

Company Registration No. 02238324 (England and Wales)

**LANGLEY ENGINEERING LIMITED**  
**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019**



# LANGLEY ENGINEERING LIMITED

## COMPANY INFORMATION

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<b>Director</b>	Mr A J Lloyd
<b>Secretary</b>	Mrs J Lloyd
<b>Company number</b>	02238324
<b>Registered office</b>	Unit 19 Woking Business Park Albert Drive Sheerwater Woking Surrey GU21 5JY
<b>Auditor</b>	Knill James One Bell Lane Lewes East Sussex BN7 1JU
<b>Business address</b>	16 The Markham Centre Theale Reading Berkshire RG7 4PE
<b>Bankers</b>	National Westminster Bank plc 1 High Street Woking Surrey GU21 1ZS

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# **LANGLEY ENGINEERING LIMITED**

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# LANGLEY ENGINEERING LIMITED

## DIRECTOR'S REPORT

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019**

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The director presents his annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019.

### Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of the supply of electrical plant and materials to the power distribution industry.

### Director

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

Mr A J Lloyd

### Auditor


The auditor, Knill James, is deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

### Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the director has taken all the necessary steps that he ought to have taken as director in order to make himself aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

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

On behalf of the board



Mr A J Lloyd

Director

Date:

5/12/2019

# **LANGLEY ENGINEERING LIMITED**

## **DIRECTOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT**

***FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019***

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The director is responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the director has 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 director must not approve the financial statements unless he is 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 director is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The director is 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. He is 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.

# LANGLEY ENGINEERING LIMITED

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

### TO THE MEMBERS OF LANGLEY ENGINEERING LIMITED

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#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Langley Engineering Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2019 which comprise the profit and loss account, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2019 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 director's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the director has 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 director is 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.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit:

- the information given in the director's report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the director's report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

# **LANGLEY ENGINEERING LIMITED**

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

### **TO THE MEMBERS OF LANGLEY ENGINEERING 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 company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the director's 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 director's remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the company is not entitled to claim exemption in preparing a strategic report due to it being a member of an ineligible group.

#### **Responsibilities of director**

As explained more fully in the director's responsibilities statement, the director is 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 director determines 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 director is 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 director either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

#### **Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

# LANGLEY ENGINEERING LIMITED

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

### TO THE MEMBERS OF LANGLEY ENGINEERING LIMITED

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#### Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to him 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.



J. Christopher Ketley FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)  
for and on behalf of Knill James

*5 December 2019*  
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Chartered Accountants  
Statutory Auditor

One Bell Lane  
Lewes  
East Sussex  
BN7 1JU



# LANGLEY ENGINEERING LIMITED

## PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

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	2019 £	2018 £
Turnover	2,327,238	2,633,327
Cost of sales	(1,545,829)	(1,815,137)
<b>Gross profit</b>	<b>781,409</b>	<b>818,190</b>
Administrative expenses	(445,938)	(445,213)
<b>Operating profit</b>	<b>335,471</b>	<b>372,977</b>
Interest receivable and similar income	2,086	1,388
<b>Profit before taxation</b>	<b>337,557</b>	<b>374,365</b>
Taxation	(64,558)	(72,967)
<b>Profit for the financial year</b>	<b>272,999</b>	<b>301,398</b>

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# LANGLEY ENGINEERING LIMITED

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	3		8,335		10,914
<b>Current assets</b>					
Stocks	4	485,419		362,354	
Debtors	5	1,029,399		562,941	
Cash at bank and in hand		672,798		853,250	
		<u>2,187,616</u>		<u>1,778,545</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	6	<u>(1,316,066)</u>		<u>(957,188)</u>	
<b>Net current assets</b>			871,550		821,357
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>879,885</u>		<u>832,271</u>
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>	7		<u>(1,417)</u>		<u>(1,802)</u>
<b>Net assets</b>			<u><u>878,468</u></u>		<u><u>830,469</u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	9		1,650		1,650
Capital redemption reserve			350		350
Profit and loss reserves			<u>876,468</u>		<u>828,469</u>
<b>Total equity</b>			<u><u>878,468</u></u>		<u><u>830,469</u></u>

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

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on .....5/12/19

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Mr A J Lloyd  
Director

Company Registration No. 02238324

# LANGLEY ENGINEERING LIMITED

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

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	Share capital £	Capital redemption reserve £	Profit and loss reserves £	Total £
Balance at 1 April 2017	1,650	350	827,071	829,071
<b>Year ended 31 March 2018:</b>				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	301,398	301,398
Dividends	-	-	(300,000)	(300,000)
<b>Balance at 31 March 2018</b>	<u>1,650</u>	<u>350</u>	<u>828,469</u>	<u>830,469</u>
<b>Year ended 31 March 2019:</b>				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	272,999	272,999
Dividends	-	-	(225,000)	(225,000)
<b>Balance at 31 March 2019</b>	<u><u>1,650</u></u>	<u><u>350</u></u>	<u><u>876,468</u></u>	<u><u>878,468</u></u>

# LANGLEY ENGINEERING LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019**

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### **1 Accounting policies**

#### **Company information**

Langley Engineering Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Unit 19, Woking Business Park, Albert Drive Sheerwater, Woking, Surrey, GU21 5JY.

#### **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 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are 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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

#### **1.2 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.

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

#### **1.3 Tangible fixed assets**

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

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

Fixtures, fittings and equipment	between 25% and 33.3% per annum on a straight line basis
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The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

#### **1.4 Stocks**

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

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

# LANGLEY ENGINEERING LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.5 Cash and cash equivalents

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.

#### 1.6 Financial instruments

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

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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

##### **Basic financial assets**

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

##### **Classification of financial liabilities**

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

##### **Basic financial liabilities**

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

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

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

#### 1.7 Equity instruments

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

#### 1.8 Taxation

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

# LANGLEY ENGINEERING LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

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### 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 company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

#### **Deferred tax**

Deferred 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 when the company has 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.

### 1.9 Retirement benefits

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

### 1.10 Leases

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

### 1.11 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation are included in the profit and loss account for the period.

## 2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 6 (2018 - 6).

# **LANGLEY ENGINEERING LIMITED**

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

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019**

### **3 Tangible fixed assets**

	<b>Plant and machinery etc £</b>
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 April 2018	68,050
Additions	2,906
Disposals	(14,582)
	<hr/>
At 31 March 2019	56,374
	<hr/>
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>	
At 1 April 2018	57,136
Depreciation charged in the year	5,004
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(14,101)
	<hr/>
At 31 March 2019	48,039
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<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 31 March 2019	8,335
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At 31 March 2018	10,914
	<hr/> <hr/>

### **4 Stocks**

	<b>2019 £</b>	<b>2018 £</b>
Stocks	485,419	362,354
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

### **5 Debtors**

	<b>2019 £</b>	<b>2018 £</b>
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Trade debtors	486,433	516,481
Corporation tax recoverable	34,183	-
Amounts owed by group undertakings	504,573	43,001
Prepayments and accrued income	4,210	3,459
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,029,399	562,941
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# **LANGLEY ENGINEERING LIMITED**

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

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019**

### **6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade creditors	267,397	174,055
Amounts owed to group undertakings	932,736	707,736
Corporation tax	26,006	19,342
Other taxation and social security	50,616	27,997
Accruals and deferred income	39,311	28,058
	<u>1,316,066</u>	<u>957,188</u>

### **7 Provisions for liabilities**

	2019 £	2018 £
Deferred tax liabilities	1,417	1,802
	<u>1,417</u>	<u>1,802</u>

### **8 Retirement benefit schemes**

	2019 £	2018 £
<b>Defined contribution schemes</b>		
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	7,600	7,402
	<u>7,600</u>	<u>7,402</u>

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

### **9 Called up share capital**

	2019 £	2018 £
<b>Ordinary share capital</b>		
<b>Issued and fully paid</b>		
650 Ordinary shares of £1 each	650	650
1,000 Preferred ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000	1,000
	<u>1,650</u>	<u>1,650</u>

The preferred ordinary shareholders have dividend priority up to a maximum of £240,000 in each financial year and, in the event of a sale of shares or winding up of the company will be entitled to the first £3 million of any distribution or sale proceeds. In all other respects both the Ordinary and Preferred ordinary shareholders rank pari passu.



# **LANGLEY ENGINEERING LIMITED**

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

***FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019***

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### **10 Related party transactions**

The company has taken advantage of the exemption available in Financial Reporting Standard 102 section 33 from the requirements to disclose transactions with group companies on the grounds that consolidated financial statements are prepared by the ultimate parent company.

The audit fee is paid by fellow subsidiary company, Toolout Limited.

### **11 Parent company**

The ultimate parent company is Jointing Technologies Acquisitions Limited, a company incorporated in England & Wales. Copies of the group accounts are available from Unit 19, Woking Business Park, Albert Drive, Woking, Surrey, GU21 5JY.