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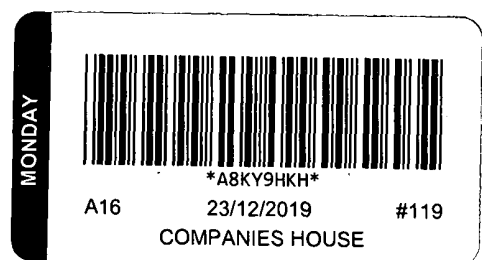


MOORE Kingston Smith

Neville Trust Limited and Subsidiary Companies

Annual Report and Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2019



Company Registration No. 01998610 (England and Wales)

Neville Trust Limited and Subsidiary Companies

Company Information

Directors	M Henman FCIOB P Henman FCIOB A Tatum-Hume V Trumper FCIS I Trumper ACA
Secretary	V Trumper FCIS
Company number	01998610
Registered office	Neville House Marsh Road Leagrave Luton Bedfordshire LU3 2RZ
Auditor	Moore Kingston Smith LLP 4 Victoria Square St Albans Hertfordshire AL1 3TF
Business address	Neville House Marsh Road Leagrave Luton Bedfordshire LU3 2RZ
Bankers	Barclays Bank Plc 28 George Street Luton LU1 2AE
Solicitors	Machins Solicitors LLP Victoria Street Luton Bedfordshire LU1 2BS

Neville Trust Limited and Subsidiary Companies

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Neville Trust Limited and Subsidiary Companies

Strategic Report

For the year ended 31 March 2019

The directors present the strategic report for the year ended 31 March 2019.

Fair review of the business

Neville Trust Limited (the Company) operates as a holding company. The Company's subsidiary companies' principal activities are the operation of funeral homes as well as construction in Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire. The list of the Company's subsidiary companies and their principal activities are detailed in the notes to the financial statements.

The Company provides management services to these companies and owns the premises from which they operate. In addition, the Company is also a developer of residential properties within the Bedfordshire area.

The results for the Group show a pre-tax profit of £9,187 for the year and turnover of £19,449,316.

The directors of the Group are satisfied with the Group's performance, which was in line with expectation due to the competitive construction market.

Future Outlook

The Directors will continue to review the property assets currently held and look to capitalise on any opportunities that may arise. The commercial environment for contracting is expected to continue to be very competitive with limited returns able to be achieved. The Directors will manage this business and explore any structural changes available to enhance the overall Group, through cost saving and shared services.

The Funeral business is expected to continue to perform at a level that allows the continued payment of dividends at the historic level.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The management of the business and the execution of the Group's strategy are subject to a number of risks.

The key business risks and uncertainties affecting the Group are considered to be the uncertainty in the economy which may impact on the group's trading performance and asset values.

In the subsidiary companies the competitive marketplace will continue to exert pressure on margins and the ability to win profitable work. Uncertainty also exists in the valuation of work in progress which may be subject to final account agreement with clients after the sign off of the financial statements.

Key performance indicators

The management are looking critically at certain areas which it may re-model with a focus on the main Key Performance Indicator of gross margin.

On behalf of the board



I Trumpner ACA

Director

20/12/19

Neville Trust Limited and Subsidiary Companies

Directors' Report

For the year ended 31 March 2019

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019.

Principal activities

The principal activities of the group continued to be that of property development, funeral services and property construction and maintenance.

Directors

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

M Henman FCIOB
P Henman FCIOB
A Tatum-Hume
V Trumper FCIS
I Trumper ACA

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 8.

Ordinary dividends were paid amounting to £96,729. The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

Auditor

The auditor, Moore Kingston Smith LLP, is deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

Statement of directors' responsibilities

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

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

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

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

Neville Trust Limited and Subsidiary Companies

Directors' Report (Continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2019

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor are unaware. Additionally, the directors 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 auditors are aware of that information.

On behalf of the board



I Trumper ACA
Director

20/12/19

Neville Trust Limited and Subsidiary Companies

Directors' Responsibilities Statement

For the year ended 31 March 2019

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

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

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- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the group and company will continue in business.

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

Neville Trust Limited and Subsidiary Companies

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Neville Trust Limited and Subsidiary Companies

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Neville Trust Limited and Subsidiary Companies (the 'parent company') and its subsidiaries (the 'group') for the year ended 31 March 2019 which comprise the Group Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Group Balance Sheet, the Company Balance Sheet, the Group Statement of Changes in Equity, the Company Statement of Changes in Equity, the Group Statement of Cash Flows and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the group's and the parent company's affairs as at 31 March 2019 and of its for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the group's or the parent company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Neville Trust Limited and Subsidiary Companies

Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)

To the Members of Neville Trust Limited and Subsidiary Companies

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 group and the parent company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report.

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

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

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 group's and the parent 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 group or the parent 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.

Neville Trust Limited and Subsidiary Companies

Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)

To the Members of Neville Trust Limited and Subsidiary Companies

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK) we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purposes of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the group's or the parent company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the group or the parent company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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.


Silvia Vitiello (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of Moore Kingston Smith LLP

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

20/12/19
4 Victoria Square
St Albans
Hertfordshire
AL1 3TF

Neville Trust Limited and Subsidiary Companies

Group Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 31 March 2019

	Notes	2019 £	2018 £
Turnover	3	19,449,316	20,601,195
Cost of sales		(14,725,454)	(15,416,992)
Gross profit		4,723,862	5,184,203
Administrative expenses		(4,668,769)	(4,610,701)
Operating profit	4	55,093	573,502
Interest receivable and similar income	8	8,145	3,159
Interest payable and similar expenses	9	(54,051)	(64,059)
Profit before taxation		9,187	512,602
Tax on profit	10	(14,456)	(103,678)
(Loss)/profit for the financial year		(5,269)	408,924

(Loss)/profit for the financial year is all attributable to the owners of the parent company.

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

The Profit and Loss Account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

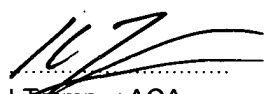
Neville Trust Limited and Subsidiary Companies

Group Balance Sheet

As at 31 March 2019

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
Fixed assets					
Goodwill	12		761,744		781,505
Tangible assets	13		4,238,267		4,020,093
Investment properties	14		2,280,000		2,280,000
			<u>7,280,011</u>		<u>7,081,598</u>
Current assets					
Stocks	18	483,675		470,301	
Debtors	19	3,282,698		3,132,776	
Cash at bank and in hand		3,724,698		2,763,855	
		<u>7,491,071</u>		<u>6,366,932</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	20	(6,113,682)		(4,676,603)	
Net current assets			<u>1,377,389</u>		<u>1,690,329</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>8,657,400</u>		<u>8,771,927</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	21		-		(26,985)
Provisions for liabilities	24		(171,871)		(157,415)
			<u>8,485,529</u>		<u>8,587,527</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	27	1,965,841		3,240,433	
Special reserve		506		506	
Capital redemption reserve		1,604,442		329,850	
Profit and loss reserves		4,914,740		5,016,738	
Shareholders' funds			<u>8,485,529</u>		<u>8,587,527</u>

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 20/12/19 and are signed on its behalf by:


I Dumper ACA
Director

Neville Trust Limited and Subsidiary Companies

Company Balance Sheet

As at 31 March 2019

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	13	781,057		594,500	
Investment properties	14	6,704,000		6,704,000	
Investments	15	2,878,279		2,878,278	
		10,363,336		10,176,778	
Current assets					
Stocks	18	385,289		384,284	
Debtors	19	1,581,102		1,272,241	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,769,330		441,681	
		3,735,721		2,098,206	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	20	(3,219,045)		(2,005,512)	
Net current assets		516,676		92,694	
Total assets less current liabilities		10,880,012		10,269,472	
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	21	-		(26,985)	
Provisions for liabilities	25	(214,797)		(217,923)	
Net assets		10,665,215		10,024,564	
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	27	1,965,841		3,240,433	
Capital redemption reserve		1,604,442		329,850	
Profit and loss reserves		7,094,932		6,454,281	
Total equity		10,665,215		10,024,564	

Neville Trust Limited and Subsidiary Companies

Company Balance Sheet (Continued)

As at 31 March 2019

As permitted by s408 Companies Act 2006, the Company has not presented its own profit and loss account and related notes. The Company's profit for the year was £737,381 (2018 - £337,397)

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 20/12/19 and are signed on its behalf by:



I Trumper ACA
Director

Company Registration No. 01998610

Neville Trust Limited and Subsidiary Companies

Group Statement of Changes in Equity

For the Year Ended 31 March 2019

		Share capital £	Capital redemption reserve £	Special reserve £	Profit and loss reserves £	Total £
Balance at 1 April 2017		3,240,433	329,850	506	4,567,325	8,138,114
Period ended 31 March 2018:						
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	408,924	408,924
Dividends	11	-	-	-	(96,729)	(96,729)
Balance at 31 March 2018		3,240,433	329,850	506	5,016,738	8,587,527
Period ended 31 March 2019:						
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	(5,269)	(5,269)
Bonus issue of shares	27	190,858	-	-	-	190,858
Dividends	11	-	-	-	(96,729)	(96,729)
Redemption of shares	27	(1,628,278)	-	-	-	(1,628,278)
Transfers		-	1,274,592	-	-	1,274,592
Other		162,828	-	-	-	162,828
Balance at 31 March 2019		1,965,841	1,604,442	506	4,914,740	8,485,529

Neville Trust Limited and Subsidiary Companies

Company Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 31 March 2019

	Notes	Share capital £	Capital redemption reserve £	Profit and loss reserves £	Total £
Balance at 1 April 2017		3,240,433	329,850	5,778,592	9,348,875
Period ended 31 March 2018:					
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	337,397	337,397
Dividends	11	-	-	(96,729)	(96,729)
Balance at 31 March 2018		3,240,433	329,850	6,454,281	10,024,564
Period ended 31 March 2019:					
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	737,380	737,380
Bonus issue of shares	27	190,858	-	-	190,858
Dividends	11	-	-	(96,729)	(96,729)
Redemption of shares	27	(1,628,278)	-	-	(1,628,278)
Transfers		-	1,274,592	-	1,274,592
Other		162,828	-	-	162,828
Balance at 31 March 2019		1,965,841	1,604,442	7,094,932	10,665,215

Neville Trust Limited and Subsidiary Companies

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

For the Year Ended 31 March 2019

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from operations	30	536,030		88,166	
Interest paid		(54,051)		(64,059)	
Income taxes paid		(85,484)		(51,965)	
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities		396,495		(27,858)	
Investing activities					
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(649,461)		(382,724)	
Proceeds on disposal of tangible fixed assets		1,953		11,565	
Interest received		8,145		3,159	
Net cash used in investing activities		(639,363)		(368,000)	
Financing activities					
Repayment of borrowings		2,825		298	
Repayment of bank loans		1,275,000		(131,523)	
Payment of finance leases obligations		(24,981)		(34,970)	
Dividends paid to equity shareholders		(96,729)		(96,729)	
Net cash generated from/(used in) financing activities		1,156,115		(262,924)	
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		913,247		(658,782)	
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		2,579,257		3,238,039	
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		3,492,504		2,579,257	
Relating to:					
Cash at bank and in hand		3,724,698		2,763,855	
Bank overdrafts included in creditors payable within one year		(232,194)		(184,598)	
		3,492,504		2,579,257	

Neville Trust Limited and Subsidiary Companies

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Neville Trust Limited ("the Company") is a limited company domiciled and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Neville House, Marsh Road, Leagrave, Luton, Bedfordshire, LU3 2RZ.

The Group consists of Neville Trust Limited and all of its subsidiaries. Details of its subsidiaries are detailed in the notes to the financial statements.

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 pound.

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

As permitted by s408 Companies Act 2006, the Company has not presented its own profit and loss account and related notes. The Company's profit for the year was £737,381 (2018 - £337,397)

1.2 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate those of Neville Trust Limited and all of its subsidiaries (i.e. entities that the Group controls through its power to govern the financial and operating policies so as to obtain economic benefits). Subsidiaries acquired during the year are consolidated using the purchase method. Their results are incorporated from the date that control passes. All financial statements are made up to 31 March 2019.

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

Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring the accounting policies used into line with those used by other members of the Group.

The cost of a business combination is the fair value at the acquisition date of the assets given, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed, plus costs directly attributable to the business combination. The excess of the cost of a business combination over the fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired is recognised as goodwill.

The cost of the combination includes the estimated amount of contingent consideration that is probable and can be measured reliably, and is adjusted for changes in contingent consideration after the acquisition date.

Provisional fair values recognised for business combinations in previous periods are adjusted retrospectively for final fair values determined in the 12 months following the acquisition date.

Neville Trust Limited and Subsidiary Companies

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.3 Going concern

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

1.4 Turnover

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

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 dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional 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 are recoverable.

1.5 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of a business over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is considered to have a finite useful life and is amortised on a systematic basis over its expected life, which is 50 years.

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.

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:

Land and buildings freehold	Nil / 5% per annum straight line basis
Land and buildings Leasehold	20 years straight line basis
Leasehold improvements	
Plant and machinery	25% per annum reducing balance basis
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	4 - 7 years straight line basis
Motor vehicles	25% per annum reducing balance basis

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is recognised in the profit and loss account.

Neville Trust Limited and Subsidiary Companies

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.7 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. The surplus or deficit on revaluation is recognised in the profit and loss account.

Where fair value cannot be achieved without undue cost or effort, investment property is accounted for as tangible fixed assets.

1.8 Impairment of fixed assets

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

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

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

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

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 replacement cost and cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

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 at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

Neville Trust Limited and Subsidiary Companies

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.11 Financial instruments

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

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

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

Basic financial assets

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

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 group transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

Classification of financial liabilities

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

Neville Trust Limited and Subsidiary Companies

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial liabilities

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

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

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

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

1.12 Equity instruments

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

1.13 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 profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The group's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

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

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

Neville Trust Limited and Subsidiary Companies

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.14 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.

1.15 Retirement benefits

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

1.16 Leases

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

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

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income 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 lease asset are consumed.

Neville Trust Limited and Subsidiary Companies

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2019

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

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

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

Critical judgements

The following judgements (apart from those involving estimates) have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

The Group uses the valuation performed by its independent valuers as the fair value of its investment properties. The valuation is based upon the key assumptions of estimated rental values and market based yields. With regard to redevelopments and refurbishments, future development costs and an appropriate discount rate are also used. In determining fair value the valuers make reference to market evidence and recent transaction prices for similar properties.

Neville Trust Limited and Subsidiary Companies

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2019

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

(Continued)

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

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

The company makes an estimate of the recoverable value of trade and other debtors. When assessing impairment of trade and other debtors, management considers factors including the current credit rating of the debtor, the ageing profile of debtors and historical experience.

The annual amortisation charge for intangible assets is sensitive to changes in the estimated lives and residual values of the assets. The useful economic lives and residual values are re-assessed annually. Goodwill impairment reviews are also performed annually. These reviews require an estimation of the value in use of the cash generating units to which goodwill has been allocated. The value in use calculation requires the entity to estimate the future cash flows expected to arise for the cash generating unit and a suitable discount rate to calculate present value.

The annual depreciation charge for property, plant and equipment is sensitive to changes in the estimated useful economic lives and residual values of the assets. The useful economic lives and residual values are re-assessed annually. They are amended when necessary to reflect current estimates, based on technological advancement, future investments, economic utilisation and the physical condition of the assets.

Revenue from contracts is assessed on an individual basis with revenue earned being ascertained based on the stage of completion of the contract which is estimated using a combination of the milestones in the contract and the time spent to date compared to the total time expected to be required to undertake the contract. Estimates of the total time required to undertake the contracts are made on a regular basis and subject to management review. These estimates may differ from the actual results due to a variety of factors such as efficiency of working, accuracy of assessment of progress to date and client decision making.

3 Turnover and other revenue

An analysis of the group's turnover is as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Turnover		
Rent receivable as turnover	309,466	322,427
Vehicle & plant maintenance	4,269	3,930
Funeral services	9,032,941	8,727,902
Construction and property maintenance	10,083,110	11,522,414
Other income	19,530	24,522
	<u>19,449,316</u>	<u>20,601,195</u>

Neville Trust Limited and Subsidiary Companies

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2019

3 Turnover and other revenue (Continued)

Turnover analysed by geographical market

	2019 £	2018 £
United Kingdom and Ireland	19,449,316	20,601,195

4 Operating profit

	2019 £	2018 £
Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	431,287	421,435
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets held under finance leases	27,421	27,486
Loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets	(1,950)	(10,818)
Amortisation of intangible assets	19,761	19,761
Operating lease charges	61,773	64,291

5 Auditors' remuneration

	2019 £	2018 £
Fees payable to the Company's auditor:		
For audit services		
Audit of the financial statements of the Group and Company	17,500	17,050
Audit of the Company's subsidiaries	41,500	40,850
	59,000	57,900

6 Employees

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

	2019 Number	2018 Number
Office management (parent company)	81	59
Office management (construction)	17	21
Building	42	46
Funerals	49	42
	189	168

Neville Trust Limited and Subsidiary Companies

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2019

6 Employees

(Continued)

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2019 £	2018 £
Salaries and social security costs	5,203,204	5,092,697
Pension costs	141,573	112,098
	<u>5,344,777</u>	<u>5,204,795</u>

Key management personnel includes the directors and their remuneration amounted to £415,371 (2018: £386,459).

7 Directors' remuneration

	2019 £	2018 £
Remuneration for qualifying services	355,651	375,081
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	30,000	16,950
	<u>385,651</u>	<u>392,031</u>

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

Remuneration for qualifying services	205,927	167,265
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	15,000	29,318
	<u>220,927</u>	<u>196,583</u>

8 Interest receivable and similar income

	2019 £	2018 £
Interest income		
Interest on bank deposits	8,145	3,159
	<u>8,145</u>	<u>3,159</u>

Investment income includes the following:

Interest on financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss	8,145	3,159
	<u>8,145</u>	<u>3,159</u>

9 Interest payable and similar expenses

	2019 £	2018 £
Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:		
Interest on bank overdrafts, hire purchase agreements and loans	54,051	64,059
	<u>54,051</u>	<u>64,059</u>

Neville Trust Limited and Subsidiary Companies

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2019

10 Taxation

	2019 £	2018 £
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	-	85,484
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	14,456	18,194
Total tax charge for the year	14,456	103,678

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

	2019 £	2018 £
Profit before taxation	9,187	512,602
<i>Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%)</i>	1,746	97,394
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	-	7
Unutilised tax losses carried forward	-	(47,724)
Change in unrecognised deferred tax assets	14,456	18,194
Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation	8,743	19,555
Other permanent differences	(10,489)	867
Dividend income	-	15,385
Taxation charge for the year	14,456	103,678

11 Dividends

	2019 £	2018 £
Final paid	96,729	96,729

Neville Trust Limited and Subsidiary Companies

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2019

12 Intangible fixed assets

Group	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 April 2018 and 31 March 2019	988,041
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 April 2018	206,536
Amortisation charged for the year	19,761
At 31 March 2019	226,297
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2019	761,744
At 31 March 2018	781,505

The Company had no intangible fixed assets at 31 March 2019 or 31 March 2018.

Neville Trust Limited and Subsidiary Companies

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2019

13 Tangible fixed assets

Group	Land and buildings freehold	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost					
At 1 April 2018	3,480,157	3,023,601	1,006,919	826,721	8,337,398
Additions	209,479	312,206	41,056	86,720	649,461
At 31 March 2019	3,689,636	3,335,807	1,047,975	913,441	8,986,859
Depreciation and impairment					
At 1 April 2018	576,470	2,339,447	885,850	515,538	4,317,305
Depreciation charged in the year	64,271	207,157	60,383	99,476	431,287
At 31 March 2019	640,741	2,546,604	946,233	615,014	4,748,592
Carrying amount					
At 31 March 2019	3,048,895	789,203	101,742	298,427	4,238,267
At 31 March 2018	2,903,687	684,154	121,069	311,183	4,020,093

Neville Trust Limited and Subsidiary Companies

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2019

Company	Land and buildings freehold £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures, fittings and equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost					
At 1 April 2018	473,107	20,757	174,147	181,208	849,219
Additions	228,315	-	24,798	-	253,113
At 31 March 2019	701,422	20,757	198,945	181,208	1,102,332
Depreciation and impairment					
At 1 April 2018	27,897	13,390	122,169	91,262	254,718
Depreciation charged in the year	10,210	1,842	32,018	22,487	66,557
At 31 March 2019	38,107	15,232	154,187	113,749	321,275
Carrying amount					
At 31 March 2019	663,315	5,525	44,758	67,459	781,057
At 31 March 2018	445,209	7,367	51,978	89,946	594,500

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

	Group 2019 £	2018 £	Company 2019 £	2018 £
Motor vehicles	61,480	82,459	61,480	82,459

The depreciation charge in respect of such assets amounted to £27,421 (2018 - £27,486) for the year.

14 Investment property

	Group 2019 £	Company 2019 £
Fair value		
At 1 April 2018 and 31 March 2019	2,280,000	6,704,000

Investment properties are Davenport House in Bowers Way, Harpenden and properties let to subsidiary undertakings. The fair value of the investment properties have been arrived at on the basis of a valuation carried out in 2012 by Lambert Smith Hampton a Chartered Surveyors, who are not connected with the company. The valuation was made on an open market value basis by reference to market evidence of transaction prices for similar properties. The fair value of the properties are re-assessed each year by the directors.

On consolidation, the properties let to subsidiary undertakings are reclassified to property, plant and equipment in at their historical net book value and depreciated in accordance with FRS 102.

Neville Trust Limited and Subsidiary Companies

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2019

15 Fixed asset investments

	Notes	Group 2019 £	2018 £	Company 2019 £	2018 £
Investments in subsidiaries	16	-	-	1,878,279	1,878,278
Unlisted investments		-	-	1,000,000	1,000,000
		-	-	2,878,279	2,878,278

Movements in fixed asset investments Company

	Shares in group undertakings £	Other investments other than loans £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 April 2018	1,878,278	1,000,000	2,878,278
Additions	1	-	1
At 31 March 2019	1,878,279	1,000,000	2,878,279
Carrying amount			
At 31 March 2019	1,878,279	1,000,000	2,878,279
At 31 March 2018	1,878,278	1,000,000	2,878,278

16 Subsidiaries

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 31 March 2019 are as follows:

Name of undertaking and country of incorporation or residency	Nature of business	Class of shareholding	% Held
Neville Funerals Limited	England and Wales Dormant company	Ordinary	100
Neville Construction Group Limited	England and Wales Non-trading holding company	Ordinary	100
Neville Funeral Services Limited	England and Wales Funeral directors	Ordinary	100
Neville Joinery Limited	England and Wales Joinery	Ordinary	100
Neville Special Projects Limited	England and Wales Building and building maintenance	Ordinary	100
T&E Neville Limited	England and Wales Building and building maintenance	Ordinary	100

Neville Trust Limited and Subsidiary Companies

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2019

17 Financial instruments

	Group 2019 £	2018 £	Company 2019 £	2018 £
Carrying amount of financial assets				
Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	2,099,702	2,011,523	1,512,285	1,245,783
Equity instruments measured at cost less impairment	-	-	1,000,000	1,000,000
Carrying amount of financial liabilities				
Measured at amortised cost	5,877,978	4,370,351	3,154,766	1,998,004

18 Stocks

	Group 2019 £	2018 £	Company 2019 £	2018 £
Raw materials and consumables	88,826	75,952	-	-
Work in progress	394,849	394,349	385,289	384,284
	483,675	470,301	385,289	384,284

19 Debtors

	Group 2019 £	2018 £	Company 2019 £	2018 £
Amounts falling due within one year:				
Trade debtors	1,836,616	1,650,792	-	-
Amounts due from group undertakings	-	-	1,512,266	1,234,877
Other debtors	290,634	360,731	19	10,906
Prepayments and accrued income	1,155,448	1,121,253	68,817	26,458
	3,282,698	3,132,776	1,581,102	1,272,241

Neville Trust Limited and Subsidiary Companies

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2019

20 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Notes	Group 2019 £	2018 £	Company 2019 £	2018 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	22	3,132,194	1,803,962	2,900,000	1,629,044
Obligations under finance leases	23	27,421	25,417	27,421	25,417
Trade creditors		1,176,549	1,132,135	7,002	14,065
Corporation tax payable		-	85,484	-	-
Other taxation and social security		235,704	247,753	64,279	34,493
Other creditors		265,246	333,634	7,561	9,148
Accruals and deferred income		1,276,568	1,048,218	212,782	293,345
		<u>6,113,682</u>	<u>4,676,603</u>	<u>3,219,045</u>	<u>2,005,512</u>

21 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	Notes	Group 2019 £	2018 £	Company 2019 £	2018 £
Obligations under finance leases	23	-	26,985	-	26,985
		<u>-</u>	<u>26,985</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>26,985</u>

22 Loans and overdrafts

	Group 2019 £	2018 £	Company 2019 £	2018 £
Bank loans	2,900,000	1,625,000	2,900,000	1,625,000
Bank overdrafts	232,194	184,598	-	4,044
	<u>3,132,194</u>	<u>1,809,598</u>	<u>2,900,000</u>	<u>1,629,044</u>
Payable within one year	<u>3,132,194</u>	<u>1,809,598</u>	<u>2,900,000</u>	<u>1,629,044</u>

The Company has entered into a composite accounting agreement with its bank. Each participating company has provided a guarantee to the bank. Under the terms of the agreement and the guarantees, the bank is authorised to allow set-off for interest purposes and in certain circumstances to seize credit balances and apply them in reduction of liabilities including debit balances within the composite accounting system.

The loan is secured against the freehold properties held by the Company.

Neville Trust Limited and Subsidiary Companies

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2019

23 Finance lease obligations

	Group 2019 £	2018 £	Company 2019 £	2018 £
Future minimum lease payments due under finance leases:				
Within one year	27,421	25,417	27,421	25,417
In two to five years	-	26,985	-	26,985
	<u>27,421</u>	<u>52,402</u>	<u>27,421</u>	<u>52,402</u>

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

24 Provisions for liabilities

	Notes	Group 2019 £	2018 £	Company 2019 £	2018 £
Deferred tax liabilities	25	<u>171,871</u>	<u>157,415</u>	<u>214,797</u>	<u>217,923</u>

25 Deferred taxation

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where the group or company has a legally enforceable right to do so. The following is the analysis of the deferred tax balances (after offset) for financial reporting purposes:

Group	Liabilities 2019 £	Liabilities 2018 £
Accelerated capital allowances	136,935	122,670
Tax losses	(94,390)	(94,581)
Investment property	129,473	129,473
Provisions	(147)	(147)
	<u>171,871</u>	<u>157,415</u>

Neville Trust Limited and Subsidiary Companies

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2019

25 Deferred taxation

(Continued)

Company	Liabilities 2019 £	Liabilities 2018 £
Accelerated capital allowances	640	3,766
Investment property	214,179	214,179
Provisions	(22)	(22)
	<u>214,797</u>	<u>217,923</u>

26 Retirement benefit schemes

Defined contribution schemes	2019 £	2018 £
Charge to profit and loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	<u>141,573</u>	<u>112,098</u>

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

27 Share capital

	Group and company	
	2019 £	2018 £
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
1,774,983 Ordinary shares of £1 each (2018: 1,612,155 Ordinary shares of £1 each)	1,774,983	1,612,155
nil (2018: 1,628,278 B Ordinary shares of £1 each)	-	1,628,278
190,858 C Ordinary shares of £1 each	190,858	-
	<u>1,965,841</u>	<u>3,240,433</u>

During the year the following share restructure transactions took place:

The existing B shares of £1 each were converted into Ordinary A Shares on the basis that for each 10 B shares held each shareholder would receive 1 Ordinary Share.

New class of C shares of £1 each was created and 190,858 allotted to the holders of the Ordinary Shares by way of a bonus issue.

Issued share capital of the company was reduced from £3,240,433 to £1,965,841.

The rights to capital and dividends are per the Company's Articles of Association and Memorandum of Association.

Neville Trust Limited and Subsidiary Companies

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2019

28 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

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

	Group 2019 £	2018 £	Company 2019 £	2018 £
Within one year	44,589	45,414	-	-
Between two and five years	3,551	49,785	-	-
	<u>48,140</u>	<u>95,199</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

29 Contingent liabilities

One of the group companies has historically contributed to the Plumbing & Mechanical Service (UK) Industry Pension Scheme and ceased contributions in April 2009. T&E Neville Ltd directors have been made aware of a possible section 75 liability as a result of the ceasing of contributions. The directors are currently working with solicitors and the pension scheme to mitigate any potential liability. However in the meantime the directors have received advice that the Potential Debt claimed by the Trustee of the Scheme may and should be contested on a number of legal grounds and may therefore treat the Potential Debt as a disputed debt for the purposes of considering the financial position of the Company. In addition, the directors are considering the use of a number of further options which would enable the debt not to become payable. Due to the circumstances surrounding the potential debt the directors believe that there are no liabilities at the year end that should be recognised in the financial statements.

30 Cash generated from operations	2019 £	2018 £
(Loss)/profit for the year after tax	(5,269)	408,924
Adjustments for:		
Taxation charged	14,456	103,678
Finance costs	54,051	64,059
Investment income	(8,145)	(3,159)
Gain on disposal of tangible fixed assets	(1,950)	(10,818)
Amortisation and impairment of intangible assets	19,761	19,761
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	431,287	421,435
Movements in working capital:		
(Increase)/decrease in stocks	(13,374)	9,197
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	(122,374)	569,857
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	167,587	(1,494,765)
Cash generated from operations	<u>536,030</u>	<u>88,169</u>