Registration number: 06450934

Frame-Tech Structures Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 30 June 2018

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

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Company Information

Directors Mr J L Atkinson

Mrs C 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 2018

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 30 June 2018.

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 an outstanding year, sales are up nearly 40% on 2017, profit is up and the margin has held steady against the rapid increase in raw material costs incurred over the previous 12 months. Further operational efficiency has come from the increase in capacity gained by implementing a night shift, and also the expansion from acquiring a new production facility in Rastrick on a long lease.

Following the depreciation of sterling subsequent to the referendum result in 2016, raw materials prices have seen unprecedented increases. The first signs of slowing inflation have been seen in early 2018 and we welcome the opportunities this is creating.

Our key ongoing KPI's in the year show the following;

Turnover - 2018: £12,936,952 (2017: £9,294,053)

GP% - 2018: 31.88% (2017: 31.98%)

Admin costs - 2018: £941,584 (2017: £898,761) Cash balance - 2018: £2,391,517 (2017: £1,713,167)

The board is happy with the results indicated by the above KPI's. Despite difficulties encountered in the year, good cost control, price and cash management has resulted in an outstanding year.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The continued uncertainty around Brexit and the potential of a no-deal exit is the biggest risk, unless resolved soon it will have an impact on decision making on all future developments. This is being closely monitored and plans have been devised to mitigate any potential downsides to a no-deal or hard Brexit.

Approved by the Board on 4 December 2018 and signed on its behalf by:

Mr J L Atkinson

Company secretary and director

Directors' Report for the Year Ended 30 June 2018

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2018.

Directors of the company

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

Mr J L Atkinson - Company secretary and director

Mrs C L Atkinson

Mr M E Ainley

Mrs P A Ainley

Mr E Robinson

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 2018. This dividend has not been recognised as a liability in the financial statements.

The total distribution of dividends for the year ended 30 June 2018 will be £900,000 (2017: £788,000).

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 4 December 2018 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 2018, 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 2018 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
 and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

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

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.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

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

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

- 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

4 December 2018

Frame-Tech Structures Limited Profit and Loss Account for the Year Ended 30 June 2018

	Note	2018 £	2017 €
Turnover	3	12,936,952	9,294,053
Cost of sales		(8,812,085)	(6,321,550)
Gross profit		4,124,867	2,972,503
Distribution costs		(436,849)	(280,296)
Administrative expenses		(945,005)	(898,761)
Other operating income	4	12,287	11,829
Operating profit	5	2,755,300	1,805,275
Other interest receivable and similar income	6	691	-
Interest payable and similar expenses	7	(17,323)	(22,094)
		(16,632)	(22,094)
Profit before tax		2,738,668	1,783,181
Taxation	11	(534,480)	(351,498)
Profit for the financial year		2,204,188	1,431,683

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 2018

	Note	2018 £	2017 €
Profit for the year	<u>-</u>	2,204,188	1,431,683
Total comprehensive income for the year	_	2,204,188	1,431,683

(Registration number: 06450934) Balance Sheet as at 30 June 2018

	Note	2018 £	2017 . ₤
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	12	1,321,114	1,354,362
Current assets ,			
Stocks	13	452,383	339,268
Debtors	14	2,211,458	1,984,917
Cash at bank and in hand		2,391,517	1,713,167
		5,055,358	4,037,352
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	16	(2,463,818)	(2,350,781)
Net current assets	,	2,591,540	1,686,571
Total assets less current liabilities		3,912,654	3,040,933
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	16	-	(431,406)
Provisions for liabilities	17	(30,866)	(31,927)
Net assets		3,881,788	2,577,600
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	19	4	4
Profit and loss account		3,881,784	2,577,596
Total equity		3,881,788	2,577,600

Approved and authorised by the Board on 4 December 2018 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 2018

	Share capital £	Profit and loss account	Total £
At 1 July 2017	4	2,577,596	2,577,600
Profit for the year		2,204,188	2,204,188
Total comprehensive income	-	2,204,188	2,204,188
Dividends		(900,000)	(900,000)
At 30 June 2018	4	3,881,784	3,881,788
	Share capital	Profit and loss 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 Dividends	- -	1,431,683 (788,000)	1,431,683 (788,000)
At 30 June 2017	4	2,577,596	2,577,600

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 2018

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 4 December 2018.

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 FRS 102, Section 33 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 2018

Other grants

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 £nil (2017: £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 tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between taxable profits and profits reported in the financial statements.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised when it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

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

Cash and cash equivalents

Depreciation method and rate

2% on cost

25% on reducing balance

25% on reducing balance

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 2018

Trade debtors

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.

Leases

Leases in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2018

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.

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:

		2018	2017
	•	£	£
Sale of goods		12,936,952	9,294,053

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2018

4 Other operating income		
The analysis of the company's other operating income for the year	ear is as follows:	
Miscellaneous other operating income	2018 £ 12,287	2017 £ 11,829
5 Operating profit		
Arrived at after charging/(crediting)		
Depreciation expense Operating lease expense - plant and machinery	2018 £ 108,377 70,706	2017 £ 106,887 71,956
6 Other interest receivable and similar income		
	2018 £	2017 £
Interest income on bank deposits	526	-
Other finance income	165	-
•	691	-
7 Interest payable and similar expenses		
	2018 £	2017 ₤
Interest on bank overdrafts and borrowings	17,323	22,161
Interest expense on other finance liabilities		(67)
	17,323	22,094

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2018

8 Staff costs

	-		
		2018	2017
		£	£

The aggregate payroll costs (including directors' remuneration) were as follows:

	I.	I.
Wages and salaries	1,466,246	1,164,541
Pension costs, defined contribution scheme	173,548	327,414
Other employee expense	1,350	2,478
·	1,641,144	1,494,433

The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the year, analysed by category was as follows:

	2018	2017
	No.	No.
Administration and support	56	52

9 Directors' remuneration

The directors' remuneration for the year was as follows:

	2018	2017
	. ₤	£
Remuneration	165,412	71,950
Contributions paid to money purchase schemes	162,489	320,000
	327,901	391,950

During the year the number of directors who were receiving benefits and share incentives was as follows:

	2018	2017
	No.	No.
Accruing benefits under money purchase pension scheme	6	5

10 Auditors' remuneration		
	2018 £	2017 £
Audit of the financial statements	3,860	3,675
Other fees to auditors All other assurance services	8,265	8,320

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2018

11 Taxation

Tax charged/(credited) in the income statement

	2018 £	2017 £
Current taxation	•	
UK corporation tax	528,472	354,011
UK corporation tax adjustment to prior periods	7,069	187
	535,541	354,198
Deferred taxation		
Arising from origination and reversal of timing differences	(1,061)	(2,700)
Tax expense in the income statement	534,480	351,498

The tax on profit before tax for the year is the same as the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2017 - the same as the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK) of 19% (2017 - 19.75%).

The differences are reconciled below:

	2018 £	2017 £
Profit before tax	2,738,668	1,783,181
Corporation tax at standard rate	520,347	352,178
Effect of expense not deductible in determining taxable profit (tax loss)	6,527	316
Deferred tax expense (credit) relating to changes in tax rates or laws	(1,061)	(2,700)
Tax increase (decrease) from effect of capital allowances and depreciation	1,598	1,740
Other tax effects for reconciliation between accounting profit and tax expense (income)	7,069	(36)
Total tax charge	534,480	351,498
Deferred tax		
Deferred tax assets and liabilities		
2018		Liability £
Provision BF Movement during the year		31,927 (1,061)
		30,866

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2018

2017	Liability £
Provision BF	34,627
Movement during the year	(2,700)
	31,927

12 Tangible assets

	Land and buildings £	Furniture, fittings and equipment	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 July 2017	1,055,593	657,865	1,713,458
Additions		75,129	75,129
At 30 June 2018	1,055,593	732,994	1,788,587
Depreciation			
At 1 July 2017	27,019	332,077	359,096
Charge for the year	8,136	100,241	108,377
At 30 June 2018	35,155	432,318	467,473
Carrying amount	•		
At 30 June 2018	1,020,438	300,676	1,321,114
At 30 June 2017	1,028,574	325,788	1,354,362

Included within the net book value of land and buildings above is £1,020,438 (2017 - £1,028,574) in respect of freehold land and buildings.

13 Stocks

	2018 £	2017 £
Work in progress	208,366	123,814
Other inventories	244,017	215,454
	452,383	339,268

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2018

14 Debtors			
		2018 £	2017 £
Trade debtors		1,884,062	1,854,043
Other debtors		273,258	100,503
Prepayments		54,138	30,371
Total current trade and other debtors		2,211,458	1,984,917
15 Cash and cash equivalents			
		2018	2017
Cash at bank		£ 2,391,517	£ 1,713,167
16 Creditors			
	Note	2018 £	2017 £
Due within one year			
Loans and borrowings	20	-	17,652
Trade creditors		1,642,568	1,472,083
Amounts due to related parties		176,820	204,020
Social security and other taxes		66,064	53,567
Other payables		5,860	709
Accrued expenses		328,442	450,876
Income tax liability	11	209,388	69,011
Gross amount due to customers for contract work		34,676	82,863
·		2,463,818	2,350,781
Due after one year			
Loans and borrowings	20	-	431,406
17 Deferred tax and other provisions			
		Deferred tax	Total £
At 1 July 2017		31,927	31,927
Increase (decrease) in existing provisions		(1,061)	(1,061)
At 30 June 2018		30,866	30,866

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2018

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 £173,548 (2017 - £327,414).

19 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	2018		2017	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary of £1 each	4	4	4	4
20 Loans and borrowings				
			2018	2017
Non-current loans and borrowings			£	. £
Bank borrowings		_	-	431,406
			2018	2017
			2018 £	£
Current loans and borrowings				
Bank borrowings				17,652

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 £Nil (2017 - £449,058).

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

During the year, an early repayment has been made by the Company in order to fully repay the loan.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2018

21 Obligations under leases and hire purchase contracts

Operating leases

The total of future minimum lease payments is as follows:

	2018	2017
•	£	£
Not later than one year	122,548	74,835
Later than one year and not later than five years	409,191	233,399
Later than five years	101,967	155,167
	633,706	463,401

The amount of non-cancellable operating lease payments recognised as an expense during the year was £95,088 (2017 - £75,328).

22 Dividends

	2018 £	2017 £
Interim dividend of £225,000.00 (2017 - £197,000.00) per ordinary share	900,000	788,000

23

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.