## Laker Vent Engineering Limited

Registered number: 02001095

# **Directors' report and financial statements**

For the period ended 29 March 2014

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### **COMPANY INFORMATION**

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**Directors** P Ventre

C Ventre M Ventre R G Ventre J Ashe

Company secretary J Ashe

Registered number 02001095

Registered office North Road

Ellesmere Port South Wirral CH65 1BA

Independent auditors Mazars LLP

**Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors** 

14th Floor The Plaza

100 Old Hall Street

Liverpool L3 9QJ

Bankers Barclays Bank Plc

1st Floor Hardman Street Manchester M3 3HF

**Solicitors** O'Connors LLP

The Plaza

100 Old Hall Street

Liverpool L3 9QJ

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## DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 29 MARCH 2014

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the period ended 29 March 2014.

#### **Principal activities**

The principal activity during the period was the design, fabrication and installation of process and service pipework, mechanical plant and associated equipment.

#### Results and dividends

The profit for the period, after taxation, amounted to £69,000 (2013 - £94,000).

The directors do not recommend payment of a dividend (2013: £NIL).

#### **Directors**

The directors who served during the period were:

P Ventre

C Ventre

M Ventre

R G Ventre

J Ashe

#### Post balance sheet events

Details of post balance sheet events are disclosed in note 20.

#### **Treasury policies**

The company finances its activities through bank borrowings and finance leasing. Other financial assets and liabilities, such as trade debtors and trade creditors, arise directly from the company's operating activities. The company does not enter into interest rate swaps and does not trade in financial instruments.

#### Foreign currency risk

The company has no operations outside of the United Kingdom and has no exposure to foreign currencies.

#### Interest rate risk

The company's policy is to manage its cost of borrowing using the variable rate debt. At 29 March 2014 100% (2013: 100%) of the company's borrowings were at variable rates.

#### Credit risk

The risk of financial loss due to a counterparty's failure to honour its obligations arises principally in relation to transactions where the company provides goods and services.

Company policies are aimed at minimising such losses, and require that credit terms are only granted to customers who demonstrate an appropriate payment history and satisfy creditworthiness procedures. Individual exposures are monitored to ensure that the company's exposure to bad debts is minimised.

## DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 29 MARCH 2014

#### Liquidity risk

The company seeks to mitigate liquidity risk by managing cash generation by its operations and applying cash collection targets. The company's funding strategy is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through use of overdrafts, loans and finance leases.

#### Price risk

The company does not seek to hedge any transactions and no trading in derivative financial instruments is undertaken.

#### Disclosure of information to auditors

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

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

#### **Auditors**

The auditors, Mazars LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

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

J Ashe Secretary

Date:

North Road Ellesmere Port South Wirral CH65 1BA

## STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 29 MARCH 2014

#### **Business review**

The company has seen a decrease in trading activity in the period. The order book has now improved and is in a healthier position. The forecast for the period ending 28 March 2015 would indicate a growth in volume levels continuing through the next 12 months with sustained margin levels.

#### Principal risks and uncertainties

The engineering construction market place has been sluggish for the last few years, but is now beginning to show signs of improvement. As a result, margins have been tight and most contracts are very price sensitive.

This current year has seen an improved market in the repair and maintenance sector and as such our term contract work has performed well, the information we are receiving from the asset owners indicates that this will continue through to the end of the year, with at least one client needing to spend more of its budget in the last six months than they did in the first. Indications for next year suggest a continuation of the 2014 volumes; however we do have an opportunity to increase our market share with one existing term contract client. We are also in discussions with new clients for fabrication work, which could result in significant increases to our fabrication workshop.

The volume of major contract work within the power sector in the UK is set to rise, particularly for projects within the NAECI agreement. There will also be substantial projects that will be outside of this agreement, but will still take place. On top of this we have the upcoming nuclear sector work, not only in new build but also in decommissioning, which will push up volume levels and increase margins.

The issue for us to address is maintaining and increasing the competency of our work force. There are more people leaving the industry than entering it and with an increasing market place, this will place significant risks in maintaining and attracting a competent workforce and will increase pressure on wage demands, which will increase costs.

Other areas for consideration are new companies entering the market place, certainly within the power sector. A lot of the clients are not from the UK, and their loyalties are not necessarily with the UK construction companies, hence there is a risk that foreign construction companies could be attracted to the UK.

The potential improvement of the market place may also provoke changes to contract conditions, which could result in additional requirements for bonds and other onerous commercial constraints, which would result in additional working capital needs.

In summary, taking the risks into consideration, the market place is looking relatively buoyant this year and well into 2015/16, which should increase volume and margin.

## STRATEGIC REPORT (continued) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 29 MARCH 2014

#### Financial key performance indicators

	2014	2013
	0003	000£
Turnover	9,719	13,631
Operating profit	124	206
Profit after tax	69	94
Shareholders' funds	1,119	897

The company's turnover has decreased by 29%. Operating profit has also fallen by 40% primarily due to issues around the volume levels and profitability in the first half of the year, which improved in the latter half of the financial period.

The importance of training in the successful long term future of the business is recognised and training levels have been maintained.

New technology is critical to our competiveness, and we are investing in systems that will help control and improve efficiency and the effectiveness of our services to our clients.

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

J Ashe Director

Date:

## DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 29 MARCH 2014

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with 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 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 judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- 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.



## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF LAKER VENT ENGINEERING LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Laker Vent Engineering Limited for the period ended 29 March 2014, which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses, the Note of Historical Cost Profits and Losses, the Balance Sheet and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

#### Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 5, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view.

Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors. 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 Auditors' 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.

#### Scope of the audit of the financial statements

A description of the scope of an audit of financial statements is provided on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditscopeukprivate.

#### Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 29 March 2014 and of its profit for the period then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

#### Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report for the financial period for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.



## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF LAKER VENT ENGINEERING LIMITED

#### Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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

Gareth Hitchmough (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of Mazars LLP

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors

14th Floor The Plaza 100 Old Hall Street Liverpool L3 9QJ

27 August 2014

## PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 29 MARCH 2014

	Note	Period from 31 March 2013 to 29 March 2014 £000	Period from 1 April 2012 to 30 March 2013 £000
Turnover	1,2	9,719	13,631
Raw materials and consumables		(1,358)	(2,084)
Other external charges		(2,456)	(3,821)
Staff costs		(5,678)	(7,400)
Depreciation and amortisation		(103)	(120)
Operating profit	3	124	206
Interest payable and similar charges	6	(17)	(23)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	•	107	183
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	7	(38)	(89)
Profit for the financial period	15	69	94

All amounts relate to continuing operations.

The notes on pages 11 to 22 form part of these financial statements.

## STATEMENT OF TOTAL RECOGNISED GAINS AND LOSSES FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 29 MARCH 2014

	Period from 31 March 2013 to 29 March 2014 £000	Period from 1 April 2012 to 30 March 2013 £000
Profit for the financial period	69	94
Unrealised surplus on revaluation of tangible fixed assets	153	
Total recognised gains and losses relating to the period	222	94
NOTE OF HISTORICAL COST PROFITS AND LOSSES FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 29 MARCH 2014	Period from 31 March 2013 to 29 March 2014	Period from 1 April 2012 to
		30 March 2013 5000
Reported profit on ordinary activities before taxation	<b>£000</b>	
Reported profit on ordinary activities before taxation  Difference between a historical cost depreciation charge and the actual depreciation charge for the period calculated on the revalued amount	2000	2013 £000
Difference between a historical cost depreciation charge and the actual	<b>£000</b> 107	2013 £000 183

The notes on pages 11 to 22 form part of these financial statements.

Registered number: 02001095

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 29 MARCH 2014

	Note	£000	29 March 2014 £000	9000	30 March 2013 £000
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	8		569		508
Current assets					
Stocks	9	261		78	
Debtors	10	3,264		2,608	
Cash at bank and in hand		2		611	
		3,527		3,297	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	(2,967)		(2,833)	
Net current assets	_		560		464
Total assets less current liabilities			1,129	·	972
<b>Creditors:</b> amounts falling due after more than one year	12		(10)		(73)
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax	13		-		(2)
Net assets			1,119		897
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	14		5		5
Revaluation reserve	15		332		131
Profit and loss account	15		782		761 
Shareholders' funds	16		1,119		897 ————

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

J Ashe Director

Date:

R G Ventre

Director

Date: 20/8//

The notes on pages 11 to 22 form part of these financial statements.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 29 MARCH 2014

#### 1. Accounting Policies

#### 1.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of freehold property and in accordance with applicable accounting standards.

The financial statements are made up to the nearest Saturday to 31st March annually.

In common with other businesses, in order to meet its day to day working capital requirements the company makes use of an overdraft and other facilities which are renewed on a periodic basis. The company's directors have prepared forecasts and projections up to 31 March 2016 taking account of reasonably possible changes in trading performance. These forecasts show that the company should be able to operate within the level of its available facilities.

The company has held discussions with its bankers about its future borrowing needs and no matters have been drawn to its attention to suggest that further renewal may not be forthcoming on acceptable terms.

The directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future based on its forecasts and projections. Thus the directors believe that it is appropriate to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

#### 1.2 Cash flow

The company, being a subsidiary undertaking where 90% or more of the voting rights are controlled within the group whose consolidated financial statements are publicly available, is exempt from the requirement to draw up a cash flow statement in accordance with FRS 1.

#### 1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents the invoiced value of work done during the period stated net of value added tax.

#### 1.4 Long-term contracts

Profit on long-term contracts is taken as the work is carried out if the final outcome can be assessed with reasonable certainty. The profit included is calculated on a prudent basis to reflect the proportion of the work carried out at the period end date, by recording turnover and related costs as contract activity progresses. Turnover is calculated as that proportion of total contract value which costs incurred to date bear to total expected costs for that contract. Revenues derived from variations on contracts are recognised only when they have been accepted by the customer. Full provision is made for losses on all contracts in the period in which they are first foreseen. In accordance with SSAP 9, the balance of payments on account in excess of amounts matched with turnover and offset against long term balances, is classified as payments on account and separately disclosed within creditors.

#### 1.5 Stocks and work in progress

Stocks and work in progress are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value after making due allowance for obsolete and slow-moving stocks. Cost includes all direct costs and an appropriate proportion of fixed and variable overheads.

Work in progress is stated at cost of direct materials and labour plus attributable overheads based on the anticipated normal level of activity, less provision for any known or anticipated losses.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 29 MARCH 2014

#### 1. Accounting Policies (continued)

#### 1.6 Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost or valuation less depreciation. Depreciation is not charged on freehold land. Depreciation on other tangible fixed assets is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation of those assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives on the following bases:

Freehold property - 5% straight line
Plant & machinery - 25% straight line
Motor vehicles - 25% straight line
Fixtures & fittings - 25% straight line

An amount equal to the excess of the annual depreciation charge on revalued assets over the notional historic cost depreciation charge on those assets is transferred annually from the revaluation reserve to the profit and loss account.

#### 1.7 Leasing and hire purchase

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. Finance leases are those where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership are assumed by the company. 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 the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of charge on the net obligation outstanding in each period.

#### 1.8 Operating leases

Rentals under operating leases are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the lease term.

#### 1.9 Deferred taxation

Full provision is made for deferred tax assets and liabilities arising from all timing differences between the recognition of gains and losses in the financial statements and recognition in the tax computation.

Deferred tax is not provided on timing differences arising from the revaluation of fixed assets in the financial statements.

A net deferred tax asset is recognised only if it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated at the tax rates expected to be effective at the time the timing differences are expected to reverse.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

#### 1.10 Pensions

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme and the pension charge represents the amounts payable by the company to the fund in respect of the period.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 29 MARCH 2014

#### 2. Turnover

The whole of the turnover is attributable to the activity of design, fabrication, installation of process and service pipework, mechanical plant and associated equipment.

All turnover arose within the United Kingdom.

### 3. Operating profit

The operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):

	Period from 31 March 2013 to 29 March 2014 £000	Period from 1 April 2012 to 30 March 2013 £000
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets:		
- owned by the company	64	86
- held under finance leases	39	34
Auditors' remuneration	17	13
Auditors' remuneration - non-audit Operating lease rentals:	2	2
- plant and machinery	2	2
Profit/loss on sale of tangible assets		(5)

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 29 MARCH 2014

#### 4. Staff costs

Staff costs, including directors' remuneration, were as follows:

	Period from 31 March 2013 to 29 March 2014 £000	Period from 1 April 2012 to 30 March 2013 £000
Wages and salaries	5,509	7,203
Social security costs	83	77
Other pension costs	86	120
	5,678	7,400

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

	Period from 31 March 2013 to 29 March 2014 No.	Period from 1 April 2012 to 30 March 2013 No.
Installation staff Office and management	114 22	153 23
	136	176

#### 5. Directors' remuneration

	Period from 31 March 2013 to 29 March 2014 £000	Period from 1 April 2012 to 30 March 2013 £000
Remuneration	351	290
Company pension contributions to defined contribution pension schemes	40	53

During the period retirement benefits were accruing to 5 directors (2013 - 5) in respect of defined contribution pension schemes.

The highest paid director received remuneration of £74,000 (2013 - £61,000).

The value of the company's contributions paid to a defined contribution pension scheme in respect of the highest paid director amounted to £4,000 (2013 - £6,000).

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 29 MARCH 2014

6.	Interest payable		
		Period from 31 March 2013 to 29 March 2014 £000	Period from 1 April 2012 to 30 March 2013 £000
	On bank loans and overdrafts	11	13
	On finance leases and hire purchase contracts	6	10
		17	23
		<del></del>	
7.	Taxation		
		Period from 31 March 2013 to 29 March 2014 £000	Period from 1 April 2012 to 30 March 2013 £000
	Analysis of tax charge in the period		
	Current tax (see note below)		
	UK corporation tax charge on profit for the period Adjustments in respect of prior periods	51 (2)	44 6
	Total current tax	49	50
	Deferred tax (see note 13)		
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	(11)	39
	Tax on profit on ordinary activities	38	89

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 29 MARCH 2014

#### 7. Taxation (continued)

#### Factors affecting tax charge for the period

The tax assessed for the period is higher than (2013 - higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 23% (2013 - 24%). The differences are explained below:

	Period from 31 March 2013 to 29 March 2014 £000	Period from 1 April 2012 to 30 March 2013 £000
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	107	183
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 23% (2013 - 24%)	25	44
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment Capital allowances for period in deficit/(excess) of depreciation Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods Group relief Marginal relief	18 12 (2) - (4)	18 (12) 6 (1) (5)
Current tax charge for the period (see note above)	49	50

#### Factors that may affect future tax charges

From 1 April 2014 the corporation tax rate reduced from 23% to 21%. The deferred tax provision has been calculated at 21% in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 19.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 29 MARCH 2014

### 8. Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold property £000	Plant & machinery £000	Motor vehicles £000	Fixtures & fittings £000	Total £000
Cost or valuation					
At 31 March 2013 Additions Disposals Revaluation surplus/(deficit)	468 - - (8)	310 - (5)	405 - -	201 12 (3)	1,384 12 (8) (8)
At 29 March 2014	460	305	405	210	1,380
Depreciation					
At 31 March 2013 Charge for the period On disposals On revalued assets	147 13 - (160)	277 16 (5)	275 57 -	177 17 (3)	876 103 (8) (160)
At 29 March 2014	-	288	332	191	811
Net book value					
At 29 March 2014	460		73	19	569
At 30 March 2013	321	33	130	24	508

The net book value of assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts, included above, are as follows:

	29 March 2014 £000	30 March 2013 £000
Plant and machinery Motor vehicles	1 62	8 94
	63	102

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 29 MARCH 2014

#### 8. Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Included in freehold property is freehold land at valuation of £200,000 (2013 - £200,000) which is not depreciated.

The land and buildings were valued by Edward Symmons as at 8 July 2014 on the basis of open market value in accordance with the Valuation Standards of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors. If the freehold land and buildings were sold at their valuation, tax of approximately £36,000 (2013: £40,000) would arise.

The net book value of land and buildings comprises:

	29 March 2014 £000	30 March 2013 £000
Land at valuation Freehold buildings at valuation Freehold buildings at cost	200 260 -	200 114 7
Total	460	321

If the land and buildings had not been included at valuation they would have been included under the historical cost convention as follows:

	29 March 2014 £000	30 March 2013 £000
Cost Accumulated depreciation	287 (160)	287 (152)
Net book value	127	135

#### 9. Stocks

	29 March 2014 £000	30 March 2013 £000
Raw materials Work in progress	3 258	3 75
	261	78

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 29 MARCH 2014

10.	Debtors		
		29 March 2014 £000	30 March 2013 £000
	Trade debtors	3,010	2,369
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	203	203
	Directors loan accounts	14	11
	Prepayments and accrued income	28	25
	Deferred tax asset (see note 13)	9	-
		3,264	2,608
11.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	29 March 2014	30 March 2013
		£000	£000
	Bank loans and overdrafts	381	. 201
	Payments received on account	375	260
	Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	38	60
	Trade creditors	602	904
	Corporation tax	51	44
	Other taxation and social security	1,143	1,031
•	Directors loan accounts	-	. 1
	Other creditors	102	129
	Accruals and deferred income	275	203
		2,967	2,833

The bank loans and overdrafts are secured by way of a legal charge over the freehold property at Lakers House, North Road, Ellesmere Port, a debenture on the bank's standard form dated 13 December 1990, and an inter company cross guarantee between Laker Vent Engineering Limited and the parent company, L V Engineering Limited.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 29 MARCH 2014

12. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year		
	29 March 2014 £000	30 March 2013 £000
Bank loans  Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	- 10	24 49
	10	73
Included within the above are amounts falling due as follows:		
	29 March 2014 £000	30 March 2013 £000
Between one and two years Bank loans	-	24
Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts, include	ed above, are payable	e as follows:
	29 March 2014 £000	30 March 2013 £000
Between one and five years	10	49
13. Deferred taxation		
	29 March 2014 £000	30 March 2013 £000
At beginning of period Released during/(charged for) period	(2) 11	37 (39)
At end of period	9	(2)
The deferred taxation balance is made up as follows:		
	29 March 2014 £000	30 March 2013 £000
Accelerated capital allowances	9	(2)

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 29 MARCH 2014

14.	Share capital		
		29 March 2014 £000	30 March 2013 £000
	Allotted, called up and fully paid		
	5,100 Ordinary shares of £1 each 10 Ordinary 'B' shares of £1 each	5 -	5
		5	5
	The ordinary 'B' shares have no voting rights.		
15.	Reserves		
		Revaluation reserve £000	Profit and loss account £000
	At 31 March 2013	131	761
	Profit for the financial period	-	69
	Surplus on revaluation of freehold property  Transfer between revaluation reserve and profit and loss account	153 48	- (48)
	At 29 March 2014	332	782
16.	Reconciliation of movement in shareholders' funds		
		29 March 2014 £000	30 March 2013 £000
	Opening shareholders' funds	897	803
	Profit for the financial period	69	94
	Other recognised gains and losses during the period	153	
	Closing shareholders' funds	1,119	897

#### 17. Pension commitments

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions are charged to the profit and loss account as they become payable in accordance with the rules of the scheme. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company to the fund and amounted to £86,000 (2013: £120,000). Contributions totaling £nil (2013: £nil) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date and are included in creditors.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 29 MARCH 2014

#### 18. Operating lease commitments

At 29 March 2014 the company had annual commitments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

29 Marci 2014 2000	. 2	arch 2013 2000
Expiry date:		
Between 2 and 5 years		2

#### 19. Related party transactions

Included in directors' loan accounts are amounts due from/(to) the following directors:

		At 30 March 2013 £000	Maximum outstanding during the year £000	At 29 March 2014 £000
C Ventre	}	3	5	5
M Ventre		3	4	3
P Ventre		5	5	5
R Ventre		(1)	1	1
J Ashe		-	<del></del>	<del>-</del>

No interest is charged on these loans.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption in 'FRS 8 Related Party Disclosures' not to disclose transactions with other members of the group.

No other transactions with related parties were undertaken such as are required to be disclosed under Financial Reporting Standard 8.

#### 20. Post balance sheet events

A contractual dispute with a client has led to a significant award through the adjudication process of £715,966 plus interest and costs on 25 June 2014, which has been paid in full by the client.

Following the period end date, a dividend of £50,000 was declared and paid.

#### 21. Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of LV Engineering Limited, which is the ultimate parent undertaking. LV Engineering Limited is a company incorporated in England and Wales, company number 06993145.

The largest group into which the results of the company are consolidated is that headed by LV Engineering Limited. The consolidated financial statements of this group are available to the public and may be obtained from Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ.