# DOC CLEANING LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

COMPANIES HOUSE



.17

06/12/2016

#206

### **COMPANY INFORMATION**

**Directors** 

L Andrews

D Andrews

Company number

04384324

Registered office

46-54 High Street

Ingatestone Essex CM4 9DW

Auditor

Taylor Viney & Marlow

46-54 High Street Ingatestone Essex CM4 9DW

### CONTENTS

	Page
Strategic report	1
Directors' report	2 - 3
Independent auditor's report	4 - 5
Statement of comprehensive income	6
Balance sheet	7
Statement of changes in equity	8
Statement of cash flows	9
Notes to the financial statements	10 - 20

#### STRATEGIC REPORT

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

The directors present the strategic report for the year ended 31 March 2016.

#### Fair review of the business

The services are carried out on a contract basis throughout predominantly the London and South East region of England although there has recently been the addition of several contracts further afield and therefore affording the company further exposure on a nationwide basis.

The results for the period and the financial position at the year end show turnover of £16,785,915 which is an increase of £2,736,661 from the previous year. The company also showed a gross profit of £2,065,372 which shows an increase of £81,103 from the previous year and a subsequent post tax net profit of £749,322, a decrease of £46,939 from the previous year.

The company has no major debts and enjoys a good cash flow and bank balance.

The Directors, after due consideration has been given, to the current difficult financial and economic situation, are extremely satisfied with the performance of the company which demonstrates its strength and market position within a very competitive and cost-driven industry.

#### Principal risks and uncertainties

The company's principal risk is in its ability to maintain client relationships and to secure both existing contracts and to source new opportunities in order to maintain its customer base and develop this wherever possible.

The risks in maintaining employment relationships with a large and diverse work force needs to be considered at all times both ethically and in accordance with all legislation and with equal opportunities being promoted constantly and consistently throughout the organisation.

#### Development and performance

The company are of the opinion that it is well positioned both operationally and financially to exploit any further opportunities that may arise and to seek out new clients whilst aiming to retain its historic customers into the future. There are no current plans for diversification.

#### Key performance indicators

The KPIs used to manage the business and their values based on the accounts of the company are:

Gross Profit Margin - 12.3% (2015 - 14.1%) Net Profit Margin - 5.6% (2015 - 6.4%).

On behalf of the board

L Andrews **Director** 

27 October 2016

#### **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2016.

#### **Principal activities**

The principal activity of the DOC Cleaning Limited ("the company") continued to be that of the provision of cleaning services at commercial and public sector properties and establishments.

#### **Directors**

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

L Andrews

D Andrews

#### Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 6.

An interim ordinary dividend was paid amounting to £1,030,900. The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

#### Disabled persons

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

#### **Employee involvement**

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

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

#### **Future developments**

The company will continue to develop its nationwide presence and endeavour to both maintain and build upon its already enviable client list and good reputation within the industry.

The Company intends to continue to invest in its management and support structure by building upon its existing operational team and introducing additional expertise in all compliance and sustainability requirements; this will assist in both maintaining and developing its already enviable client list and excellent reputation within the industry.

In addition, it is also the aim of the directors to further enhance upon the company's Corporate and Social Responsibility policy and to develop the aims already set with regards to the social, environmental and economic objectives relevant to its activities.

#### Auditor

In accordance with the company's articles, a resolution proposing that Taylor Viney & Marlow be reappointed as auditor of the company will be put at a General Meeting.

### **DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)**

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

#### Statement of directors' responsibilities

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

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

- · select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- · make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

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

#### Statement of disclosure to auditor

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

#### **Disabled Persons**

The company's policy is to recruit disabled workers for those vacancies that they are able to fill. All necessary assistance with initial training courses is given. Once employed, a career plan is developed so as to ensure suitable opportunities for each disabled person. Arrangements are made, wherever possible, for retraining employees who become disabled, to enable them to perform work identified as appropriate to their aptitudes and abilities.

On behalf of the board

L Andrews

27 October 2016

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF DOC CLEANING LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of DOC Cleaning Limited for the year ended 31 March 2016 set out on pages 6 to 20. 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), including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland".

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

#### Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on pages 2 - 3, 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.

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

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the annual report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

#### Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2016 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.

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

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

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF DOC CLEANING 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.

David J. Stevens (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Taylor Viney & Marlow

27 October 2016

**Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditor** 

46-54 High Street Ingatestone Essex CM4 9DW

# STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

	•	2016	2015
	Notes	£	£
Turnover	3	16,785,915	14,049,254
Cost of sales		(14,720,543)	(12,064,985)
Gross profit		2,065,372	1,984,269
Administrative expenses		(1,111,756)	(1,078,925)
Other operating income		<b>-</b>	68
Operating profit	4	953,616	905,412
Interest receivable and similar income	7	253	612
Interest payable and similar charges	8	(3,625)	(2,910)
Profit before taxation		950,244	903,114
Taxation	9	(200,922)	(200,731)
Profit for the financial year		749,322	702,383

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

# BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2016

		20	16	20	2015	
	Notes	£	£	£	£	
Fixed assets						
Goodwill	11		123,333		143,333	
Tangible assets	12		233,665		250,090	
			356,998		393,423	
Current assets						
Debtors	14	2,802,733		2,741,300		
Cash at bank and in hand		1,192,773		930,251		
		3,995,506		3,671,551		
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	15	(2,549,374)		(1,982,212)		
Net current assets		<del></del>	1,446,132		1,689,339	
Total assets less current liabilities			1,803,130		2,082,762	
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	16		(6,250)		(634)	
Provisions for liabilities	19		(43,622)		(47,292)	
Net assets			1,753,258		2,034,836	
Capital and reserves						
Called up share capital	21		100		100	
Capital redemption reserve			50		50	
Profit and loss reserves			1,753,108		2,034,686	
Total equity			1,753,258		2,034,836	

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 27 October 2016 and are signed on its behalf by:

L Andrews Director

Company Registration No. 04384324

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

		Share capital ı	Capital redemption reserve	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Balance at 1 April 2014		100	50	1,812,303	1,812,453
Year ended 31 March 2015:					
Profit and total comprehensive income for the				700 000	700 000
year		-	-	702,383	702,383
Issue of share capital	21	10	-	-	10
Dividends	10	-	-	(480,000)	(480,000)
Reduction of shares	21	(10)	-	•	(10)
Balance at 31 March 2015		100	50	2,034,686	2,034,836
Year ended 31 March 2016: Profit and total comprehensive income for the					
year		-	-	749,322	749,322
Dividends	10	<u>-</u>	-	(1,030,900)	(1,030,900)
Balance at 31 March 2016		100	50	1,753,108	1,753,258
					<del></del> =

# STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

		20	2016		2015	
	Notes	£	£	£	£	
Cash flows from operating activities						
Cash generated from operations	25		1,400,283		1,042,865	
Interest paid			(3,625)		(2,910)	
Income taxes paid			(210,237)		(221,954)	
Net cash inflow from operating activiti	ies		1,186,421		818,001	
Investing activities						
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(68,925)		(28,003)		
Proceeds on disposal of tangible fixed assets		5,500		_		
Proceeds from other investments and		0,000				
loans		160,229		(232,319)		
Interest received		253		612		
Net cash generated from/(used in)						
investing activities			97,057		(259,710)	
Financing activities						
Payment of finance leases obligations		9,944		(3,806)		
Dividends paid		(1,030,900)		(480,000)		
Net cash used in financing activities			(1,020,956)	<del></del>	(483,806)	
Net increase in cash and cash equival	ents		262,522		74,485	
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning	of year		930,251		855,766	
Cash and cash equivalents at end of y	ear		1,192,773		930,251	

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

DOC Cleaning Limited is a company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 46-54 High Street, Ingatestone, Essex, CM4 9DW.

#### 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  $\pounds$ .

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.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2016 are the first financial statements of DOC Cleaning Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 April 2014. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

#### 1.2 Going concern

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

#### 1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for contract cleaning services net of VAT and trade discounts.

#### 1.4 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Acquired goodwill is written off in equal annual instalments over its estimated useful economic life which the directors consider to be 20 years.

#### 1.5 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:

Leasehold improvements

Life of the lease

Plant and machinery

25% on written down value

Fixtures, fittings & equipment

25% on written down value & 10% / 20% straight line

Computer equipment

20-33% on cost

Motor vehicles

25% on written down value

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

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### Other financial assets

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

#### 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.

#### Classification of financial liabilities

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

#### Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, 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 receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

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

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

#### Other financial liabilities

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

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

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

#### 1.6 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 company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

#### Deferred tax

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

#### 1.7 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.

#### 2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

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

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

#### 3 Turnover and other revenue

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

7 th analysis of the company of tameter to do follows.	2016	2015 £
Turnover	-	~
Contract Cleaning	16,785,915	14,049,254
	<del></del>	

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

3	Turnover and other revenue		(Continued)
	Other significant revenue Interest income	253	612
	Turnover analysed by geographical market	2016 £	2015 £
	UK	16,785,915	14,049,254
4	Operating profit  Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):	2016 £	2015 £
	Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial statements  Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets  Depreciation of tangible fixed assets held under finance leases  Loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets  Amortisation of intangible assets  Operating lease charges	5,000 70,703 1,876 7,271 20,000 38,786	6,000 76,267 2,580 - 20,000 38,527
5	Employees  The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the	o compony di	ring the year
¥.	was:	2016 Number	2015 Number
	Administrative staff Management Cleaning staff	15 17 964 ————	14 17 849 ————
	Their aggregate remuneration comprised:	2016 £	2015 £
	Wages and salaries Pension costs	11,667,122 33,000	9,606,117 36,000
		44 700 465	0.040.41-

11,700,122 9,642,117

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

6	Directors' remuneration		
		2016 £	2015 £
	Remuneration for qualifying services	23,105	21,998
	Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	33,000	36,000
		56,105 ————	57,998
	The number of directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing under de amounted to 2 (2015 - 2).	fined contribution	on schemes
7	Interest receivable and similar income		
		2016 £	2015 £
	Interest income	_	_
	Interest on bank deposits	253 ———	612
	Investment income includes the following:		•
	Interest on financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss	253 	612
8	Interest payable and similar charges		
		2016 £	2015 £
	Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:		
	Interest on finance leases and hire purchase contracts	3,625 ———	2,910 ———
9	Taxation		
		2016 £	2015 £
	Current tax		
	UK corporation tax on profits for the current period  Adjustments in respect of prior periods	204,340 252	209,985 276
	Total current tax	204,592	210,261
	5.6		
	Deferred tax Origination and reversal of timing differences	(3,670)	(9,530)
	Total tax charge	200,922	200,731
	•		===

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

9	Taxation	(	Continued)
	The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge bas the standard rate of tax as follows:	ed on the profit	or loss and
		2016 £	2015 £
	Profit before taxation	950,244	903,114
	Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.00% (2015: 21.00%)	190,049	189,654
	Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	10,243	12,033
	Adjustments in respect of prior years	(4.4.400)	276
	Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation	(14,468)	(7,024
	Depreciation on assets not qualifying for tax allowances	18,516	16,557
	Deferred tax adjustments in respect of prior years	(3,418) -	(9,530 (1,235
	Tax expense for the year	200,922	200,731
10	Dividends	2016 £	2015 £
	Interim paid	1,030,900	480,000
11	Intangible fixed assets		Goodwill
			£
	Cost At 1 April 2015 and 31 March 2016		400,000
	Amortisation and impairment At 1 April 2015		256,667
	Amortisation charged for the year		20,000
	At 31 March 2016		276,667
	Carrying amount At 31 March 2016		123,333
		•	
	At 31 March 2015		143,333

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

12	Tangible fixed assets						
	To the constant of the constan	Leasehold improvements	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings & equipment	Computer Mo equipment	tor vehicles	Total
		£	£	£	£	£	£
	Cost						
	At 1 April 2015	17,638	249,668	25,990	111,387	236,518	641,201
	Additions	· <u>-</u>	38,318		15,609	14,998	68,925
	Disposals				(13,941)	(46,188)	(60,129)
	At 31 March 2016	17,638	287,986	25,990	113,055	205,328	649,997
	Depreciation and impairment						
	At 1 April 2015	9,462	162,887	15,194	59,317	144,251	391,111
	Depreciation charged in the year	5,417	26,793	2,704	14,370	23,295	72,579
	Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	· <del>-</del>	-	(13,941)	(33,417)	(47,358)
	At 31 March 2016	14,879	189,680	17,898	59,746	134,129	416,332
	Carrying amount						
	At 31 March 2016	2,759	98,306	8,092	53,309	71,199	233,665
	At 31 March 2015	8,176	86,781	.10,796	52,070	92,267	250,090
					***************************************		

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

12	Tangible fixed assets			(Continued)
	The net carrying value of tangible fixed assets include finance leases or hire purchase contracts.	es the following in a	espect of assets	held under
			2016 £	2015 £
	Motor vehicles		13,122	7,736
	Depreciation charge for the year in respect of leased ass	ets	1,876	2,580
13	Financial instruments			
			2016 £	2015 £
	Carrying amount of financial assets			
	Debt instruments measured at amortised cost		2,610,006	2,468,528
	Carrying amount of financial liabilities			
	Measured at amortised cost		1,227,852	870,36 <u>4</u>
14	Debtors			
			2016	2015
	Amounts falling due within one year:		£	£
	Trade debtors		2,455,848	2,004,046
	Other debtors		154,158	464,482
	Prepayments and accrued income		192,727	272,772
			2,802,733	2,741,300
15	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		<del>======</del>	<del></del>
			2016	2015
		Notes	£	£
	Obligations under finance leases	17	8,134	3,806
	Trade creditors		704,020	379,760
	Corporation tax		204,340	209,985
	Other taxation and social security		1,123,432	902,497
	Other creditors		33,530	-
	Accruals and deferred income		475,918	486,164
			2,549,374	1,982,212

The company has an overdraft facility with it's bank. All amounts owing to the bank are secured by a fixed and floating debenture over all of the company's assets, and by personal guarantees made by the directors, L Andrews and D Andrews.

Net obligations under hire purchase contracts are secured over the assets to which they relate.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

16	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one yea	r		
		Notes	2016 £	2015 £
	Obligations under finance leases	17	6,250	634
17	Hire purchase obligations			0045
	Net obligations under hire purchase agreements		2016 £	2015 £
	Within one year In two to five years		8,134 6,250	3,806 634
			14,384	4,440
4.0				
18	Provisions for liabilities		2016 £	2015 £
	Deferred tax liabilities	19	43,622	47,292
			43,622	47,292 ———

#### 19 Deferred taxation

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

	Liabilities 2016	Liabilities 2015
Balances:	· <b>£</b>	£
Accelerated capital allowances	43,622	47,292
•		
		2016
Movements in the year:		£
Liability at 1 April 2015		47,292
Credit to profit or loss		(3,670)
Liability at 31 March 2016		43,622

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

### 19 Deferred taxation (Continued)

The deferred tax liability set out above is expected to reverse within 12 months and relates to accelerated capital allowances that are expected to mature within the same period.

#### 20 Retirement benefit schemes

Defined contribution schemes	2016 £	2015 £
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	33,000	36,000

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

The charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes was £33,000 (2015 - £36,000).

#### 21 Share capital

	2016	2015
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
35 Ordinary 'A' shares of £1 each	35	35
15 Ordinary 'B' shares of £1 each	15	15
30 Ordinary 'C' shares of £1 each	30	30
10 Oridnary D shares of £1 each	10	10
5 Ordinary E shares of £1 each	5	5
5 Ordinary F shares of £1 each	. 5	5
	100	100

### 22 Operating lease commitments

#### Lessee

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

	2016 £	2015 £
Within one year	27,200	27,200

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

#### 23 Directors' transactions

Dividends totalling £463100 (2015 - £480000) were paid in the year in respect of shares held by the company's directors.

Description	% Rate	Opening Balance £	Amounts Advanced £	Interest Charged £	Amounts Repaid £	Closing Balance £
L Andrews - Directors account D Andrews - Directors	-	128,915	223,515	-	(279,345)	73,085
account	-	103,404	175,793	-	(280,192)	(995)
		232,319	399,308	-	(559,537)	72,090

#### 24 Controlling party

The company is under the control of Mr L Andrews, a director who combined with Mrs P Andrews his wife hold 65% of the issued share capital.

#### 25 Cash generated from operations

	2016 £	2015 £
Profit for the year after tax	749,322	702,382
Adjustments for:		
Taxation charged	200,922	200,731
Finance costs	3,625	2,910
Investment income	(253)	(612)
Loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets	7,271	-
Amortisation and impairment of intangible assets	20,000	20,000
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	72,579	78,847
Movements in working capital:		
(Increase) in debtors	(221,662)	(708,106)
Increase in creditors	568,479	746,713
Cash generated from operations	1,400,283	1,042,865
	<del></del>	