

Company Registration No. 01192825 (England and Wales)

**LIMESQUARE HOLDINGS LIMITED**  
**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017**

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# **LIMESQUARE HOLDINGS LIMITED**

## **COMPANY INFORMATION**

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**Directors** Mr W T Webb  
Mrs J.L.C.M Webb

**Secretary** Mr W T Webb

**Company number** 01192825

**Registered office** P O Box 208  
WEYBRIDGE  
KT13 0TU

**Auditor** Kinnaird Hill  
Montagu House  
81 High Street  
Huntingdon  
Cambs  
PE29 3NY

**Business address** Oxbridge House  
Unit 2 Downside  
Guildford Street  
Chertsey  
KT16 9BQ

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# **LIMESQUARE HOLDINGS LIMITED**

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# **LIMESQUARE HOLDINGS LIMITED**

## **STRATEGIC REPORT**

***FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017***

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The directors present the strategic report for the year ended 31 March 2017.

### **Fair review of the business**

Vehicle rental turnover increased in a very competitive market place and such competition shows no sign of abating. Gross margin slipped from 38% to 35% whilst administration costs increased from 20% to 22%. External property rental income increased by 16% during the year whilst administration costs increased by 11% in addition, there was a one off catch up in the year under review in respect of unpaid prior years property rental costs intergroup.

The directors view the active management of risk as a key management process and understand that managing risk is important to the development of the group.

During the year under review increased funding lines have been made available to Limesquare Vehicle Rental by both Limesquare Finance and third party finance companies and Limesquare Vehicle Rental has more than sufficient non used lines of credit and leasing facilities at it's disposal for the current year end business plan. All of the funding to Limesquare Vehicle Rental is on variable rate agreements so this aspect could be volatile although over recent years we have had stability in this area. That said with such stability comes further pressure on rental rates as competitors take advantage of the cheap funding currently on offer to reduce their own rental rates in the market place. No further property investments were made during the year and the board continues to view property prices with extreme caution. The share capital of Limesquare Finance was increased to £1m to assist that company's gearing.

The group purchases and sells a large number of Vehicles during each year and is therefore exposed to the used vehicle market and the peak's and trough's thereof; there are signs that the used vehicle market is weakening coupled with manufacturer's, in some cases, providing direct rental supply to end users in competition; this is now also having a weakening effect on the used car market. The residual value outlook for vehicles during the next two years looks sobering. Limesquare Business Parks is in the process of identifying unused areas of it's sites with a view to the erection of further buildings for rental at an affordable base cost to enable a viable return.

# **LIMESQUARE HOLDINGS LIMITED**

## **STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017**

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### **Principal risks and uncertainties**

The principle risks and uncertainties faced by the business and the controls and mitigating factors in place are as follows:

#### **Market Conditions**

The Vehicle rental market has faced extremely tough conditions and challenges over the last few years with vehicle acquisition costs and maintenance costs rising against a background of stagnant rental prices. The company mitigates this by ensuring that it has a broadly spread customer base in most areas of the public and private sectors whilst building long and lasting relationships with its customers and suppliers

#### **Contractual and Operational Risks**

Most of our business is conducted on customer own insurance but With various forms of Insurance now available on the internet it is becoming extremely difficult to Police this aspect as we are not party to how the customer answers questions posed to them on the portal prior to being issued with an Insurance certificate; if they have answered incorrectly their cover may be invalid should an accident occur we are then reliant on the financial standing of that customer. Pre-paid Credit Cards are now appearing in vast numbers and Credit card payment is by far the largest method of payment by our non-account customers should damage occur to the vehicle then it may result in us having to issue legal proceeding to recoup any loss we have suffered should the card have no credit left on it. Failure by any of our customers to carry out the daily checks required on vehicles could result in any of numerous problems that could occur; vehicles are handed over and signed for but we will not be in a position to check the vehicle until it checks back in with us on completion of the hire as routine maintenance and tyre changes are carried out by third party agents on our behalf. Credit account risk is monitored on a constant basis but unlike normal trading activities where supply can be cut if payment is not made our customers will still have hold of our assets which we would then need to locate and collect to control our further debt exposure.

#### **Interest Rate Risk**

All of the companies funding is on variable rate agreements so this aspect could be volatile although over recent years we have had a stability in this area. That said with such stability comes further pressure on rental rates as competitors take advantage of the cheap funding currently on offer to reduce their own rental rates.

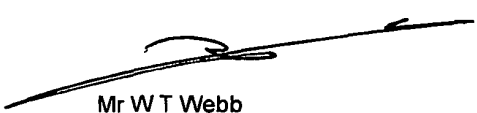
#### **Liquidity Risk**

The group manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate cash reserves, banking and financing facilities monitoring cash flows within the bounds of its contractual obligations.

### **Key performance indicators**

	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
Gross profit percentage	35%	38%
Net profit percentage	17%	20%

By order of the board



Mr W T Webb  
Secretary  
4 December 2017

# **LIMESQUARE HOLDINGS LIMITED**

## **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017**

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

### **Principal activities**

The principal activity of the company and group continued to be that of property management and vehicle hire.

### **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 T Webb

Mrs J.L.C.M Webb

### **Results and dividends**

The results for the year are set out on page 7.

Ordinary dividends were paid amounting to £40,000. The directors do not recommend payment of a further dividend.

### **Auditor**

In accordance with the company's articles, a resolution proposing that Kinnaird Hill be reappointed as auditor of the group will be put at a General Meeting.

### **Statement of directors' responsibilities**

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 group and company, and of the profit or loss of the group 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;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the group and company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the group's and company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the group and 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 group and company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

### **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 auditor of the company 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 auditor of the company is aware of that information.

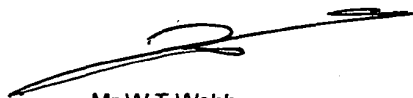
**LIMESQUARE HOLDINGS LIMITED**

**DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017**

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By order of the board

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'W T Webb', written over a horizontal line.

**Mr W T Webb**

**Secretary**

4 December 2017

# **LIMESQUARE HOLDINGS LIMITED**

## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

### **TO THE MEMBERS OF LIMESQUARE HOLDINGS LIMITED**

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We have audited the financial statements of Limesquare Holdings Limited for the year ended 31 March 2017 which comprise the Group Profit And Loss Account, the Group Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Group Balance Sheet, the Company Balance Sheet, the Group Statement of Changes in Equity, the Company Statement of Changes in Equity, the Group Statement of Cash Flows and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland".

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.

#### **Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor**

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. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

#### **Scope of the audit of the financial statements**

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the group's and the parent company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the annual report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

#### **Opinion on financial statements**

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the group's and the parent company's affairs as at 31 March 2017 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

#### **Opinion on other matter 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.



# **LIMESQUARE HOLDINGS LIMITED**

## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF LIMESQUARE HOLDINGS LIMITED**

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### **Matters on which we are required to report by exception**

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the group and the parent 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 by the parent company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the parent company 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.

**for and on behalf of Kinnaird Hill**

**4 December 2017**

**Chartered Certified Accountants  
Statutory Auditor**

Montagu House  
81 High Street  
Huntingdon  
Cambs  
PE29 3NY

# **LIMESQUARE HOLDINGS LIMITED**

## **GROUP PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017**

	Notes	2017 £	2016 £
Turnover	3	9,693,086	8,107,660
Cost of sales		(6,304,836)	(5,045,175)
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>3,388,250</b>	<b>3,062,485</b>
Administrative expenses		(2,491,196)	(2,276,345)
Other operating income		442,605	397,804
<b>Operating profit</b>	4	<b>1,339,659</b>	<b>1,183,944</b>
Interest receivable and similar income	8	20	142
Interest payable and similar expenses	9	(308,032)	(277,845)
Amounts written off investments		596,811	733,501
<b>Profit before taxation</b>		<b>1,628,458</b>	<b>1,639,742</b>
Tax on profit	10	(283,677)	(296,455)
<b>Profit for the financial year</b>	23	<b>1,344,781</b>	<b>1,343,287</b>

Profit for the financial year is all attributable to the owners of the parent company.

# **LIMESQUARE HOLDINGS LIMITED**

## **GROUP STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017**

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	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Profit for the year</b>	<b>1,344,781</b>	<b>1,343,287</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	<b><u>1,344,781</u></b>	<b><u>1,343,287</u></b>

Total comprehensive income for the year is all attributable to the owners of the parent company.

# LIMESQUARE HOLDINGS LIMITED

## GROUP BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

	Notes	2017 £	£	2016 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	12	29,522,338		26,106,446	
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	16	3,427,499		3,609,417	
Cash at bank and in hand		2,130,493		730,045	
		5,557,992		4,339,462	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	17	(13,690,377)		(9,624,963)	
<b>Net current liabilities</b>		(8,132,385)		(5,285,501)	
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		21,389,953		20,820,945	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	18	(3,517,513)		(4,213,719)	
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>	20	(1,052,431)		(1,091,998)	
<b>Net assets</b>		16,820,009		15,515,228	
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	22	10,500		10,500	
Profit and loss reserves	23	16,809,509		15,504,728	
<b>Total equity</b>		16,820,009		15,515,228	

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 4 December 2017 and are signed on its behalf by:

  
Mr W T Webb  
Director

# LIMESQUARE HOLDINGS LIMITED

## COMPANY BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

	Notes	2017 £	£	2016 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	12	166,929		170,998	
Investments	13	1,296,188		346,188	
		<u>1,463,117</u>		<u>517,186</u>	
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	16	2,388,953	2,470,365		
Cash at bank and in hand		64	110		
		<u>2,389,017</u>	<u>2,470,475</u>		
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	17	<u>(111,597)</u>	<u>(403,009)</u>		
<b>Net current assets</b>		<u>2,277,420</u>		<u>2,067,466</u>	
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>3,740,537</u>		<u>2,584,652</u>	
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	22	10,500	10,500		
Profit and loss reserves	23	3,730,037	2,574,152		
<b>Total equity</b>		<u>3,740,537</u>		<u>2,584,652</u>	

As permitted by s408 Companies Act 2006, the company has not presented its own profit and loss account and related notes. The company's profit for the year was £1,195,885 (2016 - £195,892 profit).

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 4 December 2017 and are signed on its behalf by:



Mr W T Webb  
Director

Company Registration No.

# LIMESQUARE HOLDINGS LIMITED

## GROUP STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

	Notes	Share capital £	Revaluation reserve £	Profit and loss reserves £	Total £
<b>Balance at 1 April 2015</b>		10,500	278,849	14,201,441	14,490,790
Effect of change in accounting policy		-	(278,849)	-	(278,849)
<b>As restated</b>		10,500	-	14,201,441	14,211,941
<b>Year ended 31 March 2016:</b>					
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	1,343,287	1,343,287
Dividends	11	-	-	(40,000)	(40,000)
<b>Balance at 31 March 2016</b>		10,500	-	15,504,728	15,515,228
<b>Year ended 31 March 2017:</b>					
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	1,344,781	1,344,781
Dividends	11	-	-	(40,000)	(40,000)
<b>Balance at 31 March 2017</b>		10,500	-	16,809,509	16,820,009

# LIMESQUARE HOLDINGS LIMITED

## COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

	Notes	Share capital £	Revaluation reserve £	Profit and loss reserves £	Total £
<b>Balance at 1 April 2015</b>		10,500	51,733	2,418,260	2,480,493
Effect of change in accounting policy		-	(51,733)	-	(51,733)
<b>As restated</b>		10,500	-	2,418,260	2,428,760
<b>Year ended 31 March 2016:</b>					
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	195,892	195,892
Dividends	11	-	-	(40,000)	(40,000)
<b>Balance at 31 March 2016</b>		10,500	-	2,574,152	2,584,652
<b>Year ended 31 March 2017:</b>					
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	1,195,885	1,195,885
Dividends	11	-	-	(40,000)	(40,000)
<b>Balance at 31 March 2017</b>		10,500	-	3,730,037	3,740,537

# LIMESQUARE HOLDINGS LIMITED

## GROUP STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

	Notes	2017 £	£	2016 £	£
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>					
Cash generated from operations	24	8,995,392		7,180,339	
Interest paid		(308,032)		(277,845)	
Income taxes paid		(197,475)		(151,745)	
<b>Net cash inflow from operating activities</b>		<b>8,489,885</b>		<b>6,750,749</b>	
<b>Investing activities</b>					
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(29,641,031)		(25,833,690)	
Proceeds on disposal of tangible fixed assets		21,388,105		16,793,464	
Purchase of investment property		-		(470,237)	
Proceeds from other investments and loans		596,811		733,501	
Interest received		20		142	
<b>Net cash used in investing activities</b>		<b>(7,656,095)</b>		<b>(8,776,820)</b>	
<b>Financing activities</b>					
Repayment of borrowings		-		(773,888)	
Payment of finance leases obligations		606,660		2,343,227	
Dividends paid to equity shareholders		(40,000)		(40,000)	
<b>Net cash generated from financing activities</b>		<b>566,660</b>		<b>1,529,339</b>	
<b>Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>1,400,450</b>		<b>(496,732)</b>	
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		730,045		1,226,775	
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of year</b>		<b>2,130,493</b>		<b>730,045</b>	



# **LIMESQUARE HOLDINGS LIMITED**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

### **FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017**

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#### **1 Accounting policies**

##### **Company information**

Limesquare Holdings Limited ("the company") is a private limited company domiciled and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is P O Box 208, WEYBRIDGE, Surrey, KT13 0TU. The business address is Oxbridge House, Unit 2 Downside, Guildford Street, Chertsey, KT16 9BQ.

The group consists of Limesquare Holdings Limited and all of its subsidiaries.

##### **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.

These group and company financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017 are the first financial statements of Limesquare Holdings Limited and the group prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The financial statements for the preceding period were prepared in accordance with previous UK GAAP. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 April 2015. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

The company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102, being a member of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including this company, which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group. The company has therefore taken advantage of exemptions from the following disclosure requirements for parent company information presented within the consolidated financial statements:

- Section 4 'Statement of Financial Position' – Reconciliation of the opening and closing number of shares;
- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows' – Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures;
- Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instrument Issues' – Carrying amounts, interest income/expense and net gains/losses for each category of financial instrument; basis of determining fair values; details of collateral, loan defaults or breaches, details of hedges, hedging fair value changes recognised in profit or loss and in other comprehensive income;
- Section 26 'Share based Payment' – Share-based payment expense charged to profit or loss, reconciliation of opening and closing number and weighted average exercise price of share options, how the fair value of options granted was measured, measurement and carrying amount of liabilities for cash-settled share-based payments, explanation of modifications to arrangements;
- Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures' – Compensation for key management personnel.

# **LIMESQUARE HOLDINGS LIMITED**

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

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017**

### **1 Accounting policies**

**(Continued)**

#### **1.2 Basis of consolidation**

In the parent company financial statements, the cost of a business combination is the fair value at the acquisition date of the assets given, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed, plus costs directly attributable to the business combination. The excess of the cost of a business combination over the fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired is recognised as goodwill. The cost of the combination includes the estimated amount of contingent consideration that is probable and can be measured reliably, and is adjusted for changes in contingent consideration after the acquisition date. Provisional fair values recognised for business combinations in previous periods are adjusted retrospectively for final fair values determined in the 12 months following the acquisition date. Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates are accounted for at cost less impairment.

The consolidated financial statements incorporate those of Limesquare Holdings Limited and all of its subsidiaries (ie entities that the group controls through its power to govern the financial and operating policies so as to obtain economic benefits). Subsidiaries acquired during the year are consolidated using the purchase method. Their results are incorporated from the date that control passes.

All financial statements are made up to 31 March 2017. Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring the accounting policies used into line with those used by other members of the group.

All intra-group transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated on consolidation. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred.

#### **1.3 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.

#### **1.4 Turnover**

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

#### **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.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values (also see note 2) over their useful lives on the following bases:

Freehold land and buildings	2% reducing balance
Plant and equipment	20% to 25% on cost
Fixtures and fittings	20% to 33% on cost
Computers	20% to 33% on cost
Motor vehicles	20% on cost

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 recognised in the profit and loss account.

# **LIMESQUARE HOLDINGS LIMITED**

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

### **FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017**

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#### **1 Accounting policies**

**(Continued)**

##### **1.6 Fixed asset investments**

Equity investments are measured at fair value through profit or loss, except for those equity investments that are not publicly traded and whose fair value cannot otherwise be measured reliably, which are recognised at cost less impairment until a reliable measure of fair value becomes available.

In the parent company financial statements, investments in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the group. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The group considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

Investments in associates are initially recognised at the transaction price (including transaction costs) and are subsequently adjusted to reflect the group's share of the profit or loss, other comprehensive income and equity of the associate using the equity method. Any difference between the cost of acquisition and the share of the fair value of the net identifiable assets of the associate on acquisition is recognised as goodwill. Any unamortised balance of goodwill is included in the carrying value of the investment in associates.

Losses in excess of the carrying amount of an investment in an associate are recorded as a provision only when the company has incurred legal or constructive obligations or has made payments on behalf of the associate.

In the parent company financial statements, investments in associates are accounted for at cost less impairment.

Entities in which the group has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

##### **1.7 Impairment of fixed assets**

At each reporting period end date, the group 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.

The carrying amount of the investments accounted for using the equity method is tested for impairment as a single asset. Any goodwill included in the carrying amount of the investment is not tested separately for impairment.

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.

# LIMESQUARE HOLDINGS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand 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.

#### 1.9 Financial instruments

The group 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 group's balance sheet when the group becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and 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**

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.

# LIMESQUARE HOLDINGS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### ***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 group 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 group after deducting all of its 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 group's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

### 1.10 Equity instruments

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

### 1.11 Taxation

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

# **LIMESQUARE HOLDINGS LIMITED**

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

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017**

### **1 Accounting policies**

**(Continued)**

#### ***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 group'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 tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if, and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

#### **1.12 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.

#### **1.13 Retirement benefits**

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

#### **1.14 Leases**

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

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

# LIMESQUARE HOLDINGS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

### 2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the group'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.

#### Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are as follows.

#### Residual value of vehicles held as assets

Motor vehicles are written off over period of four years which is the expected useful life as described in accounting policy note 1.5. No residual value is placed the vehicles due to the uncertain nature of the amounts recoverable.

### 3 Turnover and other revenue

	2017	2016
	£	£
<b>Turnover analysed by class of business</b>		
Property	652,223	564,458
Vehicle hire	9,040,863	7,543,202
	<u>9,693,086</u>	<u>8,107,660</u>
	2017	2016
	£	£
<b>Other significant revenue</b>		
Interest income	20	142
	<u></u>	<u></u>

### 4 Operating profit

	2017	2016
	£	£
Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	3,606,607	2,743,520
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets held under finance leases	1,955,582	1,772,276
Profit on disposal of tangible fixed assets	<u>(725,152)</u>	<u>(598,570)</u>

# LIMESQUARE HOLDINGS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

### 5 Auditor's remuneration

	2017 £	2016 £
Fees payable to the company's auditor and associates:		
<b>For audit services</b>		
Audit of the financial statements of the group and company	-	-
Audit of the financial statements of the company's subsidiaries	29,000	26,704
	<u>29,000</u>	<u>26,704</u>

### 6 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the group and company during the year was:

Group 2017 Number	2016 Number	Company 2017 Number	2016 Number
67	62	-	-
<u>67</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	Group 2017 £	2016 £	Company 2017 £	2016 £
Wages and salaries	1,276,087	1,218,163	-	-
Social security costs	109,547	111,284	-	-
Pension costs	32,954	28,742	-	-
	<u>1,418,588</u>	<u>1,358,189</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

### 7 Directors' remuneration

	2017 £	2016 £
Remuneration for qualifying services	80,080	80,080
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	23,360	27,607
	<u>103,440</u>	<u>107,687</u>



# LIMESQUARE HOLDINGS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

### 8 Interest receivable and similar income

	2017 £	2016 £
<b>Interest income</b>		
Interest on bank deposits	-	142
Other interest income	20	-
<b>Total income</b>	<u>20</u>	<u>142</u>

Investment income includes the following:

Interest on financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	142
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### 9 Interest payable and similar expenses

	2017 £	2016 £
<b>Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:</b>		
Interest on bank overdrafts and loans	83	271
Interest on finance leases and hire purchase contracts	307,949	276,237
Other interest on financial liabilities	-	1,337
	<u>308,032</u>	<u>277,845</u>

### 10 Taxation

	2017 £	2016 £
<b>Current tax</b>		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	315,409	189,029
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	8,446	(42,149)
<b>Total current tax</b>	<u>323,855</u>	<u>146,880</u>
<b>Deferred tax</b>		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(31,083)	154,409
Adjustment in respect of prior periods	(9,095)	(4,834)
<b>Total deferred tax</b>	<u>(40,178)</u>	<u>149,575</u>
<b>Total tax charge for the year</b>	<u>283,677</u>	<u>296,455</u>

# LIMESQUARE HOLDINGS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

#### 10 Taxation

(Continued)

The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Profit before taxation	1,628,458	1,639,742
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.00% (2016: 20.00%)	325,692	327,948
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	752	1,059
Effect of change in corporation tax rate	(55,358)	-
Depreciation on assets not qualifying for tax allowances	13,332	12,922
Other permanent differences	(92)	1,509
Under/(over) provided in prior years	(366)	(42,149)
Deferred tax adjustments in respect of prior years	(283)	(4,834)
Taxation charge for the year	283,677	296,455

#### 11 Dividends

	2017 £	2016 £
Final paid	40,000	40,000

# LIMESQUARE HOLDINGS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

### 12 Tangible fixed assets

Group	Freehold land and buildings £	Plant and equipment £	Fixtures and fittings £	Computers £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>						
At 1 April 2016	5,012,046	48,802	598,097	35,736	26,555,820	32,250,501
Additions	-	(42)	8,823	-	29,632,250	29,641,031
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(24,747,121)	(24,747,121)
At 31 March 2017	5,012,046	48,760	606,920	35,736	31,440,949	37,144,411
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>						
At 1 April 2016	93,012	28,662	540,763	35,736	5,445,879	6,144,052
Depreciation charged in the year	66,620	6,296	20,341	-	5,468,932	5,562,189
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	-	-	-	(4,084,168)	(4,084,168)
At 31 March 2017	159,632	34,958	561,104	35,736	6,830,643	7,622,073
<b>Carrying amount</b>						
At 31 March 2017	4,852,414	13,802	45,816	-	24,610,306	29,522,338
At 31 March 2016	4,919,034	20,139	57,333	-	21,109,940	26,106,446

# LIMESQUARE HOLDINGS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

Company	Freehold land and buildings £	Computers £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 April 2016 and 31 March 2017	203,450	35,736	239,186
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>			
At 1 April 2016	32,452	35,736	68,188
Depreciation charged in the year	4,069	-	4,069
At 31 March 2017	36,521	35,736	72,257
<b>Carrying amount</b>			
At 31 March 2017	166,929	-	166,929
At 31 March 2016	170,998	-	170,998

The net carrying value of tangible fixed assets includes the following in respect of assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts.

	Group 2017 £	2016 £	Company 2017 £	2016 £
Motor vehicles	10,919,686	10,152,665	-	-
Depreciation charge for the year in respect of leased assets	1,955,582	1,772,276	-	-
<b>13 Fixed asset investments</b>				
	Group 2017 £	2016 £	Company 2017 £	2016 £
Investments in subsidiaries	14	-	1,296,188	346,188

# LIMESQUARE HOLDINGS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

### 13 Fixed asset investments

(Continued)

#### Movements in fixed asset investments Company

	Shares in group undertakings £
<b>Cost or valuation</b>	
At 1 April 2016	346,188
Additions	950,000
At 31 March 2017	1,296,188
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 31 March 2017	1,296,188
At 31 March 2016	346,188

### 14 Subsidiaries

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 31 March 2017 are as follows:

Name of undertaking	Registered office	Nature of business	Class of shares held	% Held Direct Indirect
Limesquare Properties Limited	England & Wales	Dormant	Ordinary	100.00
Limesquarer Business Parks Limited	England & Wales	Property Management	Ordinary	100.00
Limesquare Finance Limited	England & Wales	Vehicle Hire	Ordinary	100.00
Limesquare Vehicle Rental Limited	England & Wales	Vehicle Hire	Ordinary	100.00

### 15 Financial instruments

	Group 2017 £	2016 £	Company 2017 £	2016 £
<b>Carrying amount of financial assets</b>				
Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	2,737,394	2,990,722	2,388,953	2,470,365
<b>Carrying amount of financial liabilities</b>				
Measured at amortised cost	16,614,320	13,627,080	111,597	403,009

# LIMESQUARE HOLDINGS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

### 16 Debtors

	Group 2017 £	2016 £	Company 2017 £	2016 £
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>				
Trade debtors	1,108,382	1,146,378	2	1
Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	-	2,388,951	2,470,364
Other debtors	1,924,862	2,087,111	-	-
Prepayments and accrued income	393,644	375,928	-	-
	<u>3,426,888</u>	<u>3,609,417</u>	<u>2,388,953</u>	<u>2,470,365</u>
<b>Amounts falling due after more than one year:</b>				
Deferred tax asset (note 20)	611	-	-	-
	<u>3,427,499</u>	<u>3,609,417</u>	<u>2,388,953</u>	<u>2,470,365</u>
<b>Total debtors</b>	<u>3,427,499</u>	<u>3,609,417</u>	<u>2,388,953</u>	<u>2,470,365</u>

### 17 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Notes	Group 2017 £	2016 £	Company 2017 £	2016 £
Obligations under finance leases	19	6,101,944	4,799,078	-	-
Trade creditors		6,193,610	3,652,930	-	-
Amounts due to group undertakings		-	-	482	285,342
Corporation tax payable		315,409	189,029	-	-
Other taxation and social security		278,161	22,573	-	-
Other creditors		699,585	875,973	111,115	117,667
Accruals and deferred income		101,668	85,380	-	-
		<u>13,690,377</u>	<u>9,624,963</u>	<u>111,597</u>	<u>403,009</u>

### 18 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	Notes	Group 2017 £	2016 £	Company 2017 £	2016 £
Obligations under finance leases	19	<u>3,517,513</u>	<u>4,213,719</u>	-	-

# LIMESQUARE HOLDINGS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

### 19 Finance lease obligations

	Group 2017 £	2016 £	Company 2017 £	2016 £
Future minimum lease payments due under finance leases:				
Within one year	6,101,944	4,799,078	-	-
In two to five years	3,517,513	4,213,719	-	-
	<u>9,619,457</u>	<u>9,012,797</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Finance lease payments represent rentals payable by the company or group 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 36 months. All leases are on a fixed repayment basis and no arrangements have been entered into for contingent rental payments.

### 20 Deferred taxation

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the group and company, and movements thereon:

	Liabilities 2017 £	Liabilities 2016 £	Assets 2017 £	Assets 2016 £
<b>Group</b>				
Accelerated capital allowances	<u>1,052,431</u>	<u>1,091,998</u>	<u>611</u>	<u>-</u>

The company has no deferred tax assets or liabilities.

	Group 2017 £	Company 2017 £
<b>Movements in the year:</b>		
Liability at 1 April 2016	1,091,998	-
Credit to profit or loss	(39,567)	-
Liability at 31 March 2017	<u>1,052,431</u>	<u>-</u>

The deferred tax asset set out above is expected to reverse within 12 months and relates to accelerated capital allowances. The deferred tax liability set out above is expected to reverse in the next 36 months and relates to accelerated capital allowances.

# LIMESQUARE HOLDINGS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

### 21 Retirement benefit schemes

	2017	2016
	£	£
Defined contribution schemes		
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	32,954	28,742

A defined contribution pension scheme is operated for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the group in an independently administered fund.

### 22 Share capital

	Group and company	
	2017	2016
	£	£
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid 10,500 Ordinary shares of £1 each	10,500	10,500

### 23 Profit and loss reserves

	Group 2017	2016	Company 2017	2016
	£	£	£	£
At the beginning of the year	15,504,728	14,201,441	2,574,152	2,418,260
Profit for the year	1,344,781	1,343,287	1,195,885	195,892
Dividends	(40,000)	(40,000)	(40,000)	(40,000)
At the end of the year	16,809,509	15,504,728	3,730,037	2,574,152



# LIMESQUARE HOLDINGS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

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### 24 Cash generated from group operations

	2017 £	2016 £
Profit for the year after tax	1,344,781	1,343,287
Adjustments for:		
Taxation charged	283,677	296,455
Finance costs	308,032	277,845
Investment income	(20)	(142)
Gain on disposal of tangible fixed assets	(725,152)	(598,570)
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	5,562,189	4,515,796
Amounts written off investments	(596,811)	(733,501)
Movements in working capital:		
Decrease in debtors	235,612	4,556,531
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	2,583,085	(2,477,362)
<b>Cash generated from operations</b>	<b>8,995,393</b>	<b>7,180,339</b>