Registered number: NI017855

**Dennison Trailers Limited** 

Annual Report and Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2015

FRIDAY



JNI

30/09/2016 COMPANIES HOUSE CLB coopers chartered Accountants

# **Company Information**

**Directors** Mr J C Dennison

Mr G T Dennison Mr A Kinsella Mr D Dennison Ms J Dennison

Company secretary Ms J Dennison

Registered number NI017855

Registered office Unit 1

Channel Wharf 21 Old Channel Road

Belfast BT3 9DE

Trading Address Caton Road

Lancaster LA1 3PE

Independent auditor CLB Coopers

Fleet House New Road Lancaster LA1 1EZ

# Contents

	Page
Strategic report	1
Directors' report	2 - 3
Independent auditor's report	4 - 5
Statement of income and retained earnings	6
Balance sheet	7
Statement of cash flows	8
Notes to the financial statements	9 - 26

Strategic report For the year ended 31 December 2015

#### Introduction

The Company's main activities remain the manufacture of semi-trailers and the sale of associated parts.

#### **Business review**

The Directors are satisfied with the Company's performance and financial results and that the financial statements show a healthy profit in 2015.

The Directors do not anticipate any change in the future trading activities of the Company.

## Principal risks and uncertainties

The Directors are responsible for the Company's system of internal controls and for reviewing its effectiveness. The internal control system is designed to manage the risk of failure to achieve the Company's business objectives and provide reasonable assurance against material misstatement or loss.

The Company's business is primarily affected by economic conditions in the UK and Ireland, where positive business confidence and activity has boosted the financial results.

The Company uses financial instruments throughout its business, the core risks associated with the Company's financial instruments are currency risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The board reviews and agrees policies for the prudent management of these risks.

# Financial key performance indicators

The Directors assess a number of qualitative factors in reviewing the business performance and generally are happy with these garnered through various key performance indicators.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

on Kuslla

Mr A Kinsella

Director

Date: 28 September 2016

Directors' report For the year ended 31 December 2015

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015.

## Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the strategic report, the directors' 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 applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. Under Company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies for the Company financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

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

## Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £675,526 (2014: £412,728).

Dividends paid to shareholders in the year amounted to £nil (2014: £nil).

#### **Directors**

The directors who served during the year were:

Mr J C Dennison Mr G T Dennison Mr A Kinsella Mr D Dennison Ms J Dennison

## **Future developments**

The recent Brexit vote, for the United Kingdom to leave the European Union, has created a degree of uncertainty in the market, however the Directors feel that recent investment made by the Company will in the long term lead to greater operational efficiency and mitigate any future risk.

Directors' report For the year ended 31 December 2015

### Disclosure of information to auditor

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this directors' report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as that director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware, and
- that director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

### Post balance sheet events

There have been no significant events affecting the Company since the year end.

# **Auditors**

The auditor, CLB Coopers, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

Mr A Kinsella

Director

Date: 28 September 2d6

### Independent auditor's report to the shareholders of Dennison Trailers Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Dennison Trailers Limited for the year ended 31 December 2015, set out on pages 6 to 26. The relevant financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is the Companies Act 2006 and the United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 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 on page 2, 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 Financial Reporting Council'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 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 strategic report and the directors' 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 Company's affairs as at 31 December 2015 and of its profit or loss 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 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 those accounts.

# Independent auditor's report to the shareholders of Dennison Trailers Limited

# Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Ch Coper.

Philip Whiteway (senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of CLB Coopers

Statutory Auditors and Chartered Accountants

Fleet House New Road Lancaster LA1 1EZ

Date: 28 September 2016

# Statement of income and retained earnings For the year ended 31 December 2015

	Note	2015 £	2014 £
Turnover	4	40,796,780	33,518,893
Cost of sales		(37,711,685)	(31,562,071)
Gross profit		3,085,095	1,956,822
Administrative expenses		(2,351,156)	(1,635,208)
Other operating income	5	35,227	75,695
Operating profit	6	769,166	397,309
Interest receivable and similar income	10	26,911	20,450
Interest payable and expenses	11	(2,664)	(4,518)
Profit before tax		793,413	413,241
Tax on profit	12	(117,887)	(513)
Profit after tax		675,526	412,728
Retained earnings at the beginning of the year		5,100,767	. 4,688,039
		5,100,767	4,688,039
Profit for the year		675,526	412,728
Retained earnings at the end of the year		5,776,293	5,100,767

The notes on pages 9 to 26 form part of these financial statements.

Registered number: NI017855

**Balance sheet** 

As at 31 December 2015

					•
	Note		2015 £		2014 £
Fixed assets	11010				~
Intangible assets	13		61,875		84,375
Tangible assets	14		4,699,260		2,662,955
Investment property	15		800,000		800,000
			5,561,135	,	3,547,330
Current assets					
Stocks	16	2,707,150		3,104,288	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one	<b>5</b>				
year	17	1,917,519		2,112,033	
Cash at bank and in hand	18	3,909,584		5,303,774	
		8,534,253		10,520,095	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one	40	(0.400 TOT)		/0 dag 7031	
year	19	(8,129,737)		(8,872,767)	
Net current assets			404,516		1,647,328
Total assets less current liabilities			5,965,651		5,194,658
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	20		(57,729)		(75,134)
Provisions for liabilities			, ,		, , ,
Deferred tax	23		(112,872)		-
Net assets			5,795,050	·	5,119,524
Capital and reserves			<del></del>		<del></del>
Called up share capital	24		100		100
Non-distributable profit and loss account	25		18,657		18,657
Profit and loss account	25		5,776,293		5,100,767
		•	5,795,050	•	5,119,524

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 28 Sophuloc 2016

Mr A Kinsella

Director

The notes on pages 9 to 26 form part of these financial statements.

Registered number: NI017855

Statement of cash flows For the year ended 31 December 2015

	2015 £	2014 £
Cash flows from operating activities	_	~
Profit for the financial year	675,526	412,728
Adjustments for:		
Amortisation of intangible assets	22,500	5,625
Depreciation of tangible assets	186,676	132,459
Loss on disposal of tangible assets	(18,694)	(28,848)
Interest paid	2,664	4,518
Interest received	(26,911)	(20,450)
Taxation	117,887	513
Decrease/(increase) in stocks	397,138	(646,022)
Decrease/(increase) in debtors	194,514	(285,242)
Increase in creditors	971,329	719,307
Increase in amounts owed to groups	(1,715,889)	2,373,838
Government grants received	(1,123)	(1,123)
Corporation tax paid	(513)	
Net cash generated from operating activities	805,104	2,667,303
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of intangible fixed assets	-	(90,000)
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	(2,249,999)	(361,567)
Sale of tangible fixed assets	45,713	28,848
Interest received	26,911	20,450
Net cash from investing activities	(2,177,375)	(402,269)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Repayment of loans	(3,977)	(46,910)
(Repayment of)/new finance leases	(15,278)	48,817
Interest paid	(202)	(1,410)
HP interest paid	(2,462)	(3,108)
Net cash used in financing activities	(21,919)	(2,611)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	5,303,774	3,041,351
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	3,909,584	5,303,774
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year comprise:		
Cash at bank and in hand	3,909,584	5,303,774

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2015

#### 1. General information

Dennison Trailers Limited ("the Company") is a limited company incorporated in Northern Ireland and domiciled in England.

The address of the Company's registered office is Unit 1, Channel Wharf, 21 Old Channel Road, Belfast, BT3 9DE and its principal place of business is Caton Road, Lancaster, LA1 3PQ.

The Company's principal activities are detailed in the strategic report. The nature of the Company's operations are detailed in the strategic report.

These financial statements cover that of the Company only.

# 2. Accounting policies

## 2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of investment properties 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 (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

# 2.2 Going concern

The directors have concluded that it is appropriate to prepare the accounts on a going concern basis as the Company has adequate cash resources and financial projections indicate that the Company will continue to trade and meet its liabilities as they fall due.

#### 2.3 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.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2015

### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.4 Intangible assets

The estimated useful lives range as follows:

Intellectual property

4 years straight line

Amortisation is charged to administrative expenses in the profit and loss account.

# 2.5 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model, other than investment properties, 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.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Freehold property - 2% straight line
Plant and machinery - 25% straight line
Motor vehicles - 25% straight line
Trailer rental fleets - 13% straight line

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted 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 the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings.

## 2.6 Investment property

Investment property is carried at fair value determined by external valuers and derived from the current market rents and investment property yields for comparable real estate, adjusted if necessary for any difference in the nature, location or condition of the specific asset. No depreciation is provided. Changes in fair value are recognised in the profit and loss account.

#### 2.7 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.

# 2.8 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.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2015

## 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.9 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.

In the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents are shown net of bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Company's cash management.

#### 2.10 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other accounts receivable and payable, 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 payables or receivables, 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 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.

## 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.

# 2.12 Government grants

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. Grants relating to expenditure on tangible fixed assets are credited to the profit and loss account at the same rate as the depreciation on the assets to which the grant relates. The deferred element of grants is included in creditors as deferred income.

Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the profit and loss account in the same period as the related expenditure.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2015

## 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.13 Foreign currency translation

## Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

#### Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the profit and loss account except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

#### 2.14 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the profit and loss account 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.

### 2.15 Operating leases

Rentals paid/received under operating leases are charged to the profit or loss on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

# 2.16 Pensions

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 payments obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the profit and loss account 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.

### 2.17 Interest income

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

# 2.18 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in the profit and loss account in the year in which they are incurred.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2015

# 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.19 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 the profit and loss account 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.

#### 2.20 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, except that a change 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.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2015

# 3. Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates and assumptions will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial period are discussed below.

The recoverable amount of goodwill and other intangible assets is based on value in use which requires estimates in respect of the allocation of goodwill to cash generating units, the future cash flows and an appropriate discount rate. The key inputs to the value in use calculations are the discount rate and the future earnings growth.

Critical areas of judgement

# (a) Useful economic lives of tangible fixed assets

The useful economic life and depreciation rate of tangible fixed assets is reviewed annually and amended when necessary.

# (b) Bad debt provision

The Company reviews all trade debtors regulary and considers factors including ageing profile and historical experience to assess whether a provision is necessary. Any provision is charged to the profit or loss account in the year in which it is made.

# (c) Leases

In categorising leases as finance leases or operating leases, management make judgements as to whether significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the Company as lessee.

# 4. Turnover

Analysis of turnover by country of destination:

2015 £	2014 £
40,291,873	33,232,350
495,393	278,751
9,514	7,792
40,796,780	33,518,893
	£ 40,291,873 495,393 9,514

# Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2015

5.	Other operating income		
		2015 £	2014 £
	Rental income	21,070	21,000
	Sundry income	1,500	54,695
	Commissions receivable	12,657	-
		35,227	75,695
6.	Operating profit		
	The operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):		
		2015 £	2014 £
	Research & development charged as an expense	6,750	-
	Depreciation on assets owned by the Company	170,770	119,204
	Depreciation on assets held under hire purchase contracts	15,906	13,255
	Amortisation of intangible assets	22,500	5,625
	Operating lease rentals	38,415	67,212
	Fees payable to the Company's auditor	13,555	13,975
	Exchange differences on translation of foreign transactions	(66,095)	(7,974)
	Defined contribution pension cost	19,530	20,050
7.	Auditor's remuneration	٠.	
		2015 £	2014 £
	Fees payable to the Company's auditor and its associates for the audit of the Company's annual accounts	12,220	12,100
	Fees payable to the Company's auditor and its associates in respect of:		
	Other services relating to taxation	1,335	1,875

# Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2015

8.	Employees		
	Staff costs, including directors' remuneration, were as follows:		
		2015 £	2014 £
	Wages and salaries	2,591,313	1,843,096
	Social security costs	278,870	182,251
	Cost of defined contribution scheme	19,530	20,050
		2,889,713	2,045,397
	The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during	g the year was as	follows:
		2015 No.	2014 No.
	Production	53	42
	Administrative and sales	22	17
	Management	2	2
		77	61
		-	
9.	Directors' remuneration		
		2015 £	2014 £
	Directors' emoluments	572,012	306,727
	Company contributions to defined contribution pension schemes	6,240	8,040
,		578,252	314,767
•			

During the year retirement benefits were accruing to 2 directors (2014: 2) in respect of defined contribution pension schemes.

The highest paid director received remuneration of £492,691 (2014: £245,204).

The value of the Company's contributions paid to a defined contribution pension scheme in respect of the highest paid director amounted to £3,360 (2014: £3,360).

# Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2015

		•	
10.	Interest receivable and similar income		
		2015 £	2014 £
	Bank interest receivable	26,911 	20,450
11.	Interest payable and similar charges		
		2015 £	2014 £
	Bank interest payable	202	1,410
	Finance leases and hire purchase contracts	2,462	3,108
		2,664	4,518

# Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2015

Taxation		
	2015 £	2014 £
Corporation tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	5,015	513
	5,015	513
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	112,872	-
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	117,887	513
Factors affecting tax charge for the year		
The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2014: lower than) the standard UK of 20.25% (2014: 20%). The differences are explained below:	rate of corporati	on tax in the
	2015 £	2014 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	793,413	413,241
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.25% (2014: 20%)	160,666	82,648
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	8,535	3,089
Capital allowances for year in excess of depreciation	(62,284)	(6,535)
Utilisation of tax losses	(98,051)	(72,721)
Profit on disposal of tangible fixed assets	(3,786)	(5,770)
Changes in provisions leading to a decrease in the tax charge	-	(198)
Deferred tax movement in accelerated capital allowances	124,485	_
Deferred tax movements in tax losses carried forward		
Deferred tax movements in tax 1055e5 carried forward	(11,678)	-
Fotal tax charge for the year	(11,678) 117,887	- 513

# Factors that may affect future tax charges

Future reductions to the UK Corporation tax rates have been announced by the current UK government. The main rate of corporation tax will reduce from 20% to 19% for the financial years beginning 1 April 2017, 1 April 2018 and 1 April 2019. There will be a further reduction to 18% for the financial year beginning 1 April 2020.

# Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2015

13.	Intangible assets	
		Intellectual property
		£
	Cost	
	At 1 January 2015	90,000
	At 31 December 2015	90,000
	Amortisation	
	At 1 January 2015	5,625
	Charge for the year	22,500
	At 31 December 2015	28,125
	Net book value	
	At 31 December 2015	61,875
	At 31 December 2014	84,375

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2015

14.	Tangible fixed assets					
		Freehold property	Plant and machinery	Motor vehicles	Trailer rental fleets	Total
		£	£	£	£	£
	Cost or valuation					
	At 1 January 2015	2,757,002	1,475,941	133,272	81,000	4,447,215
	Additions	1,836,659	364,311	49,029	-	2,249,999
	Disposals	•	(49,304)	(40,068)		(89,372)
	At 31 December 2015	4,593,661	1,790,948	142,233	81,000	6,607,842
	Depreciation					
	At 1 January 2015	452,370	1,190,413	105,196	36,282	1,784,261
	Charge for the period	39,312	124,933	12,306	10,125	186,676
	Disposals		(39,081)	(23,272)	-	(62,353)
	At 31 December 2015	491,682	1,276,265	94,230	46,407	1,908,584
	Net book value					
	At 31 December 2015	4,101,979	514,683	48,003	34,593	4,699,258
	At 31 December 2014	2,304,633	285,529	28,076	44,718	2,662,956
			-			
	The net book value of assets as follows:	s held under financ	ce leases or hire	purchase cont	racts, include	ed above, are
					2015 £	2014 £
	Plant and machinery			· .	34,464	50,370

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2015

# 15. Investment property

Freehold investment property £

**Valuation** 

At 1 January 2015

800,000

At 31 December 2015

800,000

The property valuation has been made by valuers with a recognised and relevant professional qualification and relevant experience in the location and category of the investment property being valued.

A valuation was carried out by Peill and Co Chartered Surveyors in May 2011. The valuers were RICS qualified.

In the opinion of the directors the fair value of the investment property as at 31 December 2015 is not materially different to the valuation report prepared.

# 16. Stocks

	2015 £	2014 £
Raw materials and consumables	1,421,474	1,259,369
Work in progress	414,257	349,964
Finished goods and goods for resale	871,419	1,494,955
	2,707,150	3,104,288

Stock recognised in cost of sales during the year as an expense was £35,283,517 (2014: £30,234,254).

# 17. Debtors

. 2	015 £	2014 £
Trade debtors 1,358,3	372	2,069,201
Other debtors 500,8	579	-
Prepayments and accrued income 58,5	568	42,832
1,917,	519	2,112,033

# Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2015

19. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year  2015 E Bank loans Trade creditors Amounts owed to group undertakings Corporation tax Taxation and social security Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts Other creditors Accruals and deferred income  2015 E Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts  2015 E Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts  2015 E Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts  2015 E Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts T7,291 Grants  3,216,232 3,27 3,27 3,27 4,145 5,015 Taxation and social security 1,165,720 94 1,165,720 9	
19. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year  Bank loans Trade creditors Amounts owed to group undertakings Corporation tax Taxation and social security Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts Other creditors Accruals and deferred income  20. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year  Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts 10. Experimental security 1.165,720	2014 £
Bank loans Trade creditors Amounts owed to group undertakings Corporation tax Taxation and social security Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts Accruals and deferred income  201. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year  Part obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts  Reference  2015 £ Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts  17,291 3 Grants  2015 £ Net obligations under finance leases	03,774
Bank loans Trade creditors Amounts owed to group undertakings Corporation tax Taxation and social security Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts Accruals and deferred income  201. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year  Part obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts  Reference  2015 £ Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts  17,291 3 Grants  2015 £ Net obligations under finance leases	
Bank loans Trade creditors Amounts owed to group undertakings Corporation tax Taxation and social security Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts Accruals and deferred income  20. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year  Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts  17,291 Grants  40,438  44  41.46  42.433,899 4,14 5,015 7,01	
Trade creditors Amounts owed to group undertakings Corporation tax Taxation and social security Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts Accruals and deferred income  20. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year  Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts  10. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year  20. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year  21. Hire purchase & finance leases	2014 £
Amounts owed to group undertakings  Corporation tax  Taxation and social security  Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts  Other creditors  Accruals and deferred income  20. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year  Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts  10. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year  20. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year  21. Hire purchase & finance leases	3,977
Corporation tax Taxation and social security Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts Other creditors Accruals and deferred income  20. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year  Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts Grants  5,015 1,165,720 94 27 28 27 28 27 27 28 27 28 27 28 29 21 21. Hire purchase & finance leases	79,322
Taxation and social security Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts Other creditors Accruals and deferred income  20. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year  Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts Grants  1,165,720 94 94 94 94 94 94 94 95 96 97 97 96 97 97 97 97 97 97 97 97 97 97 97 97 97	19,787
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts Other creditors Accruals and deferred income 917,443 20 8,129,737 8,87  20. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year  Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts Grants 16,248 1 27 27 27 28 27 28 27 28 29 20 21 20 21 20 21 20 21 21 21 32 40,438 40 21 21 21 41 42 43 44 45 46 46 47 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48	513
Other creditors Accruals and deferred income  917,443 20  8,129,737 8,87  20. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year  2015 £ Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts Grants  17,291 3 40,438 4  21. Hire purchase & finance leases	17,313
Accruals and deferred income  917,443 20 8,129,737 8,87  20. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year  2015 £  Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts Grants  40,438 4  21. Hire purchase & finance leases	15,244
20. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year  2015 £  Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts Grants  40,438  41. Hire purchase & finance leases	71,847
20. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year  2015 £  Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts 17,291 3 Grants 40,438 4  21. Hire purchase & finance leases	04,764
Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts  Grants  17,291  40,438  41  41  41  41  41  41  41  41  41  4	72,767
Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts  Grants  17,291  30  40,438  41  21. Hire purchase & finance leases	2014
Grants 40,438 4  21. Hire purchase & finance leases	£
Grants 40,438 4  21. Hire purchase & finance leases	33,573
	11,561
Minimum lease payments under hire purchase fall due as follows:	
2015 £	2014 £
Between 1-2 years 35,412	-
	53,118
<del>35,412</del> 5	53,118

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2015

22.	Financial instruments		
		2015 £	2014 £
	Financial assets		
	Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost	1,858,951	2,069,201
	Financial liabilities		
	Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	(6,058,850)	(7,749,773) ===================================
	Financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise trade debtors and	other debtors.	
	Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise trade creditors, to group undertakings and net obligations under hire purchase contracts.	other creditors, a	mounts owed

# 23. Deferred taxation

		2015
		£
At 1 January 2015		-
Charged to the profit or loss	·	(112,872)
At 31 December 2015	=	(112,872)
The deferred taxation balance is made up as follows:	<i>;</i>	
	2015 £	2014 £
Accelerated capital allowances	(124,484)	-
Tax losses carried forward	11,612	_
	(112,872)	-

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2015

24.	Share capital		
		2015 £	2014 £
	Shares classified as equity		
	Allotted, called up and fully paid		
	100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100

Ordinary share rights.

There is a single class of ordinary shares. There are no restrictions on the distribution of dividends and the repayment of capital.

#### 25. Reserves

#### Non-distributable profit and loss account

Non-distributable proft and loss account represents the accumulated revaluation gains on investment properties held by the Company.

#### Profit & loss account

The profit and loss account represents accumulated profits for the year and prior periods. All amounts included within are distributable without exception.

# 26. Exceptional items

As a result of localised floods in December 2015 the Company incurred damage to its property situated in Lancaster. As at the 31 December 2015 the cost of this damage was estimated by management to be £728,809 and has formed the basis of an insurance claim, of £583,047, made by the Company. Both the estimated costs and insurance claim have been recognised within the balance sheet and profit and loss for the year ended 31 December 2015.

# 27. Contingent liabilities

The Company has contracted to repurchase trailers sold by it through finance houses to customers at the end of the finance period. There is a contingent liability to purchase trailers up to June 2019, up to a maximum of £669,126 (2014: £1,593,500). The directors are of the opinion that the trailers repurchased will have a value that is not materially different to the aforementioned contingent liability.

#### 28. Pension commitments

The Company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Company to the fund and amounted to £19,530 (2014: £20,050). Contributions totalling £2,684 (2014: £2,422) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2015

### 29. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 December 2015 the Company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

2015

2014

	£	£ 2014
Not later than 1 year	4,052	2,567
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	44,449	36,037
Total	48,501	38,604

### 30. Related party transactions

During the year the Company invoiced goods and services amounting to £367,864 (2014: £291,689) to Dennison Trailers Limited (IRL), it's parent company, and purchased goods and services amounting to £16,060,630 (2014: £14,909,167) from Dennison Trailers Limited (IRL). In addition the Company paid royalties amounting to £215,871 (2014: £171,119) to Dennison Trailers Limited (IRL), received management charges amounting to £nil (2014: £54,695) and paid management charges amounting to £206,687 (2014: £nil) to Dennison Trailers Limited (IRL). At the balance sheet date the Company owed £2,433,898 (2014: £4,149,787) to Dennison Trailers Limited (IRL).

During the year the Company paid consultancy fees amounting to £19,098 (2014: £17,750) to Mr M Studholme, a director of Dennison Trailers Limited (IRL). At the balance sheet date the Company owed £5,138 (2014: £4,250) to Mr M Studholme.

During the year the Company paid consultancy fees amounting to £3,000 (2014: £nil) to McLeod Industries, a company under the control of Mr. Jonathan Dennison, who is a son of Mr G T Dennison, a director. All amounts were paid during the year.

During the year the Company invoiced goods and services of £578 (2014: £1,102) to Dennison Plant Solutions Limited, and purchased goods and services of £1,020 (2014: £458) from Dennison Plant Solutions Limited, a company which is 50% owned by Mrs S Dennison who is the spouse of the son of Mr G T Dennison, a director. All amounts were paid during the year.

## 31. Controlling party

The ultimate parent undertaking is Dennison Trailers Holdings a company registered in Ireland.

The ultimate controlling party in the current and prior year is Mr G T Dennison, by virtue of his majority shareholding in the ultimate parent company.

The results are consolidated in the financial statements of Dennison Trailers Holdings, a company registered in Ireland.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2015

# 32. First time adoption of FRS102

The policies applied under the entity's previous accounting framework are not materially different to FRS 102 and have not impacted on equity or profit or loss.

Changes between the previous accounting policies and those applied under FRS 102 are detailed below:

### (a) Statement of cash flows

The Company's cash flow statement reflects the presentation requirements of FRS 102, which is different to that prepared under FRS 1. In addition the cash flow statement reconciles to 'cash and cash equivalents' whereas under previous UK GAAP the cash flow reconciled to cash. Cash and cash equivalents are defined in FRS 102 as 'cash on hand and demand deposits and short term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value'. Cash under FRS 1 is defined as 'cash in hand and deposits repayable on demand with any qualifying institution less overdrafts from any qualifying institution repayable on demand'. The definition under FRS 1 is more restricitve than under FRS 102.

### (b) Revaluation of investment property

Following the transition to FRS 102 changes in fair value of investment property are recognised in other operating income in the Statement of Comprehenisve income. Under previous UK GAAP these were recognised in the Statement of total recognised gains and losses. All movements in fair value are shown in the non-distributable profit and loss account, under previous UK GAAP this was the revaluation reserve.

There have been no further adjustments to accounting policies following the transition to FRS 102.