Registered number: 06600257

# **RENAKER BUILD LIMITED**

# ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018



### **COMPANY INFORMATION**

Director

Mr D Whitaker

**Company secretary** 

Mr M Shaw

Registered number

06600257

Registered office

1st Floor NQ Building 47 Bengal Street Manchester Lancashire M4 6BB

Independent auditor

**Grant Thornton UK LLP** 

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor

4 Hardman Square Spinningfields Manchester M3 3EB

**Bankers** 

Santander Bridle Road Merseyside L30 44B

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#### STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018

#### Introduction

The director presents his strategic report for the year ended 31 October 2018.

#### **Business review**

The company's principal activity is design and construction services.

Whilst the current economic climate affecting the company's operations appears stable, albeit in a highly competitive market place, the current outlook and implications arising from the UK's exit from the European Union are uncertain.

The company's key contracts in progress are generally performing as planned/anticipated.

The company continues to negotiate key contract awards where the nature of the opportunity is aligned with its capability, capacity and aims.

The company has returned significant growth whilst maintaining net profit levels in the period to 31st October 2018.

Turnover in the period has increased by 36.6% (2017 9.8%) to £132.84m (2017: £97.26m).

Gross profit in the period equates to 8.7% (2017: 8.4%).

Net profit in the period equates to 3.4% (2017: 3.6%).

Net Assets held at year end sat at a solid and positive position of £11.49m (2017: £7.86m).

#### Principal risks and uncertainties

Risk management remains inherent in all operations and is given prominent place through the comprehensive project review process in place.

Pressure remains on industry output where demand on supply is driving increased costs. Ongoing review to carefully predict and account for movement in base/resource costs continues to be important.

Health & safety remains core to the company's business. The company continues to review and develop its health and safety management system on a continual improvement basis.

Credit risk remains nominal, no open facility and moderate asset finance on selective major plant and equipment assets.

A robust cashflow and cash collection system has ensured positive cashflow and improvement over the period.

# STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018

#### Financial key performance indicators

The company has set key strategic targets for the year which include:

Turnover
Gross Margin
Overhead Level
Recruitment of Key Staff
Maintaining high standards of health and safety

### **People**

Mr D Whitake Director

The people employed by the company are its capability.

It is the capability of the staff employed by the company which is absolutely central to meeting business aims.

The recruitment of first class staff has successfully enabled the business to develop and supports plans for future growth in a stable and sustainable manner.

Further development of the organisational structure for the long term, combined with efficient and effective process, is important as ever moving forward.

The provision of appropriate reward, development of skills, training and good communication will retain talent and enhance both individual and organisational performance.

This report was approved by the board on Don Fosward 2019

and signed on its behalf.

# DIRECTOR'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018

The director presents his report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 October 2018.

#### **Director**

The director who served during the year was:

Mr D Whitaker

#### Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £3,629,043 (2017: £2,800,325).

No dividends will be distributed for the year ended 31 October 2018 (2017: £Nil).

#### **Director's Responsibilities Statement**

The director is responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, the Director's Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the director 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, including FRS 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 and profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the director is required to:

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

The director is 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 him to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. He is 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.

# DIRECTOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018

#### **Future developments**

The business is operating under letters of intent for two new projects which are expected to commence construction after the year end.

#### Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

Insurance policies are in place that indemnify the director against liability when acting for Renaker Build Limited.

#### Matters covered in the strategic report

Risks and uncertainty relating to the business are detailed in the Strategic Report owing to the strategic importance of the information.

#### Disclosure of information to auditor

The director confirms that:

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

#### **Auditor**

The auditor, Grant Thornton UK LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board on 20th February 2019

Mr D Whitaker

Director

and signed on its behalf.



# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF RENAKER BUILD LIMITED

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Renaker Build Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 October 2018, which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Statement of Cash Flows and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including 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 October 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 director's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the director has 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.



# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF RENAKER BUILD LIMITED (CONTINUED)

#### Other information

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

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

#### Opinions 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 Director's Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and the Director's Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

#### Matter on which we are required to report under the Companies Act 2006

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 Director's Report.

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

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 director's remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.



# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF RENAKER BUILD LIMITED (CONTINUED)

#### Responsibilities of director for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Director's Responsibilities Statement on page 3, the director is 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 director determines 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 director is 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 director 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: <a href="https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities">www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities</a>. This description forms part of our Auditor's Report.

#### Use of our report

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

Stuart Muskett

Senior Statutory Auditor

for and on behalf of Grant Thornton UK LLP Chartered Accountants, Statutory Auditor

Grant Tolno UK LLS

Manchester

Date: 20 FEBRUPLY 2019

# STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018

	-	2018	2017
	Note	£	£
Turnover	4	132,839,863	97,263,245
Cost of sales		(121,159,307)	(89,063,191)
Gross profit		11,680,556	8,200,054
Administrative expenses		(7,027,071)	(4,583,558)
Operating profit	5	4,653,485	3,616,496
Interest receivable and similar income	9	2,193	596
Interest payable and similar expenses	10	(80,988)	(104,571)
Profit before tax		4,574,690	3,512,521
Tax on profit	11	(945,647)	(712,196)
Profit and total comprehensive income for the financial year		3,629,043	2,800,325

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

# RENAKER BUILD LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER:06600257

### BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 OCTOBER 2018

Note		2018 £		2017 £
12		4,431,680		4,934,431
13	23,596,396	,	18,302,000	
14	9,710,636		19,388,811	
	33,307,032		37,690,811	
45	(00 AC2 TEE)		(22 424 702)	
15	(22,463,755)		(32,131,702)	
		10,843,277		5,559,109
		15,274,957		10,493,540
16		(3 782 057)		(2,495,761)
,0		(0,702,007)		(2,400,701)
20	-		(133,922)	
		-		(133,922)
		11,492,900		7,863,857
21		10		10
22		11,492,890		7,863,847
		11,492,900		7,863,857
	13 14 15 16 20	12 13	Note £  12	Note £  12

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

20th February 2019

Mr D Whitaker Director

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018

	Called up share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total equity
At 1 November 2017	10	7,863,847	7,863,857
Comprehensive income for the year Profit for the year	-	3,629,043	3,629,043
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	3,629,043	3,629,043
At 31 October 2018	10	11,492,890	11,492,900

### STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2017

	Called up share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total equity
At 1 November 2016	10	5,063,522	5,063,532
Comprehensive income for the year Profit for the year	-	2,800,325	2,800,325
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	2,800,325	2,800,325
At 31 October 2017	10	7,863,847	7,863,857

# STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018

	2018 £	2017 £
Cash flows from operating activities	L	2
Profit for the financial year	3,629,043	2,800,325
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of tangible assets	1,352,789	1,124,472
Profit on disposal of fixed assets	(5,367)	(13,559)
Interest paid	80,988	104,571
Interest received	(2,193)	(596)
Taxation charge	945,647	712,196
Increase in debtors	(5,122,918)	(6,325,241)
(Decrease)/increase in creditors	(7,992,786)	18,132,557
Corporation tax paid	(803,584)	(898,379)
Net cash (used in)/generated from operating activities	(7,918,381)	15,636,346
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	(901,256)	(4,035,583)
Sale of tangible fixed assets	56,587	35,739
Interest received	2,193	596
Net cash used in investing activities	(842,476)	(3,999,248)
Cash flows from financing activities		
New finance leases	406,440	3,011,314
Finance leases repayment	(1,242,770)	(1,006,022)
Interest paid	(80,988)	(104,571)
Net cash (used in)/generated from financing activities	(917,318)	1,900,721
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(9,678,175)	13,537,819
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	19,388,811	5,850,992
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	9,710,636	19,388,811
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year comprise:		
Cash at bank and in hand	9,710,636	19,388,811
	9,710,636	19,388,811

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018

#### 1. General information

Renaker Build Limited is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England and Wales. Its registered head office and principal place of business is located at 1st Floor, Nq Building 47 Bengal Street, Manchester, Lancashire, M4 6BB.

#### 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 judgement in applying the company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The presentational and functional currency of the company is pounds sterling (£).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

#### 2.2 Going concern

Having considered long term forecasts for the business, the director considers that there will be sufficient resources to continue as a going concern for the foreseeable future, being a period of at least 12 months from the date of signing theses financial statements.

#### 2.3 Turnover

Turnover represents the net invoiced value of contracts, excluding value added tax and with an adjustment made for the provision of income either in advance or arrears for the relative state of completion of each contract undertaken by the company at the balance sheet date. Turnover on long term construction projects is recognised in accordance with the stage of completion for each project which is measured on a cost plus margin basis.

Full provision is made for losses on all contracts in the period in which the loss is first foreseen. Where the outcome of a contract can't be estimated reliably, turnover is recognised only to the extent of costs incurred that it is probable will be recoverable. Costs are recognised in the period to which they relate.

#### 2.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.4 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, on a reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant and machinery - 25%
Motor vehicles - 25%
Fixtures and fittings - 25%
Computer equipment - 25%

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Profits and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

#### 2.5 Hire purchase and leasing commitments

Finance leases are those where substantially all the risk and benefits of ownership are assumed by the company. Assets obtained under hire purchase contracts or finance leases are capitalised in the balance sheet. Those held under hire purchase contracts are depreciated over their estimated useful lives. Those held under finance leases are depreciated over their estimated useful lives or the lease term, whichever is the shorter.

The interest element of these obligations is charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income over the relevant period. The capital element of the future payments is treated as a liability.

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

#### 2.6 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable 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.

#### 2.7 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 OCTOBER 2018

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.8 Financial instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties and loans to related parties.

The company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in the case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance Sheet when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

#### 2.9 Creditors

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

#### 2.10 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.11 Operating leases: the company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

The company has taken advantage of the optional exemption available on transition to FRS 102 which allows lease incentives on leases entered into before the date of transition to the standard 01 November 2014 to continue to be charged over the period to the first market rent review rather than the term of the lease.

#### 2.12 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 Balance Sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

#### 2.13 Interest receivable and similar income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income using the effective interest method.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.14 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. 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 balance sheet date in the countries where the company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance Sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

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

Preparation of the financial statements requires management to make significant judgements and estimates.

The margin applied to costs incurred is based upon management estimates of costs to complete contracts and any contract variations that may be agreed. These expected future costs will fluctuate as the project progresses and more information is available.

#### 4. Turnover

All turnover, in both the current and prior year, arose from construction projects within the United Kingdom.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018

5.	Operating profit		
	The operating profit is stated after charging:		
		2018 £	2017 £
	Plant hire	757,167	708,309
	Depreciation - owned assets	403,863	184,125
	Depreciation - assets on hire purchase contracts	948,926	940,346
	Profit on disposal of fixed assets	(5,367)	(13,559)
	Other operating leases	202,159	162,828
6.	Auditor's remuneration		
		2018 £	2017 £
	Fees payable to the company's auditor and its associates for the audit of the company's annual financial statements	26,750	24,000
	Fees payable to the company's auditor and its associates in respect of:		
	Accounting services	1,000	1,000
	Taxation compliance	1,650	2,500
	All other taxation advisory services	68,495	92,099
		71,145	95,599

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018

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Staff costs, including director's remuneration, were as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
Wages and salaries	8,621,604	6,655,932
Social security costs	739,123	747,245
Cost of defined contribution scheme	186,829	191,385
	9,547,556	7,594,562

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

	2018 No.	2017 No.
Management	4	4
Administration	54	50
Construction	78	83
	136	137
	=	

Total remuneration paid to key management personnel in the year was £3,119,018 (2017: £1,102,054).

# 8. Director's remuneration

	2018	2017
	£	£
Director's emoluments	133,804	53,359
Company contributions to defined contribution pension schemes	1,502	456
•		

During the year retirement benefits were accruing to 1 director (2017: 1) in respect of defined contribution pension schemes.

### 9. Interest receivable and similar income

	2018 £	2017 £
Other interest receivable	2,193	596

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018

10.	Interest payable and similar expenses		
		2018 £	2017 £
	Bank interest	-	30,768
	Hire purchase interest	80,988	73,803
		80,988	104,571
11.	Taxation		
		2018 £	2017 £
	Corporation tax		
	Current tax on profits for the year	1,230,404	695,251
	Adjustments in respect of previous periods	20,645	41,952
		1,251,049	737,203
	Total current tax	1,251,049	737,203
	Deferred tax	<del></del> : **	<del>_</del>
	Timing differences	(305,402)	(25,007)
	Total deferred tax	(305,402)	(25,007)
	Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	945,647	712,196

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018

# 11. Taxation (continued)

### 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% (2017: 19.41%). The differences are explained below:

	2018 £	2017 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	4,574,690	3,512,521
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2017: 19.41%)  Effects of:	<b>⁄ 869,191</b>	681,780
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	19,881	12,007
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	20,645	41,952
Deferred tax	35,930	(23,543)
Total tax charge for the year	945,647	712,196

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018

# 12. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Fixtures and fittings £	Computer equipment £	Total £
Cost					
At 1 November 2017	6,805,347	120,028	81,034	249,122	7,255,531
Additions	851,195	15,890	2,992	31,179	901,256
Disposals	(69,000)	(29,239)	•	(2,443)	(100,682)
At 31 October 2018	7,587,542	106,679	84,026	277,858	8,056,105
Depreciation					
At 1 November 2017	2,096,729	56,613	49,910	117,848	2,321,100
Charge for the year	1,292,443	14,888	7,619	37,839	1,352,789
Disposals	(36,959)	(10,963)	-	(1,542)	(49,464)
At 31 October 2018	3,352,213	60,538	57,529	154,145	3,624,425
Net book value					
At 31 October 2018	4,235,329	46,141	26,497	123,713	4,431,680
At 31 October 2017	4,708,618	63,415	31,124	131,274	4,934,431

Plant and machinery with a net book value of £3,087,235 (2017: £3,237,571) are held under finance leases.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018

#### 13. Debtors

	2018	2017
	£	£
Trade debtors	8,186,509	3,818,544
Other debtors	649,204	478,326
Prepayments	1,563,916	1,508,366
Accrued income	12,374,964	12,000,000
VAT	650,323	496,764
Deferred taxation	171,480	•
	23,596,396	18,302,000

Included above within trade debtors is £7,577,584 (2017: £3,748,284) of related party balances.

Included above within other debtors is £579,232 (2017: £216,959) of related party balances.

Included above within accrued income is £12,374,964 (2017: £12,000,000) of related party balances.

See note 25 for further details.

### 14. Cash and cash equivalents

	2018	2017
	£	£
Cash at bank and in hand	9,710,636	19,388,811

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018

# 15. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade creditors	_	_
rade creditors	4,387,658	3,644,861
Corporation tax	873,490	426,024
Other taxation and social security	332,759	305,838
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts (see note 17)	620,955	1,165,760
Other creditors	166,460	180,754
Accruals	16,082,433	25,415,432
Deferred income	-	993,033
	22,463,755	32,131,702

Included above within trade creditors is £322,329 (2017: £90,000) of related party balances.

Included above within accruals is £3,500,000 (2017: £11,160,000) of related party balances.

See note 25 for further details.

### 16. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Retentions payable	2,683,388	1,105,566
Hire purchase contracts (see note 17)	1,098,669	1,390,195
	3,782,057	2,495,761

All hire purchase liabilities are secured against the assets to which they relate.

### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018

17.	Leasing agreements		
	Minimum lease payments under hire purchase fall due as follows:		
		2018	2017
	Gross obligation repayable:	3	£
	Within one year	664,474	1,241,155
	Between one and five years	1,192,911	1,500,197
		1,857,385	2,741,352
	•	2018	2017
	Finance charges repayable:	£	£
	Within one year	43,519	75,395
	Between one and five years	94,243	109,887
		137,762	185,282
		2018	2017
	Net obligation payable:	£	£
		620.055	4 405 700
	Within one year  Between one and five years	620,955 1,098,669	1,165,760 1,390,195
		1,719,624	2,555,955
18.	Secured Debts		
		2018 £	2017 £
	Hire purchase contracts	1,719,624	2,555,955

The hire purchase creditors are secured on the assets to which they relate.

A debenture was executed on 17 September 2015 and this was secured by a fixed and floating charge over the assets of the company.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018

#### 19. Financial instruments

2018 2017 £ £

Financial assets

Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost

30,921,313 35,649,843

**Financial liabilities** 

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

(25,039,563) (32,902,565)

Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost comprise cash, trade and other debtors and accrued income.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise trade and other creditors, accruals and obligations under finance leases.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018

20.	Deferred taxation		
		2018 £	2017 £
	Deferred tax	(133,922)	(158,929)
	Charged to profit or loss	305,402	25,007
	At end of year	171,480	(133,922)
	The deferred taxation balance is made up as follows:		
		2018 £	2017 £
	Fixed asset timing differences	(83,520)	(133,922)
	Short term timing differences	255,000	-
		171,480	(133,922)
21.	Share capital		
		2018 £	2017 £
	Shares classified as equity	L	£
	Allotted, called up and fully paid		
	10 Ordinary shares of £1 each	10	10

# 22. Reserves

# **Profit and loss account**

Includes all current and prior periods retained profits and losses.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018

### 23. Capital commitments

At 31 October 2018 the company had capital commitments as follows:

**2018** 2017

Contracted but not provided in the financial statements

691,961

#### 24. Pension commitments

The company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company to the fund and amounted to £186,829 (2017: £191,385). Contributions totalling £31,922 (2017: £30,674) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date and are included in creditors.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018

### 25. Related party transactions

#### Mr D Whitaker

Director and shareholder of the company.

During the course of the year the company traded with the sole director by way of a director's loan account. The balance owed by the director at the start of the year was £35,839 (2017: £12,493). During the course of the year the director made withdrawals of £6,748 (2017: £48,332). The balance owed by the director at the end of the year was £42,587 (2017: owed by the director £35,839). The balance has been provided to the company on an interest free basis and is repayable on demand.

Mr D Whitaker provided a personal guarantee against amounts payable under hire purchase obligations which had a carrying value of £127,423 (2017: £611,394) at year end.

#### Other related party balances and transactions

The below receivable/(payable), accrued income/(deferred income) and prepayment/(accrual) balances are held with companies under the common control of Mr D Whitaker:

	2018 £	2017 £
Baird Street Developments	•	3,581
Baird Street Investments Limited	-	2,116
Castlefield Developments (Manchester) Limited	(38,655)	(180,500)
Chapel Street Developments Ltd	-	396
CQ Investments Limited	-	24,289
Crown Street Developments 1 Ltd	5,880,320	-
ETF Northern Limited	302,610	588,487
FQ Developments Limited	10,320,596	15,187,421
GG Park Limited	11,491	100
Irwell Developments Limited	62,634	62,634
JQ Developments Limited	•	1,208
LQ Developments Limited	-	21
Pinnacle Developments (NW) Itd	25,000	25,000
QMS (NW) Ltd	(3,500,000)	(11,160,000)
RM Developments (Manchester) Ltd	1,410	29,425
RM Fairbairn Residential Ltd	180	180
RM McConnell Residential Ltd	180	180
.RM Sedgwick Residential Ltd	180	180
VQ Investments Limited	(30,000)	(90,000)
WB Developments (Salford) Limited	-	4,851
YQ Developments Limited	3,673,505	(812,558)

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018

# Related party transactions (continued)

The following transactions occurred during the year with companies under common control of Mr D Whitaker:

	2018	2017
B	£	£
Revenue		
Baird Street Developments Limited	228	2,517
Baird Street Investments Limited	-	1,121
Castlefield Developments (Manchester) Limited	1,275,048	1,441,607
Crown Street Developments 1 Ltd	5,880,320	-
CS Developments (Manchester) Limited	-	562,926
ETF Northern Limited	482,370	94,658
FQ Developments Limited	87,172,988	44,396,531
GG Park Limited	11,491	•
LQ Developments Limited	-	15,075,085
Pinnacle Developments (NW) Limited	•	2,725,245
RM Developments (Manchester) Limited	41,305	•
WB Developments (Salford) Limited	-	14,010,443
YQ Developments Limited	38,108,230	18,448,500
Expenses		
Baird Street Developments Limited	3,809	-
Baird Street Investments Limited	2,116	-
Castlefield Developments (Manchester) Limited	9,900	-
Chapel Street Developments Ltd	396	624
ETF Northern Limited	2,954,894	1,212,382
GG Park Limited	100	100
JQ Developments Limited	1,208	396
QMS (NW) Ltd	25,500,000	11,160,000
VQ Investments Limited	100,000	170,000

Revenue relates to the provision of design and construction services to companies under the common control of Mr D Whitaker.

Expenses relate to the provision of advice and construction services by companies under the common control of Mr D Whitaker.

# 26. Ultimate Controlling party

The ultimate controlling party is Mr D Whitaker.