Company registration number: 1970223

Wiggett Homes Limited

Financial statements

31 July 2019

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Directors and other information

Directors P J Wiggett

S P J Wiggett Mrs J C Sutton

Secretary P J Wiggett

Company number 1970223

Registered office Viking House

449 Middleton Road

Chadderton Oldham OL9 9LB

Business address Viking House

449 Middleton Road

Chadderton Oldham OL9 9 LB

Auditor Wrigley Partington

Sterling House 501 Middleton Road

Chadderton Oldham OL9 9LY

Bankers Handelsbanken

9 Salmon Fields Business Village

Royton Oldham OL2 6HT

Strategic report Year ended 31 July 2019

Review and analysis of the business during the current year

In the past year we completed on the sale of 52 new build properties to private clients, an increase on the previous year. Sales have been achieved over 7 development sites which cover both current and future years.

We have had a very good start to the current financial year and expect to achieve our target of 82 new build sales. We continue to do some work for Registered Providers, but this is much reduced from previous years and in the main these are turnkey projects where we have provided the site. We do consider that the change in direction will provide us with a better rate of profit going forward and we have better controls on the business. Contracting work contributed 17% (2018 - 20%) of total turnover in the past year.

Future developments

Over the past five years the nature of the business has changed somewhat in that we are now developing more sites for private sale. Our target in the forthcoming year is 82 new build completions and around 100 the year after. We will continue to develop and expand the private development side of our business whilst demand remains strong. Staff numbers have reduced as we need less staff with private development than with contracting.

We have a land bank of some 150 plots, all with planning permission, owned by the group and options on a further 48 plots. The number of tenders and contracting work remains low. Our intention is to be successful with some framework applications currently in the pipeline which will ensure we maintain a presence in this sector.

Principal risks and uncertainties:

Health & Safety

We continue to maintain a good record with HSE and for another consecutive year can report no notices issued. Wiggett Construction Group have renewed their accreditation to Chas and have appointed new specialist third party providers for external consultancy services and site safety auditing. As the HSE raise the bar in areas such as occupational health, further training and resources are required to meet the challenges and stay ahead of current legislation. Jointly with employee consultation and collaboration, the aid of the audit report and benchmarking tools we continue to monitor and control health and safety performance across the business while maintaining a learning culture.

Brexit

Due to continued negotions surrounding the UK's exit from the European Union the outlook for the UK economy remains uncertain. This may have an impact on consumer confidence affecting demand in the housing market resulting in lower revenues, margins and cashflow although we do not expect the impact to be as bad as first feared.

Inflation

Inflation, both in labour and materials continues to be an issue as since the outcome of Brexit costs have risen on all fronts, materials is an example with manufacturers asking for 15%-20% increases. A shortage of skilled labour has also led to increases in prices as demand exceeds supply.

Strategic report (continued) Year ended 31 July 2019

Financing

We continue to self-fund the bulk of our output. Our site at Hare Hill Mill in Littleborough is currently partly funded by the Greater Manchester Housing Fund and going forward we expect to obtain further funding from GMHF as well as Homes England, both of whom we have an established track record with and offer very competitive rates of interest.

The board of directors regularly monitor these risks and take action to mitigate their impact on the business.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 18 December 2019 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Mrs J C Sutton

Director

Directors report Year ended 31 July 2019

The directors present their report and the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 July 2019.

Directors

The directors who served the company during the year were as follows:

P J Wiggett S P J Wiggett Mrs J C Sutton

Dividends

Particulars of recommended dividends are detailed in note 12 to the financial statements.

Financial instruments

The company continually reviews the selling prices of its properties for resale to ensure suitable margins are achieved, and adequate cash resources are maintained. The directors consider the disclosure of these policies will not be material when assessing the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the company.

Disclosure of information in the strategic report.

In accordance with section 414C(11) of the Companies Act 2006 (Strategic Report and Directors' Report) Regulations 2013, the company has chosen to include the business review, details of the principal risks and uncertainties facing the company and details of future developments within the strategic report.

Directors responsibilities statement

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

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

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

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently:
- · make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- 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.

Directors report (continued) Year ended 31 July 2019

Auditor

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- so far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and
- they have taken all steps that they ought to have taken as a director to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

The auditor is deemed to have been re-appointed in accordance with section 487 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 18 December 2019 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Mrs J C Sutton

Director

Independent auditor's report to the members of Wiggett Homes Limited Year ended 31 July 2019

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Wiggett Homes Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 July 2019 which comprise the statement of income and retained earnings, statement of financial position, statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 July 2019 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 UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may
 cast significant doubt about the 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 other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. 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.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Wiggett Homes Limited (continued) Year ended 31 July 2019

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 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 has 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 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 the returns; or
- · certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- · we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the 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.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Wiggett Homes Limited (continued) Year ended 31 July 2019

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Use of our report

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

Andrew P Dixon FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of Wrigley Partington Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor Sterling House 501 Middleton Road Chadderton Oldham OL9 9LY

18 December 2019

Statement of income and retained earnings Year ended 31 July 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Turnover Cost of sales	4	9,863,979 (9,040,405)	10,337,969 (8,792,709)
Gross profit		823,574	1,545,260
Administrative expenses Other operating income	5	(782,776) 104,995	(1,247,902) 131,145
Operating profit	6	.145,793	428,503
Other interest receivable and similar income Interest payable and similar expenses	9 10	3,819 (120,000)	3,128 (139,849)
Profit before taxation		29,612	291,782
Tax on profit	11	(24,769)	(33,619)
Profit for the financial year and total comprehensive income		4,843	258,163
Dividends declared and paid or payable during the	ne year 12	-	(150,000)
Retained earnings at the start of the year		2,233,246	2,125,083
Retained earnings at the end of the year		2,238,089	2,233,246

All the activities of the company are from continuing operations.

Statement of financial position 31 July 2019

		20	119	20)18
	Note	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	13	150,100		153,100	
Tangible assets	14	1,150,000		2,457,058	
			1,300,100		2,610,158
Current assets					
Stocks	15 14	4,725,037		10,794,672	
Debtors	16	325,276		479,258	
Cash at bank and in hand		964,772		959,241	
	16	5,015,085		12,233,171	
Creditors: amounts falling due					
within one year	17 (14	1,946,829)		(12,479,816)	
Net current assets/(liabilities)			1,068,256		(246,645)
Total assets less current liabilities		·	2,368,356		2,363,513
Provisions for liabilities	18		(130,167)		(130,167)
Net assets		:	2,238,189		2,233,346
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	20		100		100
Profit and loss account	21		2,238,089		2,233,246
Shareholders funds		•	2,238,189	•	2,233,346

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 18 December 2019, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mrs J C Sutton Director

Company registration number: 1970223

The notes on pages 12 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of cash flows Year ended 31 July 2019

Cash flows from operating activities Profit for the financial year 4,843 258,16 Adjustments for: Other interest receivable and similar income (3,819) (3,12 Interest payable and similar expenses 120,000 139,84 Gain/(loss) on disposal of Intangible assets (6,000) (15,57 Tax on profit 24,769 33,67 Accrued expenses/(income) - 341,46 Ground rents created - (33,000)	18 £
Adjustments for: Other interest receivable and similar income Interest payable and similar expenses Gain/(loss) on disposal of Intangible assets Tax on profit Accrued expenses/(income) (3,819) (3,12) (13,12) (3,12) (14,000) (15,57) (15,	
Other interest receivable and similar income (3,819) (3,12 Interest payable and similar expenses 120,000 139,84 Gain/(loss) on disposal of Intangible assets (6,000) (15,57 Tax on profit 24,769 33,67 Accrued expenses/(income) - 341,46	33
Interest payable and similar expenses 120,000 139,84 Gain/(loss) on disposal of Intangible assets (6,000) (15,57 Tax on profit 24,769 33,67 Accrued expenses/(income) - 341,40	
Gain/(loss) on disposal of Intangible assets Tax on profit Accrued expenses/(income) (6,000) (15,57) 24,769 33,67 341,40	28)
Tax on profit 24,769 33,64 Accrued expenses/(income) - 341,40	19
Accrued expenses/(income) - 341,40	
Ground rents created - (33,00	
	10)
Transfer land from tangible fixed assets 1,307,058	-
Changes in:	
Stocks (3,930,365) (3,100,44	0)
Trade and other debtors 153,982 3,95	1
Trade and other creditors 1,645,018 (333,11	1)
Cash generated from operations (684,514) (2,708,21	_ 6)
Interest paid (120,000) (139,84	9)
Interest received 3,819 3,12	8
Tax paid (33,619) (13,06	3)
Net cash used in operating activities (834,314) (2,858,00	_ 0) =
Cash flows from investing activities	
Proceeds from sale of intangible assets 9,000 23,64	4
Net cash from investing activities 9,000 23,64	_ 4 =
Ocal Status from Stranging and idea	
Cash flows from financing activities	
Proceeds from borrowings 830,845 Equity dividends paid - (150,00	_ _
	_
Net cash from/(used in) financing activities 830,845 (150,00	0) =
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents 5,531 (2,984,35	6)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year 959,241 3,943,59	
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year 959,24	1

Notes to the financial statements Year ended 31 July 2019

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Viking House, 449 Middleton Road, Chadderton, Oldham, OL9 9LB.

The principal activity of the company continues to be that of property developers and holding of investment properties.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Related party exemption

The company has taken advantage of exemption, under the terms of Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", not to disclose related party transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries within the group.

Turnover

Turnover represents the sales of developed properties on contracts completed during the year.

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Ground rents created

Ground rents are created at five times the annual amount receivable in the year in which the leasehold interest in land is established. Ground rents are credited to profit and loss account in the year in which they are received. No depreciation is charged on capitalised ground rents because the net realisable value is considered to be at least equal to the net book value.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 July 2019

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in capital and reserves, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Investment properties

- Not depreciated

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Investment property

Investment property is measured initially at cost, which includes purchase price and any directly attributable expenditure. Investment property is revalued to its fair value at each reporting date and any changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

If a reliable measure of fair value is not available without undue cost or effort it shall be transferred to tangible assets and accounted for under the cost model until it is expected that fair value will be reliably measurable on an on-going basis.

Impairment

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

Stocks

Work in progress is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Costs include all direct costs and where appropriate a proportion of fixed and variable costs.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 July 2019

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event; it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense.

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets or either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

4. Turnover

Turnover arises from:

2019 2018 £ £ 9,863,979 10,337,969

Construction contracts

The whole of the turnover is attributable to the principal activity of the company wholly undertaken in the United Kingdom.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 July 2019

5.	Other operating income		
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Rental income	104,995	131,145
			
6.	Operating profit		
	Operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):		
	aparating promise action and gridging (creating).	2019	2018
		£	£
	(Gain)/loss on disposal of intangible assets	(6,000)	(15,519)
	Impairment of associated company debtor	100,000	-
	Fees payable for the audit of the financial statements	9,750	8,750
	Cost of stock recognised as an expense	12,594,405	11,893,150
7.	Staff costs		
	The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the year were:		
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Wages and salaries	-	300,000
	Social security costs	-	41,400
			341,400
	There were no employees during the year apart from the directors.		
8.	Directors remuneration		
	The directors aggregate remuneration in respect of qualifying services was:		
	The unbotore aggregate remainstation in respect of qualifying pervisors was:	2019	2018
		£	£
	Remuneration	-	300,000
9.	Other interest receivable and similar income		
		2019	. 2018
		£	£
	Bank deposits	3,819	3,128

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 July 2019

10.	Interest	payable	and similar	expenses
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	• •		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Other interest payable and similar expenses	120,000	139,849
11.	Tax on profit		
	Major components of tax expense		
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Current tax:		
	UK current tax expense	24,769	33,619
	Tax on profit	24,769	33,619
	corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%).	2019	2018
	Corporation tax in the OK of 19.00% (2016, 19.00%).	2019 £	2018 £
	Profit before taxation		
		£	£
	Profit before taxation Profit multiplied by rate of tax Effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes	29,612 	£ 291,782 55,439
	Profit before taxation Profit multiplied by rate of tax Effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes Utilisation of tax losses	29,612 ====================================	£ 291,782 55,439 - (20,638)
	Profit before taxation Profit multiplied by rate of tax Effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes Utilisation of tax losses Ground rents created x 25%	5,626 19,000	£ 291,782 55,439 - (20,638) (1,568)
	Profit before taxation Profit multiplied by rate of tax Effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes Utilisation of tax losses	5,626 19,000	£ 291,782 55,439 - (20,638) (1,568) 386
	Profit before taxation Profit multiplied by rate of tax Effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes Utilisation of tax losses Ground rents created x 25%	5,626 19,000	£ 291,782 55,439 - (20,638) (1,568)
12.	Profit before taxation Profit multiplied by rate of tax Effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes Utilisation of tax losses Ground rents created x 25% Gain on sale of intangible assets	5,626 19,000	£ 291,782 55,439 - (20,638) (1,568) 386
12.	Profit before taxation Profit multiplied by rate of tax Effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes Utilisation of tax losses Ground rents created x 25% Gain on sale of intangible assets Tax on profit	5,626 19,000	£ 291,782 55,439 (20,638) (1,568) 386 33,619
12.	Profit before taxation Profit multiplied by rate of tax Effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes Utilisation of tax losses Ground rents created x 25% Gain on sale of intangible assets Tax on profit Dividends	5,626 19,000 - 143 24,769	£ 291,782 55,439 (20,638) (1,568) 386 33,619
12.	Profit before taxation Profit multiplied by rate of tax Effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes Utilisation of tax losses Ground rents created x 25% Gain on sale of intangible assets Tax on profit Dividends	5,626 19,000 - 143 24,769	£ 291,782 55,439 (20,638) (1,568) 386 33,619

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 July 2019

13.	Intangible assets	Ground rents
		created
		£
	Cost At 1 August 2018	153,100
	Disposals	(3,000)
	At 31 July 2019	150,100
	Amortisation	
	At 1 August 2018 and 31 July 2019	-
	Carrying amount	450.400
	At 31 July 2019	150,100 —————
	At 31 July 2018	153,100
14.	Tangible assets	
		Investment
		properties
	Cost	£
	At 1 August 2018	2,457,058
	Transfer to cost of sales	(1,307,058)
	At 31 July 2019	1,150,000
	Depreciation	
	At 1 August 2018 and 31 July 2019	
	Carrying amount	
	At 31 July 2019	1,150,000
	At 31 July 2018	2,457,058 ————
	Investment property Included within the above is investment property as follows:	
	At 1 August 2018	£ 2,457,058
	Transfer to cost of sales	(1,307,058)
	At 31 July 2019	1,150,000
	, · ·	

The investment properties were valued by Thomson & Associates (Chartered Surveyors) on 30 November 2016 at open market values. These valuations have been included in the financial statements as at 31 July 2018 and 2019.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 July 2019

15.	Stocks		,
		2019	2018
	•	£	£
	Work in progress	9,317,594	5,969,418
	Land	5,407,443	4,825,254
		14,725,037	10,794,672
16.	Debtors		
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Trade debtors	256,523	346,871
	Prepayments and accrued income	-	18,570
	Other debtors	68,753	113,817
		325,276	479,258
17.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2019	201.8
		£	£
	Other loans	830,845	-
	Trade creditors	86,098	69,108
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	13,504,272	11,531,295
	Accruals and deferred income	8,950	353,899
	Corporation tax	24,769	33,619
	Other creditors	491,895	491,895
		14,946,829	12,479,816

Other loans (secured) include an amount of £830,845 owed to the Greater Manchester Housing Fund. Security is in the form of a first legal charge over the groups development site at Hare Hill Mill Littleborough, with a parent company guarantee. Interest is payable at EC Base Rate plus a margin of 3.22%.

18. Provisions

	Deferred tax (note 19)	Total
	£	£
At 1 August 2018 and 31 July 2019	130,167	130,167
•		

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 July 2019

The deferred toy included in the statement of financial position is as follows:

19. Deferred tax

	2019	2018
	£	£
Included in provisions (note 18)	130,167	130,167
		
The deferred tax account consists of the tax effect of timing diffe	•	
The deferred tax account consists of the tax effect of timing diffe	2019	2018
The deferred tax account consists of the tax effect of timing different value adjustment of investment property	•	2018 £ 130,167

20. Called up share capital

Authorised share capital

·	2019		2018	
	No	£	No	£
Ordinary shares shares of £ 1.00 each	100	100	100	100
Issued, called up and fully paid				
	2019		2018	
	No	£	No	£
Ordinary shares shares of £ 1.00 each	100	100	100	100

21. Reserves

Profit and loss account: This reserve records retained earnings and accumulated losses, and includes undistributable amounts of £650,834 (2018: £650,834).

22. Related party transactions

During the year the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

	Transaction	Transaction value		Balance owed by/(owed to)	
	2019	2018	2019	2018	
	£	£	£	£	
Colan Construction Limited	-	-	-	100,000	
Wiggett Construction Limited Retirement Benefits Scheme -		(491,895)	(491,895)		
Freizland Developments Limited	60,000	· -	61,000	1,000	

Mr P J Wiggett and Mr S P J Wiggett are also directors of Friezland Developments Limited.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 July 2019

23. Controlling party

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Wiggett Construction Group Limited a company registered in England and Wales.