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Registered Number: 02229092

ANGLIAN TIMBER LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2018

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COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors C R Milner-Moore

R W Fennell Y Jewell

A R Milner-Moore R M Steed R W Buglass

Company secretary Y Jewell

Registered number 02229092

Registered office The Sawmill Wix

VVIX

Nr Manningtree Essex

CO11 2RS

Independent auditor Scrutton Bland LLP

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor

Fitzroy House Crown Street Ipswich Suffolk IP1 3LG

Bankers Lloyds TSB Plc

230 High Street Dovercourt Harwich Essex CO12 3AY

Solicitors Birkett Long LLP

Essex House 42 Crouch Street Colchester Essex CO3 3HH

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STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2018

Business review

The directors are pleased with the performance of the company for the year, which has been achieved within a more challenging market. Turnover and profitability both remain strong as can be seen in the key performance indicators below and EBITDA (earning before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation) was £321,111. The company has remained in a strong cash position and has a significant level of capital and reserves. The company remains well positioned by virtue of the range of activities performed, which also helps mitigate its exposure to the risk of a downturn in any one specific area of operations.

Financial key performance indicators

The directors regularly review the turnover, gross and net profit margins, and the net assets position. These are considered the key performance indicators and, overall, have remained strong during the year:

- Turnover has decreased slightly by 1.28% to £9,013,459 from £9,130,668 during the year.
- The gross profit margin has remained healthy and was 22.87% during the year.
- The company's net assets have continued to grow, increasing from £2,075,644 at 28 February 2017 to £2,160,204 at 28 February 2018.

Principal risks and uncertainties

Some of the principal risks and uncertainties facing the company relate to the supply of raw materials. As the government are still encouraging biomass energy production in order to cut greenhouse gases, there is becoming a shortfall of timber. The directors remain of the opinion that this will not affect their business for the foreseeable future, as they have built very strong relationships with their suppliers. The directors will continue to monitor the situation, and make adjustments to their business strategy if necessary.

This report was approved by the board on

10TM JULY 2018 and signed on its behalf.

A R Milner-Moore

Director

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2018

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 28 February 2018.

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

C R Milner-Moore R W Fennell Y Jewell A R Milner-Moore R M Steed R W Buglass

An indemnity policy with respect to the directors was in place throughout the year.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company during the year was that of sawmillers, softwood distributors and trussed rafter manufacturers.

Results and Dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £84,560 (2017 - £289,914).

Directors' responsibilities statement

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

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

- select suitable accounting policies for the Company financial statements 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 FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2018

Disclosure of information to auditor

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

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

Post balance sheet events

Since the year end, directors have declared dividends of £100,000 at £1,000 per share.

Auditors

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

Small companies note

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board on

> 10TH JULY 2018 &

and signed on its behalf.

A R Milner-Moore

Director

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF ANGLIAN TIMBER LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Anglian Timber Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 28 February 2018, which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 28 February 2018 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the United Kingdom, including the Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may
 cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of
 accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are
 authorised for issue.

Other information

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF ANGLIAN TIMBER LIMITED (CONTINUED)

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.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic Report or the Directors' Report.

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

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the Directors' Report and from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF ANGLIAN TIMBER LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement on page 2, 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.

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

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.

Sharon Gravener (Senior Statutory Auditor)

South Blace UP

for and on behalf of Scrutton Bland LLP

Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditor

Fitzroy House Crown Street Ipswich Suffolk IP1 3LG

Date: 16 July 2018

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (INCLUDING THE PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2018

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
_			
Turnover	4	9,013,459	9,130,668
Cost of sales		(6,951,867)	(6,870,637)
Gross profit		2,061,592	2,260,031
Distribution costs		(683,028)	(693,865)
Administrative expenses		(1,259,243)	(1,210,230)
Operating profit	5	119,321	355,936
Interest receivable and similar income	9	-	34
Interest payable and similar charges	10	(5,575)	(7,090)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		113,746	348,880
Taxation on profit/(loss) on ordinary activities	11	(29,186)	(58,966)
Profit for the financial year		84,560	289,914

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2018 or 2017 other than those included in the profit and loss account.

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

The notes on pages 12 to 25 form part of these financial statements.

REGISTERED NUMBER:02229092

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2018

Fixed assets	Note		2018 £		2017 £
Tangible assets	13		672,390		878,598
Current assets		_	672,390	-	878,598
Stocks Debtors: Amounts falling due within one year Cash at bank and in hand	14 15	848,721 1,541,630 360,172		819,336 1,466,725 379,163	
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one		2,750,523	•	2,665,224	
year Net current assets	16	(1,170,423)	1,580,100	(1,304,390)	1,360,834
Total assets less current liabilities			2,252,490	•	2,239,432
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	17	-	(1,311)	-	(45,561) 2,193,871
Provisions for liabilities			2,201,110		2,100,071
Deferred taxation	20	(90,975)		(118,227)	
			(90,975)		(118,227)
Net assets		- -	2,160,204	-	2,075,644

REGISTERED NUMBER:02229092

BALANCE SHEET (continued) AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2018

Capital and reserves	Note	2018 £	2017 £
Called up share capital	21	100	100
Profit and loss account		2,160,104	2,075,544
		2,160,204	2,075,644
			

The directors reserve the right to voluntarily amend the financial statements if they prove to be defective in accordance with section 454 of the Companies Act 2006.

The Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

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

A R Milner-Moore

Director

The notes on pages 12 to 25 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2018

	Share capital £	Retained earnings £	Total equity £
At 1 March 2017	100	2,075,544	2,075,644
Comprehensive income for the year Profit for the year	-	84,560	84,560
Other comprehensive income for the year	•		
Total comprehensive income for the year	•	84,560	84,560
Total transactions with owners	-	-	•
At 28 February 2018	100	2,160,104	2,160,204
		===	

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 March 2016	100	1,885,630	1,885,730
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year		289,914	289,914
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	•
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	289,914	289,914
Dividends: Equity capital	-	(100,000)	(100,000)
Total transactions with owners	-	(100,000)	(100,000)
At 28 February 2017	100	2,075,544	2,075,644

The notes on pages 12 to 25 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2018

1. General information

Anglian Timber Limited is a company limited by share capital, registered in England and Wales, registration number 02229092. The registered office is The Sawmill, Wix Nr Manningtree, Colchester, Essex, CO11 2RS.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies. This is explained further in note 3.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling and are rounded to the nearest £1.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Turnover

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

Sale of goods

Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of turnover can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction;
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 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.

The Company adds to the carrying amount of an item of fixed assets the cost of replacing part of such an item when that cost is incurred, if the replacement part is expected to provide incremental future benefits to the Company. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. Repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following bases:

Leasehold property - over the term of the lease Plant and machinery - 10% on cost Motor vehicles - 25% on cost Office equipment and furniture - 25% on cost Tractor units - 16.67%, 20% and 33.3% on cost

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.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised within 'other operating income' in the statement of comprehensive income.

2.4 Operating leases: Lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the profit or loss on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

2.5 Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Leases and contracts are classified as finance leases and hire purchase contracts whenever the terms of the lease or contract transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to the company. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are recognised initially at their fair value (or, if lower, the present value of minimum lease payments) at inception. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease or hire purchase obligation. Payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the balance sheet obligation using the effective interest method so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are deducted in measuring profit or loss. Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are included in tangible fixed assets and depreciated and assessed for impairment losses in the same way as owned assets.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a weighted average basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

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.

2.8 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities, such as trade and other accounts receivable and payable and balances with related parties.

- Debtors (financial assets) are recorded at the transaction price.
- Creditors (financial liabilities) are recorded at the transaction price.

2.9 Dividends

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

2.10 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 payments obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Profit and Loss Account 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Profit and Loss Account in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance Sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance Sheet.

2.12 Taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account, except that a change 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.

2.13 Statement of Cash Flows

Due to the adoption of small company exemptions, the company has taken exemption from preparing a Statement of Cash Flows.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2018

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

One source of estimation uncertainty is with regard to judgements made over the rates of depreciation of fixed assets.

4. Analysis of turnover

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An analysis of turnover by class of business is as follows:		
	2018 £	2017 £
Arising from principal activity	9,013,459	9,130,668
	9,013,459	9,130,668
All turnover arose within the United Kingdom.		
Operating profit		
The operating profit is stated after charging:		
	2018 £	2017 £
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	201,790	209,375
Auditor's remuneration		
	2018 £	2017 £
Fees payable to the Company's auditor for the audit of the Company's annual accounts	9,950	9,650
	9,950	9,650

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2018

7.	Employees		
	Staff costs, including directors' remuneration, were as follows:		
		2018 £	2017 £
	Wages and salaries	1,485,786	1,547,702
	Social security costs	124,323	128,460
	Cost of defined contribution pension scheme	39,507	41,176
		1,649,616	1,717,338
	The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, durin	g the year was as f	ollows:
		2018 No.	2017 No.
	Production	49	52
	Administration	12	12
	Distribution	6	6
	Directors	6	6
		73	76
8.	Directors' remuneration		
		2018	2017
	Directors' emoluments	£	242 002
		223,479 7 894	242,993 7,694
	Directors' pension costs	7,884 ————	7,094
		231,363	250,687

During the year retirement benefits were accruing to 4 directors (2017 - 4) in respect of defined contribution pension schemes.

The highest paid director received remuneration of £58,791 (2017 - £65,736).

The value of the company's contributions paid to a defined contribution scheme in respect of the highest paid director amounted to £2,751 (2017 - £2,551)

Directors' remuneration for A R Milner-Moore and C R Milner-Moore paid by the parent company, Castlewood Holdings Limited, totalled £34,171 (2017 - £83,937).

Key management personnel remuneration, excluding amounts paid by the parent company, totalled £231,363 (2017 - £250,687).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2018

9.	Interest receivable		
		2018 £	2017 £
	Other interest receivable	-	34
		-	34
10.	Interest payable and similar charges		
10.	interest payable and similar charges	2018 £	2017 £
	Finance leases and hire purchase contracts	5,575	7,090
		5,575	7,090
11.	Taxation		
		2018 £	2017 £
	Corporation tax		
	Current tax on profits for the year	56,438	60,638
	Adjustments in respect of previous periods	<u> </u>	(11)
		<u>56,438</u> —	60,627
	Total current tax	56,438	60,627
	Deferred tax		
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	(27,252)	(1,661)
	Total deferred tax	(27,252)	(1,661)
	Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	29,186	58,966

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2018

11. Taxation (continued)

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2017 - lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.08% (2017 - 20.00%). The differences are explained below:

	2018 £	2017 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	113,746 	348,880
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.08% (2017 - 20.00%) Effects of:	21,708	69,776
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	1,660	1,851
Other differences leading to an increase/(decrease) in the tax charge	5,818	(12,661)
Total tax charge for the year	29,186	58,966

Factors that may affect future tax charges

There were no factors that may significantly affect future tax charges.

12. Dividends

	2018 £	2017 £
Ordinary		100,000
	<u> </u>	100,000

Since the year end, directors have declared dividends of £100,000 at £1,000 per share.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2018

13. Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold property £	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Office equipment and furniture	Tractor units £	Total £
	~	~	~	~	~	~
Cost or valuation						
At 1 March 2017	2,890	1,436,282	266,975	46,723	212,810	1,965,680
Additions	-	-	-	-	29,500	29,500
Disposals	-	(50,143)	-	-	-	(50,143)
At 28 February 2018	2,890	1,386,139	266,975	46,723	242,310	1,945,037
Depreciation	•					
At 1 March 2017	2,890	794,869	148,632	46,185	94,506	1,087,082
Charge for the year	-	88,752	63,988	538	48,512	201,790
Disposals	-	(16,225)	-	-	-	(16,225)
At 28 February 2018	2,890	867,396	212,620	46,723	143,018	1,272,647
Net book value						
At 28 February 2018	<u>-</u>	518,743	54,355	<u>-</u>	99,292	672,390
At 28 February 2017	-	641,413	118,343	538	118,304	878,598
				=======================================		

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

2018 £	2017 £
16,021	47,640
68,395	109,457
84,416	157,097
	16,021 68,395

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2018

14.	Stocks		
		2018 £	2017 £
	Raw materials and consumables	848,721	819,336
	Naw materials and consumables		
		848,721 	819,336
	The difference between purchase price or production cost of stocks material.	and their replaceme	nt cost is no
15.	Debtors		
		2018	2017
		£	£
	Due within one year		
	Trade debtors	1,535,030	1,466,450
	Other debtors	6,600	275
		1,541,630	1,466,725
16.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2018 £	2017 £
	Trade creditors	887,606	986,332
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	55,886	38,083
	Corporation tax	56,438	60,638
	Taxation and social security	93,462	72,600
	Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	44,250	45,897
	Other creditors	10,882	11,467
	Accruals and deferred income	21,899	89,373
		1,170,423	1,304,390

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2018

17.	Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year		
		2018 £	2017 £
	Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	1,311	45,561
		1,311	45,561
18.	Hire purchase and finance leases		
	Minimum lease payments under hire purchase fall due as follows:		
		2018 £	2017 £
	Within one year	44,250	45,897
	Between 1-5 years	1,311	44,251
	Over 5 years	-	1,310
		45,561	91,458
19.	Financial instruments		
		2018 £	2017 £
	Financial assets	•	
	Financial assets which are debt instruments measured at amortised cost	1,541,630	1,466,725
		1,541,630	1,466,725
	Financial liabilities		
	Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	966,323	1,115,605
		(966,323)	(1,115,605)

Financial assets which are debt instruments measured at amortised cost comprise trade and other debtors.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise trade creditors, other creditors, accruals and balances with group undertakings.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2018

20.	Deferred taxation		
		D	eferred tax £
	At 1 March 2017 Charged to the profit or loss		(118,227) 27,252
	At 28 February 2018	_	(90,975)
	The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:		
		2018 £	2017 £
	Accelerated capital allowances	(90,975)	(118,227)
		(90,975)	(118,227)
21.	Share capital		
		2018 £	2017 £
	Allotted, called up and fully paid		
	100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100

22. Pension commitments

The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company and amounted to £39,507 (2017 - £41,176). Contributions totalling £3,893 (2017 - £4,435) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date and are included in creditors.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2018

23. Commitments under operating leases

At 28 February 2018 the Company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
Not later than 1 year	127,133	117,493
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	337,285	403,203
Later than 5 years	-	892
Total plant and machinery	464,418	521,588
	2018 £	2017 £
Not later than 1 year	193,700	192,500
Total land and buildings	193,700	192,500

The operating lease charge to profit and loss for the year totalled £320,002 (2017 - £302,972).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2018

24. Related party transactions

Anglian Timber Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Castlewood Holdings Limited.

Boxley Timber & Fencing Supplies Limited is a joint venture company of Castlewood Holdings Limited.

The Castlewood Holdings Limited Retirement Benefits Scheme is a pension scheme of which the directors and shareholders of Castlewood Holdings Limited are the beneficiaries.

The Chris Milner-Moore 2011 Family Settlement is a shareholder of Castlewood Holdings Limited.

Lumberjacks Limited is ultimately owned by the shareholders of Castlewood Holdings Limited.

Transactions with the above related parties during the year were:

Boxley Timber & Fencing Supplies Limited

During the year the company made sales to Boxley Timber & Fencing Supplies Limited of £212,515 (2017 - £222,740) and purchases of £1,065 (2017 - £1,289). At 28 February 2018 the company was owed a net amount of £28,632 (2017 - £22,599) by Boxley Timber & Fencing Supplies Limited.

Lumberjacks Limited

During the year the company made sales to Lumberjacks Limited of £356,054 (2017 - £380,752) and purchases of £71,133 (2017 - £32,547). At 28 February 2018 the company was owed a net amount of £35,507 (2017 - £51,380) by Lumberjacks Limited.

Castlewood Holdings Limited

In accordance with the exemptions permitted by FRS 102, transactions with the parent company are not disclosed. At 28 February 2018 the company owed £55,886 (2017 - £38,083) to Castlewood Holdings Limited.

25. Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The ultimate parent company is Castlewood Holdings Limited, a company registered in the UK.

The Milner-Moore family is the ultimate controlling party.