

PAYE STONWORK & RESTORATION LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Year Ended 31 August 2018



**STRATEGIC REPORT
For the Year Ended 31 August 2018**

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 August 2018.

Business review

Our key objective continues to be to undertake work of the highest calibre at a cost which represents highest value to our clients. This principle serves us well as strong demand for our services continues, in spite of the prevailing economic difficulties brought about by Brexit and wider global uncertainties. Whereas many of our projects are funded from within the UK, overseas investors continue to require our services in the residential, retail and commercial sectors.

Our skills and services are required across a wide range of sectors: Leisure (Museum of London, Natural History Museum, Imperial War Museum, Windsor Castle, Pevensey Castle, Leeds Castle, Kensington Palace); Education (Eton College, Dulwich College, Royal Holloway University, Royal Ballet School); embassies, royal palaces, private clients, government offices, significant churches, large commercial developments, and the English Song and Folk Dance Society at Cecil Sharp House.

Our ability to successfully undertake this variety of projects has been achieved through our long term commitment to the recruitment and training of talented young people.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The company's principal financial instruments comprise a bank overdraft facility, lease contracts, cash and short-term deposits. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to raise finance for the company's operations. The company has various other financial instruments such as trade debtors and trade creditors, which arise directly from its operations. The company does not enter into derivative transactions.

It is the company's policy that no trading in financial instruments shall be undertaken. The main risks arising from the company's financial instruments are detailed below. The board reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks and they are summarised as follows:

Interest rate risk

The company's exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates relates primarily to the company's short-term debt obligations. The company's policy is to manage its interest cost using variable rate debt. The company exposure to interest rate fluctuations on its borrowings is managed by the use of floating facilities. The company finances specific vehicle and equipment acquisitions via contract hire and other operating lease arrangements.

Commodity price risk

The company's exposure to the price of stone is relatively high; therefore selling prices are monitored regularly to reduce the impact of such risk.

Credit risk

The company derives a major part of its income from trade with recognised, creditworthy third parties. It is company policy that all customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit vetting procedures. In addition, receivable balances are vigorously monitored on an ongoing basis with the result that the company's exposure to bad debts is reduced as far as possible.

Liquidity risk

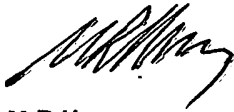
The company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of overdrafts, contract hire and operating lease contracts.

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)
For the Year Ended 31 August 2018

Financial key performance indicators

Turnover increased to £29.6 million (2017: £28.7 million) whilst profit before taxation increased to £1,097,312 (2017: £960,062) and shareholders' funds increased to £1,690,609 (2017: £1,596,035).

This report was approved by the board on 24 May 2019 and signed on its behalf.



M R Harvey
Director

DIRECTORS' REPORT
For the Year Ended 31 August 2018

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 August 2018.

Principal activity

The company's principal activities during the year were those of cleaning masonry, repairing, extending and adapting historic facades.

Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £864,574 (2017 - £748,146).

During the year dividends of £770,000 (2017: £720,000) were paid to the company's immediate parent undertaking.

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

A P W Paye
P P Newsam
M R Harvey
M J Kember
R W Greer
A McNeill
G Staple
D J Devon (non-executive)
D J Peachey (appointed 1 July 2018)

Future developments

The company will continue its strategy of developing long-term relationships with key clients whilst at the same time fostering new links with organisations seen as being able to provide a steady source of future work.

Disclosure of information to auditor

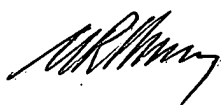
Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this directors' report is approved has confirmed that:

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

Post balance sheet events

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

This report was approved by the board on 24 May 2019 and signed on its behalf.



M R Harvey
Director

**DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT
For the Year Ended 31 August 2018**

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies for the company's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- 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 to 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 AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF PAYE STONWORK & RESTORATION LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Paye Stonework & Restoration Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 August 2018, which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of financial position, the statement of changes in equity and the related notes, 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 Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 August 2018 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the United Kingdom, including the Financial Reporting Council'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 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF PAYE STONWORK & RESTORATION LIMITED (CONTINUED)

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report or the directors' report.

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

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of 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 on page 4, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

PAYE STONEWORK & RESTORATION LIMITED

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF PAYE STONEWORK &
RESTORATION LIMITED (CONTINUED)**

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.



Matthew Stallabrass (senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of
Crowe U.K. LLP

Statutory Auditor

St Bride's House
10 Salisbury Square
London
EC4Y 8EH

Date: 24 May 2019

PAYE STONEWORK & RESTORATION LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For the Year Ended 31 August 2018

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
Turnover		29,628,163	28,735,498
Cost of sales		(23,931,097)	(23,802,638)
Gross profit		5,697,066	4,932,860
Administrative expenses		(4,599,984)	(3,972,230)
Operating profit	4	1,097,082	960,630
Interest receivable and similar income		588	233
Interest payable and expenses		(358)	(801)
Profit before tax		1,097,312	960,062
Tax on profit	7	(232,738)	(211,916)
Profit for the financial year		864,574	748,146

There was no other comprehensive income for 2018 (2017: £NIL).

The notes on pages 11 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

PAYE STONEWORK & RESTORATION LIMITED
Registered number: 02743908

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As at 31 August 2018

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	8	53,682	21,592
Current assets			
Stocks		741	586
Debtors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9	857,274	753,804
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	9	8,406,188	7,268,392
Cash at bank and in hand	10	-	695,380
		<u>9,264,203</u>	<u>8,718,162</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	(7,279,410)	(6,667,278)
Net current assets		<u>1,984,793</u>	<u>2,050,884</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>2,038,475</u>	<u>2,072,476</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	12	(347,866)	(476,441)
Net assets		<u><u>1,690,609</u></u>	<u><u>1,596,035</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	13	50,000	50,000
Profit and loss account		1,640,609	1,546,035
		<u><u>1,690,609</u></u>	<u><u>1,596,035</u></u>

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

29 May 2019


P P Newsam
Director


M R Harvey
Director

The notes on pages 11 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

PAYE STONEWORK & RESTORATION LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
For the Year Ended 31 August 2018

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 September 2016	50,000	1,517,889	1,567,889
Profit for the year	-	748,146	748,146
Dividends: Equity capital	-	(720,000)	(720,000)
At 1 September 2017	50,000	1,546,035	1,596,035
Profit for the year	-	864,574	864,574
Dividends: Equity capital	-	(770,000)	(770,000)
At 31 August 2018	50,000	1,640,609	1,690,609

The notes on pages 11 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Year Ended 31 August 2018

1. General information

The company is a private company (limited by shares) and its principal activities during the year were those of cleaning masonry, repairing, extending and adapting historic facades. The company's principal place of business and its registered office are located at Stationmasters House, Nottingham Station Approach, London, SE9 4EL, England, United Kingdom.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

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

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Financial reporting standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by the FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d);
- the requirements of Section 11 Financial Instruments paragraphs 11.41(b), 11.41(c), 11.41(e), 11.41(f), 11.42, 11.44 to 11.45, 11.47, 11.48(a)(iii), 11.48(a)(iv), 11.48(b) and 11.48(c);
- the requirements of Section 12 Other Financial Instruments paragraphs 12.26 to 12.27, 12.29(a), 12.29(b) and 12.29A.

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of Paye Stonework Investments Limited as at 31 August 2018 and these financial statements may be obtained from Companies House.

2.3 Going concern

The directors consider the going concern basis to be appropriate having paid due regard to the company's projected results during the twelve months from the date the financial statements are approved and the anticipated cash flows, availability of bank facilities and mitigating actions that can be taken during that period.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Year Ended 31 August 2018**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Revenue

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

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 year end, 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 year in which they are first foreseen.

2.5 Operating leases

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the statement of comprehensive income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

2.6 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

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

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the statement of comprehensive income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the statement of financial position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

2.7 Taxation

Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

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

2.8 Debtors

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

2.9 Cash and cash equivalents

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

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Year Ended 31 August 2018**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at transaction price. Non short term creditors are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.11 Dividends

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

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

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

The key sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements include estimation, where applicable, for items relating to the carrying value of trade debtors and amounts recoverable under long-term contracts.

4. Operating profit

The operating profit is stated after charging:

	2018	2017
	£	£
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	14,115	12,833
Auditor's remuneration	28,000	27,000
Operating lease rentals: property leases	169,925	159,621

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Year Ended 31 August 2018**

5. Employees

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

	2018	2017
	£	£
Wages and salaries	5,886,813	5,415,997
Social security costs	734,164	682,789
Cost of defined contribution pension scheme	253,325	222,819
	<u>6,874,302</u>	<u>6,321,605</u>

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

	2018	2017
	No.	No.
Administrative staff	22	23
Contracts and site staff	78	75
	<u>100</u>	<u>98</u>

6. Directors' remuneration

	2018	2017
	£	£
Directors' emoluments	1,330,390	1,290,702
Company contributions to defined contribution pension schemes	79,208	56,038
	<u>1,409,598</u>	<u>1,346,740</u>

During the year retirement benefits were accruing to 8 directors (2017 - 6) in respect of defined contribution pension schemes.

The highest paid director received remuneration of £264,000 (2017 - £285,305).

The value of the company's contributions paid to a defined contribution pension scheme in respect of the highest paid director amounted to £5,280 (2017 - £5,097).

The directors are the key management of the company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Year Ended 31 August 2018

7. Taxation

	2018 £	2017 £
Corporation tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	239,448	214,000
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	(6,710)	(2,084)
Total current tax	232,738	211,916

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2017 - *higher than*) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2017 - 19.58%). The differences are explained below:

	2018 £	2017 £
Profit before tax	1,097,312	960,062
Profit before tax multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2017 - 19.58%)	208,489	187,980
Effects of:		
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	(6,710)	(2,084)
Other differences	30,959	26,020
Total tax charge for the year	232,738	211,916

Factors that may affect future tax charges

There were no factors that may affect future tax charges.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Year Ended 31 August 2018

8. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant & machinery £	Fixtures & fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 September 2017	69,369	12,316	13,990	95,675
Additions	13,241	32,964	-	46,205
At 31 August 2018	82,610	45,280	13,990	141,880
Depreciation				
At 1 September 2017	56,774	11,247	6,062	74,083
Charge for the year on owned assets	9,079	2,238	2,798	14,115
At 31 August 2018	65,853	13,485	8,860	88,198
Net book value				
At 31 August 2018	16,757	31,795	5,130	53,682
At 31 August 2017	12,595	1,069	7,928	21,592

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Year Ended 31 August 2018**

9. Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
Due after more than one year		
Amounts recoverable on long term contracts	<u>857,274</u>	<u>753,804</u>
Due within one year		
Trade debtors	222,854	85,061
Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,198,156	1,585,900
Other debtors	283,047	295,437
Prepayments and accrued income	44,442	28,971
Amounts recoverable on long term contracts	<u>6,657,689</u>	<u>5,273,023</u>
	<u><u>8,406,188</u></u>	<u><u>7,268,392</u></u>

10. Cash and cash equivalents

	2018 £	2017 £
Cash at bank and in hand	-	695,380
Less: bank overdrafts	<u>(162,372)</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u><u>(162,372)</u></u>	<u><u>695,380</u></u>

11. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Bank overdrafts	162,372	-
Trade creditors	4,321,541	4,381,780
Corporation tax	110,000	214,000
Other taxation and social security	361,873	312,129
Other creditors	9,195	29,104
Accruals and deferred income	<u>2,314,429</u>	<u>1,730,265</u>
	<u><u>7,279,410</u></u>	<u><u>6,667,278</u></u>

The company's bank facilities are secured by a fixed and floating charge over the company's assets.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Year Ended 31 August 2018

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

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade creditors	<u>347,866</u>	<u>476,441</u>

13. Share capital

	2018 £	2017 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
50,000 (2017 - 50,000) Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>50,000</u>	<u>50,000</u>

14. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 August 2018 the company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
Not later than 1 year	302,000	282,000
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	1,079,000	1,053,000
Later than 5 years	957,000	1,220,000
	<u>2,338,000</u>	<u>2,555,000</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Year Ended 31 August 2018**

15. Related party transactions

Goodwin Paye Partnership ("GPP")

A P W Paye and PP Newsam are directors of the company and partners of GPP. £379,722 (2017: £500,134) was charged during the year by GPP to the company for goods and services provided. At 31 August 2018 amounts owed by GPP to the company had a carrying value of £222,854 (2017: £85,061), which is stated net of a £177,579 (2017: £177,579) provision. The amount owed by GPP represents the entire trade debtors balance.

Paye Stonework and Historic Facades Limited ("PSHF")

A P W Paye and P P Newsam are directors of the company and directors and shareholders of PSHF. £1,838,216 (2017: £1,678,521) was charged during the year by PSHF to the company for goods and services provided. At 31 August 2018 the company owed PSHF £436,162 (2017: £507,882) and this amount is included within trade creditors.

P P Newsam ("PPN")

An interest-free loan of £25,000 was made during the year to PPN, a director. At the year-end PPN owed the company £25,000.

D J Peachey ("DJP")

An interest-free loan of £16,000 was made during 2016 to DJP, a director who was appointed during the year. The loan is being repaid in instalments and during the year £1,200 of the loan was repaid. At the year-end DJP owed the company £9,600.

16. Parent Undertakings and Controlling parties

Paye Stonework Holdings Limited ("PSHL") is the company's immediate parent undertaking.

Paye Stonework Investments Limited ("PSIL") is the immediate parent undertaking of PSHL and at 31 August 2018 was the company's ultimate parent undertaking.

PSIL prepares consolidated financial statements which are publicly available from Companies House whilst PSHL does not prepare consolidated financial statements.

Both PSHL and PSIL have the same registered offices and principal places of business as the company.

At 31 August 2018 PSIL was under the control of A P W Paye and P P Newsam.

On 7 September 2018 PSIL's entire issued share capital was acquired by the Paye Employee Ownership Trust ("the Trust") and accordingly the Trust became the company's ultimate parent undertaking at that date.

The Trust has no controlling party and does not prepare consolidated financial statements that are publicly available.