
TOWENS OF WESTON LTD

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

TOWENS OF WESTON LTD
REGISTERED NUMBER: 04319664

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	2,190,163	2,005,429
		<u>2,190,163</u>	<u>2,005,429</u>
Current assets			
Stocks	5	41,555	46,217
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	1,379,539	1,993,319
Cash at bank and in hand	7	962,594	542,799
		<u>2,383,688</u>	<u>2,582,335</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(1,985,762)	(2,222,773)
Net current assets		<u>397,926</u>	<u>359,562</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>2,588,089</u>	<u>2,364,991</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9	(374,223)	(336,415)
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax	11	(113,076)	(50,755)
		<u>(113,076)</u>	<u>(50,755)</u>
Net assets		<u><u>2,100,790</u></u>	<u><u>1,977,821</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		1,000	1,000
Share premium account		57,415	57,415
Profit and loss account		2,042,375	1,919,406
		<u>2,100,790</u>	<u>1,977,821</u>

The Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

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

The Company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 2 July 2020.

TOWENS OF WESTON LTD
REGISTERED NUMBER: 04319664

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

.....
J A Telling

Director

.....
N A Towens

Director

The notes on pages 4 to 12 form part of these financial statements.

TOWENS OF WESTON LTD

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019**

	Called up share capital	Share premium account	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£	£
At 1 October 2018	1,000	57,415	1,919,406	1,977,821
Comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the year	-	-	478,021	478,021
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	478,021	478,021
Dividends: Equity capital	-	-	(355,052)	(355,052)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total transactions with owners	-	-	(355,052)	(355,052)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
At 30 September 2019	<u><u>1,000</u></u>	<u><u>57,415</u></u>	<u><u>2,042,375</u></u>	<u><u>2,100,790</u></u>

The notes on pages 4 to 12 form part of these financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019**

1. General information

The principal activity of the company is tipper hire and haulage.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2.3 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.5 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance Sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.6 Current and deferred taxation

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

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance Sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

2.7 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, as follows.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant and machinery	- 20% to 33% Straight line or reducing balance
Motor vehicles	- 25% to 30% Straight line or reducing balance

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

2.8 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is 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.

2.9 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.10 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.11 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.12 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to profit or loss in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance Sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance Sheet.

2.13 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in the case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Investments in non-convertible preference shares and in non-puttable ordinary and preference shares are measured:

- at fair value with changes recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income if the shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably;
- at cost less impairment for all other investments.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019**

2. Accounting policies (continued)**2.13 Financial instruments (continued)**

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance Sheet when there is an 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.

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 income as appropriate. The company does not currently apply hedge accounting for interest rate and foreign exchange derivatives.

2.14 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was as follows:

	2019 No.	2018 No.
	<u>46</u>	<u>48</u>
Staff		

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold Improvements £	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Office equipment £
Cost or valuation				
At 1 October 2018	62,997	1,401,118	2,796,520	20,964
Additions	-	654,467	459,628	-
Disposals	-	(372,000)	(130,991)	-
At 30 September 2019	<u>62,997</u>	<u>1,683,585</u>	<u>3,125,157</u>	<u>20,964</u>
Depreciation				
At 1 October 2018	62,995	597,191	1,599,755	16,229
Charge for the year on owned assets	-	230,382	451,970	2,183
Disposals	-	(162,509)	(95,656)	-

TOWENS OF WESTON LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

4. Tangible fixed assets (continued)

At 30 September 2019	62,995	665,064	1,956,069	18,412
Net book value				
At 30 September 2019	2	1,018,521	1,169,088	2,552
At 30 September 2018	2	803,927	1,196,765	4,735
				Total
				£
Cost or valuation				
At 1 October 2018				4,281,599
Additions				1,114,095
Disposals				(502,991)
At 30 September 2019				4,892,703
Depreciation				
At 1 October 2018				2,276,170
Charge for the year on owned assets				684,535
Disposals				(258,165)
At 30 September 2019				2,702,540
Net book value				
At 30 September 2019				2,190,163
At 30 September 2018				2,005,429

TOWENS OF WESTON LTD

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019**

5. Stocks

	2019 £	2018 £
Stock	41,006	44,055
Work in progress	549	2,162
	<u>41,555</u>	<u>46,217</u>

6. Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade debtors	1,034,491	1,776,707
Amounts owed by group undertakings	98,057	60,454
Other debtors	77,373	4,758
Prepayments and accrued income	169,618	151,400
	<u>1,379,539</u>	<u>1,993,319</u>

7. Cash and cash equivalents

	2019 £	2018 £
Cash at bank and in hand	962,594	542,799
	<u>962,594</u>	<u>542,799</u>

TOWENS OF WESTON LTD

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019**

8. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade creditors	372,181	809,910
Amounts owed to group undertakings	1,050	-
Corporation tax	-	63,783
Other taxation and social security	77,658	198,488
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	406,130	473,223
Other creditors	61,732	(280,627)
Accruals and deferred income	1,067,011	957,996
	<u>1,985,762</u>	<u>2,222,773</u>

9. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	374,223	336,415
	<u>374,223</u>	<u>336,415</u>

10. Hire purchase and finance leases

Minimum lease payments under hire purchase fall due as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Within one year	406,130	473,223
Between 1-5 years	374,223	336,415
	<u>780,353</u>	<u>809,638</u>

11. Deferred taxation

TOWENS OF WESTON LTD

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019**

11. Deferred taxation (continued)

	2019 £
At beginning of year	(50,755)
Charged to profit or loss	(62,321)
At end of year	<u><u>(113,076)</u></u>

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Accelerated capital allowances	(113,076)	(50,755)
	<u><u>(113,076)</u></u>	<u><u>(50,755)</u></u>

12. Auditors' information

The auditors' report on the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2019 was unqualified.

The audit report was signed on 3 July 2020 by Andrew Fisher BA FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor) on behalf of Alanbrookes Limited.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.