dividends

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the reporting period in which the dividends are declared.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2017

Defined contribution pension obligation

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

3 Revenue

The analysis of the company's revenue for the year from continuing operations is as follows:

		2017	2016
	•	£	£
Sale of goods		9,294,053	10,338,715

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2017

4 Other operating income		
The analysis of the company's other operating income for the year is as fol	lows:	
	2017	2016
	£	£
Miscellaneous other operating income	11,829	7,559
5 Operating profit		
Arrived at after charging/(crediting)		
	2017	2016
	£	£
Depreciation expense	106,887	132,136
Operating lease expense - plant and machinery	71,956	97,185
,		
6 Other interest receivable and similar income		
	2017	2016
	£	£
Interest income on bank deposits	-	19
morest meome on outst deposits	=	
7 Interest payable and similar expenses		
F., J	2017	2016
•	2017 ₤	2016 £
Interest on bank overdrafts and borrowings		
_	22,161	23,387
Interest on obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	•	1,412
Interest expense on other finance liabilities	(67)	(104)
	22,094	24,695
8 Staff costs		
5 Staff Costs		
The aggregate payroll costs (including directors' remuneration) were as follows:	lows:	
	2017	2016
	£	£
Wages and salaries	1,164,541	1,215,823
Pension costs, defined contribution scheme	327,414	160,000
, and the second second second		
	1,491,955	1,375,823
The average number of persons employed by the company (including dicategory was as follows:	rectors) during the ye	ear, analysed by
	2017	2016
	No.	No.
Administration and support	52	54

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2017

9 Directors' remuneration

The directors' remuneration for the year wa	is as follows:
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	2017 £	2016 £
Remuneration	71,950	77,521
Contributions paid to money purchase schemes	320,000	160,000
	391,950	237,521
During the year the number of directors who were receiving benefits and	share incentives was as	follows:
	2017	2016
	No.	No.
Accruing benefits under money purchase pension scheme		3
10 Auditors' remuneration		
	2017	2016
	£	£
Audit of the financial statements	3,675	3,675
Other fees to auditors		
All other assurance services	8,320	8,875
11 Monaton		
11 Taxation		
Tax charged/(credited) in the income statement		
	2017 £	2016
	I.	£
Current taxation		
UK corporation tax	354,011	411,937
UK corporation tax adjustment to prior periods	187	(12,983)
	354,198	398,954
Deferred taxation		
Arising from origination and reversal of timing differences	(2,700)	(3,578)
Tax expense in the income statement	351,498	395,376

The tax on profit before tax for the year is the same as the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2016 - the same as the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK) of 19.75% (2016 - 20%).

The differences are reconciled below:

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2017

	2017 £	2016 ₤
Profit before tax	1,783,181	2,062,030
Corporation tax at standard rate	352,178	412,406
Effect of expense not deductible in determining taxable profit (tax loss)	316	437
Deferred tax credit relating to changes in tax rates or laws	(2,700)	(3,578)
Tax increase/(decrease) from effect of capital allowances and depreciation	1,740	(906)
Other tax effects for reconciliation between accounting profit and tax expense (income)	(36)	(12,983)
Total tax charge	351,498	395,376
Deferred tax Deferred tax assets and liabilities		
2017		Liability £
Provision BF Movement during the year		34,627 (2,700) 31,927
2016		Liability £
Provision BF Movement during the year		38,205 (3,578) 34,627

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2017

12 Tangible assets

	Land and buildings £	Furniture, fittings and equipment	Other property, plant and equipment	Total £
Cost or valuation				•
At 1 July 2016	1,055,593	29,951	575,332	1,660,876
Additions			52,582	52,582
At 30 June 2017	1,055,593	29,951	627,914	1,713,458
Depreciation				
At 1 July 2016	18,883	18,896	214,430	252,209
Charge for the year	8,136	2,772	95,979	106,887
At 30 June 2017	27,019	21,668	310,409	359,096
Carrying amount				
At 30 June 2017	1,028,574	8,283	317,505	1,354,362
At 30 June 2016	1,036,710	11,055	360,902	1,408,667

Included within the net book value of land and buildings above is £1,028,574 (2016 - £1,036,710) in respect of freehold land and buildings.

13 Stocks

	2017 £	2016 £
Work in progress	123,814	76,600
Other inventories	215,454	99,183
	339,268	175,783
14 Debtors		
	2017 £	2016 £
Trade debtors	1,854,043	1,887,218
Other debtors	100,503	262,184
Prepayments	30,371	81,019
Total current trade and other debtors	1,984,917	2,230,421
15 Cash and cash equivalents		
	2017	2016
	£	£
Cash at bank	1,713,167	1,461,337
D 10		

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2017

16 Creditors

10 Citations		•	
	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Due within one year			
Loans and borrowings	20	17,652	16,875
Trade creditors		1,472,083	1,218,185
Amounts due to related parties		204,020	503,910
Social security and other taxes		53,567	53,097
Other payables		74	-
Accrued expenses		451,511	654,541
Income tax liability	11	69,011	411,938
Gross amount due to customers for contract work		82,863	<u>-</u>
•		2,350,781	2,858,546
Due after one year			•
Loans and borrowings	20	431,406	449,118
17 Deferred tax and other provisions			
		Deferred tax	Total
		£	£
At 1 July 2016		34,627	34,627
Unused provision reversed		(2,700)	(2,700)
At 30 June 2017		31,927	31,927

18 Pension and other schemes

Defined contribution pension scheme

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The pension cost charge for the year represents contributions payable by the company to the scheme and amounted to £327,414 (2016 - £160,000).

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2017

19 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	2017		2016	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary of £1 each	4	4	4	4
20 Loans and borrowings				
			2017	2016
Non-current loans and borrowings	-		£	£
Bank borrowings		=	431,406	449,118
			2017	2016
			£	£ .
Current loans and borrowings				
Bank borrowings		=	17,652	16,875

Bank borrowings

The Natwest Bank loan is denominated in GBP with a nominal interest rate of 4.88%, and the final instalment is due on 9 May 2019. The carrying amount at year end is £449,058 (2016 - £465,993).

The loan is secured over the property held by the company.

21 Obligations under leases and hire purchase contracts

Operating leases

The total of future minimum lease payments is as follows:

	2017	2016
•	£	£
Not later than one year	74,835	67,593
Later than one year and not later than five years	233,399	236,125
Later than five years	155,167	208,367
	463,401	512,085

The amount of non-cancellable operating lease payments recognised as an expense during the year was £75,328 (2016 - £64,588).

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2017

22 Dividends

2017 2016 £ £

Interim dividend of £197,000.00 (2016 - £310,500.00) per ordinary share

788,000

1,242,000

The directors are proposing a final dividend of £Nil (2016 - £Nil) per share totalling £Nil (2016 - £Nil). This dividend has not been accrued in the Balance Sheet.

23 Commitments

Capital commitments

The total amount contracted for but not provided in the financial statements was £Nil (2016 - £Nil).

24 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

Ultimate parent company

FTS Holdings UK (2015) Limited is regarded by the directors as being the company's ultimate parent company.

Control

The company is controlled by the board of directors, in the opinion of the directors there is no ultimate controlling party.