

Don-Bur (Bodies and Trailers) Limited
Annual report and financial statements
For the year ended 30 September 2022

Don-Bur (Bodies and Trailers) Limited

Company information

Directors	Mrs D J Burton Mr A Bushnell Mr D M Burton Mr M Hudson Mr D Burton Mr C Griffiths
Secretary	Mr A Bushnell
Company number	01571914
Registered office	Mossfield Road Adderley Green Longton Stoke on Trent Staffordshire England ST3 5BW
Auditor	DJH Mitten Clarke Audit Limited The Glades Festival Way Festival Park Stoke-on-Trent Staffordshire ST1 5SQ

Don-Bur (Bodies and Trailers) Limited

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Don-Bur (Bodies and Trailers) Limited

Strategic report

For the year ended 30 September 2022

The directors present the strategic report for the year ended 30 September 2022.

Fair review of the business

2021/22 has, despite many operational challenges, been a very good year in terms of growth and profitability. Our turnover has risen 29% from the last financial year to £69m, partly through us enjoying good runs of jobs within large contracts and partly through inflationary effect. The order book remains very high, which gives us work through until the end of 2023 at forecasted run rates.

Availability of labour was problematic in the former part of the year, though we have felt an easing of this pressure latterly. We are still struggling though to fully capitalise on the size of the orderbook, and getting a consistently good level of output remains challenging.

Escalating material price increases have remained throughout this period. Contracts have been constantly re-assessed for price increases, with mechanisms firmly in place to pass on cost increases to end customers in order for us to protect our margins.

Increasing prices, material shortages and continuing to manage a record order book has meant that inventory levels have remained high. Management do assess inventory regularly and internal checks are in place to ensure older stocks are utilised as a matter of priority.

Cash is always a focus within the business, and despite the many challenges that we faced we were able to finish the year with a healthy level of cash similar to the prior year.

Principal risks and uncertainties

In the current market our principal risks and uncertainties include, in particular, the volatility of exchange rates, the extraordinary rises in energy pricing and the many uncertainties and issues that still surround business with Brexit and Covid-19 in our recent past, and now the war in eastern Europe putting further strain on the supply chain. These factors still exert a major influence on material and labour costs, the solvency of our clients, the security of our supply chain and our financing capability.

Our position within our industry remains strong however as we become, possibly, the first-choice supplier in the UK for bespoke trailers and bodies.

In order to mitigate certain risks:

- We place forward exchange contracts at the point of placing orders for materials in foreign currency so that our costings reflect the price we will actually incur.
- We have freight forwarders in place to ensure the smooth supply of goods from Europe and the rest of the world.
- Mechanisms are in place with customers to ensure that unforeseen price rises affecting contracts can be passed on to the end customer.
- We apply strict credit control procedures to clients to monitor their creditworthiness and to keep debts within a defined range.
- Our supply chain is tested rigorously both for financial strength and to ensure we have alternate routes (where available) to materials in the event of non-supply.
- Our banking facilities were renewed in full in the year, which the directors believe will be more than adequate for our expected needs.

Don-Bur (Bodies and Trailers) Limited

Strategic report (continued)

For the year ended 30 September 2022

Key performance indicators

To assist in monitoring the performance of the company the following key performance indicators are used:

	2022	2021
	£'000	£'000
Turnover	69,361	53,713
Profit before tax	5,334	2,535
Stock levels	11,347	8,780
Trade debtors	8,021	6,373
Net cash (borrowings)	5,010	3,117
Staff costs	15,918	14,222
Number of employees	457	455

Section 172(1) Statement

Section 172 of the Companies Act 2006 requires Directors to consider the interests of stakeholders and other matters in their decision making. When making decisions the Directors continue to regard the interests of the company's employees and other stakeholders, including customers, suppliers, creditors, strategic partners, and shareholders.

We also consider the impact of the company's activities on the community and the environment, and the factors which may affect the company's reputation. In this context, acting in good faith and fairly, the Directors consider what is most likely to promote the success of the company for its shareholders in the long term.

The Board recognises that it is essential to build relationships and partner with our customers, suppliers and strategic partners. We engage with these stakeholders in an honest and ethical manner, promoting transparency in all that we do. We look to partner with customers and suppliers who share our corporate philosophy and commit to ethical business practices in a wide variety of areas (such as health and safety, employment practices, anti-bribery laws and trade regulations). We maintain a good and constant level of communication with all key stakeholders, particularly our employees, customers and suppliers and keep abreast of all relevant legislation in order to understand the issues to which we must have regard and act upon.

The effect of such actions over the financial year has been primarily to protect the company's profitability during a period of rapidly rising costs, particularly in steel. We have developed models to justify our price increases to our customers, linked to various indices, with an open book approach to assure them that the increases are only implemented to protect our margins and ensure that Don-Bur remains a going concern that will be able to serve them in the future.

Suppliers are seen as essential stakeholders and are treated with respect by the Directors of the company. Payment terms are clearly defined and suppliers are paid to these terms without fail.

Employee wellbeing has also been at the forefront of our processes this year. We have put pay rises in place to ensure that they have not been detrimentally affected by rising household costs, and have used professionals to gain feedback from them such that we better understand their needs.

The safety of employees also continues to be of prime concern with appropriate policies put in place and subjected to periodic review.

Operating safely and maintaining the health and safety of our employees, customers and neighbours while protecting the environment are priorities of the Board. Safety is part of the company's culture and every employee must abide by our H&S policies. The Directors are fully aware of their responsibilities to promote the success of the company in accordance with section 172 of the Companies Act 2006.

Don-Bur (Bodies and Trailers) Limited

Strategic report (continued)

For the year ended 30 September 2022

On behalf of the board

Mr D M Burton

Director

2 February 2023

Don-Bur (Bodies and Trailers) Limited

Directors' report

For the year ended 30 September 2022

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2022.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company in the year under review was that of the design, manufacture, maintenance, refurbishment and repair of commercial vehicle and trailer bodies, together with the manufacture of trailer and related curtains and load restraint, large format printing, fibre glass fairings and sign writing with our aftermarket parts department. Our facilities include an authorised commercial vehicle testing station. We are one of the few commercial vehicle bodybuilders to be able to offer whole life support services.

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 12.

Ordinary dividends were paid amounting to (£000s) - £6,587. The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

Directors

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

Mrs D J Burton
Mr A Bushnell
Mr D M Burton
Mr M Hudson
Mr D Burton
Mr C Griffiths

Financial instruments

When we are exposed to currency exchange risk we apply appropriate forward contracts to hedge our exposure.

Disabled persons

Applications for employment by disabled persons are always fully considered, bearing in mind the aptitudes of the applicant concerned. In the event of members of staff becoming disabled, every effort is made to ensure that their employment within the company continues and that the appropriate training is arranged. It is the policy of the company that the training, career development and promotion of disabled persons should, as far as possible, be identical to that of other employees.

Don-Bur (Bodies and Trailers) Limited

Directors' report (continued)

For the year ended 30 September 2022

Employee involvement

The company's policy is to consult and discuss with employees, through unions, staff councils and at meetings, matters likely to affect employees' interests.

Information about matters of concern to employees is given through information bulletins and reports which seek to achieve a common awareness on the part of all employees of the financial and economic factors affecting the company's performance.

It is company policy to maintain and develop employee involvement.

The directors are conscious that the expertise and dedication of our staff is the primary asset of the company. Regular meetings are held with employee representatives to discuss all aspects of the business and opportunities are given at these meetings for senior executives of the company to be questioned about matters which concern the employees.

Without the loyalty and commitment of all the people working in the company it would not have been possible to achieve the progress that has been made. The board is highly appreciative of this fact and would like to thank everyone for all their efforts.

Business relationships

The board recognises that it is essential to build relationships and partner with our customers, suppliers and strategic partners. We engage with these stakeholders in an honest and ethical manner, promoting transparency in all that we do. We look to partner with customers and suppliers who share our corporate philosophy and commit to ethical business practices in a wide variety of areas (such as health and safety, employment practices, anti-bribery laws and trade regulations). We maintain a good and constant level of communications with all key stakeholders, particularly our employees, customers and suppliers and keep abreast of all relevant legislation in order to understand the issues to which we must have regard and act upon.

Future developments

Continuous improvement is at the heart of our operations. In addition to our product innovation, we are always looking for ways to improve processes which will enhance quality, ensure delivery on time, and improve profitability. As we move forwards though we are much more aware of sustainability issues and our social responsibilities. We have plans to be generating a portion of our energy needs from sustainable sources (as much as the grid will allow us to) by the end of 2023, and the board are meeting regularly to find ways of becoming more energy efficient and less dependent on fossil fuels.

With an orderbook that stretches to 2024 the directors are confident that the company will still be profitable in the forthcoming 12 months and beyond, although the full impact of the uncertainties outlined above still cannot be predicted with any certainty. The directors are of the opinion that the company can continue to operate within its current and future financial parameters and so continue to meet its debts as they fall due.

The company's longer-term strategy for beyond 2022 is to continue to grow its market share organically, and to improve on our quality, profitability and sustainability by seizing the many opportunities available to become more efficient both through good management and prudent investment. As such, the directors believe the company to be a going concern and have adopted this assumption in preparing the financial statements.

Auditor

In accordance with the company's articles, a resolution proposing that DJH Mitten Clarke Audit Limited be reappointed as auditor of the company will be put at a General Meeting.

Energy and carbon report

The Company's greenhouse gas emissions, energy consumption and intensity ratios for the year are summarised as follows:

Don-Bur (Bodies and Trailers) Limited

Directors' report (continued)

For the year ended 30 September 2022

	2022 kWh	2021 kWh
<i>Energy consumption</i>		
Aggregate of energy consumption in the year		
- Gas combustion	6,199,886	5,769,736
- Electricity purchased	3,920,956	3,668,275
- Fuel consumed for transport	2,253,490	2,102,775
	<u>12,374,332</u>	<u>11,540,786</u>

	2022 metric tonnes	2021 metric tonnes
<i>Emissions of CO2 equivalent</i>		
Scope 1 - direct emissions		
- Gas combustion	1,134.00	1,059.00
- Fuel consumed for owned transport	549.00	524.00
	<u>1,683.00</u>	<u>1,583.00</u>
Scope 2 - indirect emissions		
- Electricity purchased	758.00	778.00
	<u>758.00</u>	<u>778.00</u>
<i>Total gross emissions</i>	<u>2,441.00</u>	<u>2,361.00</u>
Intensity ratio		
Tonnes CO2e per employee	5.34	5.19
Tonnes CO2e per Turnover £m	35.20	44.13

Quantification and reporting methodology

All activities generating emissions are based in the UK, none are offshore.

Emissions stated above were calculated based on observed quantities of process inputs and conversion at the rates published within 'UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting' for 2022. Input observations were based, wherever practicable, on verifiable usage data. Where this proved impracticable, inputs were assessed through sampling of usage data and extrapolation based on costs incurred.

Intensity measurement

The chosen intensity measurement ratio is total gross emissions in metric tonnes CO2e per employee and total gross emissions in metric tonnes CO2e per turnover. These are the recommended ratios for the sector.

Measures taken to improve energy efficiency

Don-Bur (Bodies and Trailers) Limited

Directors' report (continued)

For the year ended 30 September 2022

The key sources of emissions are gas, electricity and travel.

Don-Bur has continued to manage its energy usage, and is about to undertake ESOS Phase 3. We have taken further actions to improve our energy efficiency throughout the year, and have projects underway to create and use our own sustainable energy.

Actions taken in the current financial year include:

- The program to replace all lighting with LED lights continued through the company in all site locations, both in the workshops and offices.
- We have invested in further energy efficient compressors across our operations and have re-routed air flows to maximise the efficiency that we can achieve from them.
- Our electric car fleet continues to expand, with multiple fully electric vehicles now added to the already large number of hybrid vehicles within the overall fleet.
- We have begun a project to generate electricity from our own solar arrays across all out sites. This project is in its early stages, but permission for grid connectivity has already been applied for.

Statement of directors' responsibilities

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

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

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Don-Bur (Bodies and Trailers) Limited

Directors' report (continued)

For the year ended 30 September 2022

On behalf of the board

Mr D M Burton

Director

2 February 2023

Don-Bur (Bodies And Trailers) Limited

Independent auditor's report

To the members of Don-Bur (Bodies And Trailers) Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Don-Bur (Bodies and Trailers) Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 30 September 2022 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of financial position, the statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 September 2022 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

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. 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. 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 course of 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 this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. 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.

Don-Bur (Bodies And Trailers) Limited

Independent auditor's report (continued)

To the members of Don-Bur (Bodies And Trailers) Limited

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 strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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 strategic report or the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which 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 remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

Our approach to identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations, was as follows:

- the engagement partner ensured that the engagement team collectively had the appropriate competence, capabilities and skills to identify or recognise non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- we identified the laws and regulations applicable to the company through discussions with directors and other management, and from our commercial knowledge and experience of the company;
- we assessed the extent of compliance with the laws and regulations identified above through making enquiries of management and inspecting legal correspondence; and
- identified laws and regulations were communicated within the audit team regularly and the team remained alert to instances of non-compliance throughout the audit.

Don-Bur (Bodies And Trailers) Limited

Independent auditor's report (continued)

To the members of Don-Bur (Bodies And Trailers) Limited

We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement, including obtaining an understanding of how fraud might occur, by:

- making enquiries of management as to where they considered there was susceptibility to fraud, their knowledge of actual, suspected and alleged fraud; and
- considering the internal controls in place to mitigate risks of fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations.

To address the risk of fraud through management bias and override of controls, we:

- performed analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships;
- tested journal entries to identify unusual transactions; and
- assessed whether judgements and assumptions made in determining the accounting estimates were indicative of potential bias.

In response to the risk of irregularities and non-compliance with laws and regulations, we designed procedures which included, but were not limited to:

- agreeing financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation;
- enquiring of management as to actual and potential litigation and claims; and
- reviewing correspondence with HMRC, relevant regulators including the Health and Safety Executive, and the company's legal advisors.

There are inherent limitations in our audit procedures described above. The more removed that laws and regulations are from financial transactions, the less likely it is that we would become aware of non-compliance. Auditing standards also limit the audit procedures required to identify non-compliance with laws and regulations to enquiry of the directors and other management and the inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any.

Material misstatements that arise due to fraud can be harder to detect than those that arise from error as they may involve deliberate concealment or collusion.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

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 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.

The Glades
Festival Way
Festival Park
Stoke-on-Trent
Staffordshire
ST1 5SQ

2 February 2023

**Gary Neil Chadwick FCCA
Senior Statutory Auditor
For and on behalf of
DJH Mitten Clarke Audit Limited**

**Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor**

Don-Bur (Bodies And Trailers) Limited

Statement of comprehensive income

For the year ended 30 September 2022

	Notes	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Turnover	3	69,361	53,713
Cost of sales		(60,565)	(47,579)
Gross profit		8,796	6,134
Distribution costs		(825)	(608)
Administrative expenses		(2,888)	(3,277)
Other operating income		259	284
Operating profit	4	5,342	2,533
Interest receivable and similar income	8	216	148
Interest payable and similar expenses	9	(224)	(146)
Profit before taxation		5,334	2,535
Tax on profit	10	(1,052)	(573)
Profit for the financial year		4,282	1,962

Don-Bur (Bodies and Trailers) Limited

Statement of financial position as at 30 September 2022

	Notes	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	13	73	-
Tangible assets	14	2,621	8,323
		<u>2,694</u>	<u>8,323</u>
Current assets			
Stocks	17	11,347	8,780
Debtors falling due after more than one year	18	4,938	5,394
Debtors falling due within one year	18	11,730	8,686
Cash at bank and in hand		11,035	9,524
		<u>39,050</u>	<u>32,384</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	20	(21,758)	(18,174)
Net current assets		<u>17,292</u>	<u>14,210</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>19,986</u>	<u>22,533</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	21	(5,218)	(5,712)
Provisions for liabilities			
Provisions	23	303	320
Deferred tax liability	24	531	262
		<u>(834)</u>	<u>(582)</u>
Net assets		<u><u>13,934</u></u>	<u><u>16,239</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	26	63	63
Revaluation reserve	27	-	206
Profit and loss reserves	28	13,871	15,970
Total equity		<u><u>13,934</u></u>	<u><u>16,239</u></u>

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 2 February 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr D M Burton
Director

Company Registration No. 01571914

Don-Bur (Bodies And Trailers) Limited

Statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 30 September 2022

		Share capital	Revaluation reserve	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	Notes	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Balance at 1 October 2020		63	216	14,538	14,817
Year ended 30 September 2021:					
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	1,962	1,962
Dividends	11	-	-	(540)	(540)
Transfers		-	(10)	10	-
Balance at 30 September 2021		63	206	15,970	16,239
Year ended 30 September 2022:					
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	4,282	4,282
Dividends	11	-	-	(6,587)	(6,587)
Transfers		-	(206)	206	-
Balance at 30 September 2022		63	-	13,871	13,934

Don-Bur (Bodies and Trailers) Limited

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 September 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Don-Bur (Bodies and Trailers) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Mossfield Road, Adderley Green, Longton, Stoke on Trent, Staffordshire, England, ST3 5BW.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £'000.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

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

- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows': Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures;
- Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instrument Issues: Interest income/expense and net gains/losses for financial instruments not measured at fair value; basis of determining fair values; details of collateral, loan defaults or breaches, details of hedges, hedging fair value changes recognised in profit or loss and in other comprehensive income;
- Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures': Compensation for key management personnel.

The financial statements of the company are consolidated in the financial statements of Don-Bur (Holdings) Limited. These consolidated financial statements are available from its registered office, Mossfield Road, Adderley Green, Longton, Stoke on Trent, ST3 5BW.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

Don-Bur (Bodies and Trailers) Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 September 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.3 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.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

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 despatch 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.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

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

1.4 Research and development expenditure

Research expenditure is written off against profits in the year in which it is incurred. Identifiable development expenditure is capitalised to the extent that the technical, commercial and financial feasibility can be demonstrated.

1.5 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date where it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the fair value of the asset can be measured reliably; the intangible asset arises from contractual or other legal rights; and the intangible asset is separable from the entity.

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

Software	Four years on cost
----------	--------------------

1.6 Tangible fixed assets

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

Don-Bur (Bodies and Trailers) Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 September 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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

Freehold buildings	Fifty years on cost
Short-term leasehold property	Over the period of the lease
Plant and equipment	Two to ten years on cost
Fixtures and fittings	Two to ten years on cost

Freehold land is not depreciated.

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.

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.

1.7 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

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

1.8 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

Don-Bur (Bodies and Trailers) Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 September 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.9 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.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of cost and replacement cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis.

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.

1.10 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.

1.11 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 statement of financial position 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.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Don-Bur (Bodies and Trailers) Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 September 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

Classification of financial liabilities

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

Basic financial liabilities

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

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

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

Other financial liabilities

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value through profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

Don-Bur (Bodies and Trailers) Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 September 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.12 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.

1.13 Taxation

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

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the income statement 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 income statement, 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.

1.14 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a legal or constructive present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that the company will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting end date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation is recognised at present value. When a provision is measured at present value, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

Don-Bur (Bodies and Trailers) Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 September 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.15 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.16 Retirement benefits

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.

1.17 Leases

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

Assets obtained under hire purchase contracts and finance leases are capitalised as tangible fixed assets.

Assets acquired by finance lease are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives.

Assets acquired by hire purchase are depreciated over their useful lives.

Obligations under such agreements are included in creditors net of the finance charge allocated to future periods. The finance element of the rental payment is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of charge on the net obligation outstanding in each period.

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.

Where assets leased to a third party give rights approximating to ownership (finance lease), the lessor recognises as a receivable an amount equal to the net investment in the lease i.e. the minimum lease payments receivable under the lease discounted at the interest rate implicit in the lease. This receivable is reduced as the lessee makes capital payments over the term of the lease.

A finance lease gives rise to two types of income: profit or loss equivalent to the profit or loss resulting from outright sale of the asset being leased, at normal selling prices, reflecting any applicable discounts, and finance income over the lease term.

Don-Bur (Bodies and Trailers) Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 September 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.18 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 in the period are included in profit or loss.

1.19 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.

1.20 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 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

Critical judgements

Critical judgement in applying the company's accounting policies

Stock provision

Estimates have been made in relation to the calculation of the stock provision. The calculation requires the company to estimate the net realisable value, in order to compare to cost in assessing if any provisions against stock are required.

Don-Bur (Bodies and Trailers) Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 September 2022

3 Turnover and other revenue

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Turnover analysed by class of business		
Sale of goods	56,707	44,280
Rendering of services	12,654	9,433
	<u>69,361</u>	<u>53,713</u>

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Turnover analysed by geographical market		
United Kingdom	69,350	53,571
Europe	11	142
	<u>69,361</u>	<u>53,713</u>

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Other income		
Interest income	216	148
	<u>216</u>	<u>148</u>

4 Operating profit

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Exchange losses	21	11
Research and development costs	4	-
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	670	799
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets held under finance leases	190	-
Profit on disposal of tangible fixed assets	(10)	(6)
Amortisation of intangible assets	13	69
Impairment of intangible assets	-	173
Operating lease charges	384	356
	<u>384</u>	<u>356</u>

5 Auditor's remuneration

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Fees payable to the company's auditor and associates:		
For audit services		
Audit of the financial statements of the company	36	32
	<u>36</u>	<u>32</u>

Don-Bur (Bodies and Trailers) Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 September 2022

6 Employees

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

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Number of production staff	395	393
Number of administrative staff	62	62
Total	457	455

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Wages and salaries	14,301	12,889
Social security costs	1,309	1,045
Pension costs	308	288
	15,918	14,222

7 Directors' remuneration

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Remuneration for qualifying services	505	542
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	35	36
	540	578

The number of directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing under defined contribution schemes amounted to 5 (2021 - 4).

Remuneration disclosed above include the following amounts paid to the highest paid director:

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Remuneration for qualifying services	144	112
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	8	12

Don-Bur (Bodies and Trailers) Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 September 2022

8 Interest receivable and similar income

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Interest income		
Interest on bank deposits	1	3
Other interest income	215	145
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total income	216	148
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

9 Interest payable and similar expenses

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Interest on finance leases and hire purchase contracts	224	146
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

10 Taxation

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	954	465
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(60)	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total current tax	894	465
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	158	108
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total tax charge	1,052	573
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Don-Bur (Bodies and Trailers) Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 September 2022

10 Taxation

(Continued)

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

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Profit before taxation	5,334	2,535
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2021: 19.00%)	1,013	482
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	94	2
Effect of change in corporation tax rate	32	-
Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation	(49)	-
Depreciation on assets not qualifying for tax allowances	21	-
Other permanent differences	1	-
Under/(over) provided in prior years	(60)	(14)
Deferred tax adjustments in respect of prior years	-	53
Depreciation in excess of capital allowances	-	50
Taxation charge for the year	1,052	573

Factors that may affect future tax charges.

The UK Budget announcements on 23 September 2022 included an increase to the UK's main corporation tax rate to 25%, which is due to be effective from 1 April 2023.

11 Dividends

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Interim paid	6,587	540

12 Impairments

Impairment tests have been carried out where appropriate and the following impairment losses have been recognised in profit or loss:

	Notes	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
In respect of:			
Intangible assets	13	-	173
Recognised in:			
Cost of sales		-	173

Don-Bur (Bodies and Trailers) Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 September 2022

13 Intangible fixed assets

	Software £'000
Cost	
At 1 October 2021	277
Additions	21
Transfers	96
	<hr/>
At 30 September 2022	394
	<hr/>
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 October 2021	277
Amortisation charged for the year	13
Transfers	31
	<hr/>
At 30 September 2022	321
	<hr/>
Carrying amount	
At 30 September 2022	73
	<hr/>
At 30 September 2021	-
	<hr/>

More information on impairment movements in the year is given in note 12.

Don-Bur (Bodies and Trailers) Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 September 2022

14 Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold buildings	Short-term leasehold property	Plant and equipment	Fixtures and fittings	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Cost or valuation					
At 1 October 2021	8,734	569	8,409	994	18,706
Additions	501	20	1,065	118	1,704
Disposals	(8,811)	(71)	(1,829)	(349)	(11,060)
Transfers	(292)	-	230	(33)	(95)
At 30 September 2022	132	518	7,875	730	9,255
Depreciation and impairment					
At 1 October 2021	2,279	542	6,886	676	10,383
Depreciation charged in the year	109	2	636	91	838
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(2,361)	(32)	(1,814)	(349)	(4,556)
Transfers	2	(23)	-	(10)	(31)
At 30 September 2022	29	489	5,708	408	6,634
Carrying amount					
At 30 September 2022	103	29	2,167	322	2,621
At 30 September 2021	6,455	27	1,523	318	8,323

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

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Plant and equipment	1,001	677

Included in cost of land and buildings is freehold land of (£000s) £nil (2021 - £1,659) which is not depreciated.

A proportion of land and buildings were revalued on 30 September 1998. The company had previously adopted the transitional provision for FRS 15 'Tangible Fixed Assets'. Whilst previous valuations have been retained, they have not been updated. From 1 October 1998 it is company policy not to revalue. No further adjustment has been made following the transition to FRS 102.

The following assets are carried at valuation. If the assets were measured using the cost model, the carrying amounts would be as follows:

Don-Bur (Bodies and Trailers) Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 September 2022

14 Tangible fixed assets (Continued)

	Land and buildings	
	2022	2021
	£'000	£'000
Cost	-	8,285
Accumulated depreciation	-	(2,047)
Carrying value	-	6,238

15 Fixed asset investments

2022	2021
£'000	£'000

Movements in fixed asset investments

	Shares in £'000
Cost or valuation	
At 1 October 2021 & 30 September 2022	184
Impairment	
At 1 October 2021 & 30 September 2022	184
Carrying amount	
At 30 September 2022	-
At 30 September 2021	-

16 Subsidiaries

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 30 September 2022 are as follows:

Name of undertaking	Registered office	Class of shares held	% Held Direct
Temperature Controlled Technology Limited	Mossfield Road, Adderley Greer, Longton, Stoke-on-Trent, ST3 SBW	Ordinary	100.00

Don-Bur (Bodies and Trailers) Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 September 2022

17 Stocks

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Raw materials and consumables	4,758	3,559
Work in progress	6,588	5,220
Finished goods and goods for resale	1	1
	<u>11,347</u>	<u>8,780</u>

18 Debtors

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	8,021	6,373
Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,214	-
Finance leases receivable	566	545
Other debtors	62	73
Prepayments and accrued income	1,867	1,695
	<u>11,730</u>	<u>8,686</u>

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Amounts falling due after more than one year:		
Other debtors	4,827	5,394
Deferred tax asset (note 24)	111	-
	<u>4,938</u>	<u>5,394</u>

Total debtors	<u>16,668</u>	<u>14,080</u>
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19 Finance lease receivables

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Gross amounts receivable under finance leases:		
Within one year	760	760
Unearned finance income	(194)	(215)
	<u>566</u>	<u>545</u>
Present value of minimum lease payments receivable	566	545
	<u>566</u>	<u>545</u>
The present value is receivable as follows:		
Within one year	566	545
	<u>566</u>	<u>545</u>

Analysis of finance leases

Don-Bur (Bodies and Trailers) Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 September 2022

19 Finance lease receivables

(Continued)

The company enters into financial leasing arrangements for trailers leased by a third party customer. The average term of finance leases entered into is 10 years.

20 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Notes	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Obligations under finance leases	22	807	695
Trade creditors		14,222	10,411
Amounts owed to group undertakings		-	578
Corporation tax		554	572
Other taxation and social security		2,523	1,229
Other creditors		61	218
Accruals and deferred income		3,591	4,471
		<u>21,758</u>	<u>18,174</u>

Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are secured against the assets to which they relate.

21 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	Notes	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Obligations under finance leases	22	5,218	5,712

Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are secured against the assets to which they relate.

22 Finance lease obligations

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Future minimum lease payments due under finance leases:		
Within one year	807	695
In two to five years	2,728	2,588
In over five years	2,490	3,124
	<u>6,025</u>	<u>6,407</u>

Finance lease payments represent rentals payable by the company for certain items of plant and machinery. Leases include purchase options at the end of the lease period, and no restrictions are placed on the use of the assets. The average lease term is 10 years. All leases are on a fixed repayment basis and no arrangements have been entered into for contingent rental payments.

Don-Bur (Bodies and Trailers) Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 September 2022

23 Provisions for liabilities

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Warranty provision	303	320
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Movements on provisions:		Warranty provision £'000
At 1 October 2021		320
Utilisation of provision		(17)
		<u> </u>
At 30 September 2022		303
		<u> </u>

24 Deferred taxation

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

	Liabilities 2022 £'000	Liabilities 2021 £'000	Assets 2022 £'000	Assets 2021 £'000
Balances:				
Accelerated capital allowances	531	262	-	-
Other provisions	-	-	111	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	531	262	111	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Movements in the year:				2022 £'000
Liability at 1 October 2021				262
Charge to profit or loss				158
				<u> </u>
Liability at 30 September 2022				420
				<u> </u>

Don-Bur (Bodies and Trailers) Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 September 2022

25 Retirement benefit schemes

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Defined contribution schemes		
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	308	288

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.

Contributions totalling (£000s) - £61 (2021 - £63) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date and are included in creditors.

26 Share capital

	2022 Number	2021 Number	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Ordinary share capital				
Issued and fully paid				
A Ordinary shares of £1 each	62,500	62,500	63	63
B Ordinary shares of £1 each	1	1	-	-

The A Ordinary shares are eligible to receive dividends when declared and have full voting rights and full entitlement to return of capital upon winding up or other distribution.

The B Ordinary share is eligible to receive dividends when declared but has no right to return of capital or any voting rights.

27 Revaluation reserve

The revaluation reserve in the prior year relates to the historic revaluation of land and buildings pre 1998.

28 Profit and loss reserves

The profit and loss account reserves relate to accumulated results of the business, less dividends declared and adjusted for transfers to/from other reserves.

29 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Within one year	362	338
Between two and five years	566	651
In over five years	715	775
	1,643	1,764

Don-Bur (Bodies and Trailers) Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 September 2022

30 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of exemption, under the terms of Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland', not to disclose related party transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries within the group.

During the year payroll costs of (£000s) £218 (2021 - £170) and expenses of (£000s) £4 (2021 - £nil) were paid on behalf of a company under common control of three Directors and re-charged to the company. Net receipts of (£000s) £209 (2021 - £167) have been received from the related party during the year. At the balance sheet date there was (£000s) £13 due from the related party (2021 - £nil).

31 Ultimate controlling party

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary undertaking of Don-Bur (Holdings) Limited, which is the ultimate holding company and is incorporated in England and Wales.

The registered office address of the ultimate holding company is Mossfield Road, Adderley Green, Longton, Stoke on Trent, ST3 SBW.

The company is ultimately controlled by Mr D M Burton.

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.