Registered number: 02763306

# JOHN HENRY GROUP LIMITED

# ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019



### **COMPANY INFORMATION**

Mr J Henry **DIRECTORS** 

Mr J G Henry

**REGISTERED NUMBER** 02763306

REGISTERED OFFICE The Mount

The Sidings Station Road Longstanton Cambridge CB24 3DS

The Mount **BUSINESS ADDRESS** 

The Sidings Station Road Longstanton Cambridge **CB24 3DS** 

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS** Price Bailey LLP

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors

Tennyson House

Cambridge Business Park

Cambridge CB4 0WŽ

Lloyds TSB Bank Plc Black Horse House **BANKERS** 

Castle Park Cambridge CB3 0AR

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#### STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

#### INTRODUCTION

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 January 2019.

#### **BUSINESS REVIEW**

The year saw revenues return to a more manageable level of £62.1m largely as a result of finishing a non-recurring time limited £20m project for a major client. However, as this had been a non-core, low margin piece of work (3.6%) gross profit for the year was not materially impacted by this change and finished the year at £9.0m. Meanwhile gross margin actually improved by 3.1 percentage points vs prior year from 11.5% up to 14.6%, and thereby closer to industry averages.

The broadband infrastructure market is undergoing significant positive change with heavy demand for JHG services across the board, from both established and new players within the sector. The directors concluded that only those companies set up to professionally deliver the operational demands of clients, and able to take advantage of the changing dynamics within the market, will succeed.

Accordingly during the financial year the business invested heavily in change management systems and people costs, which saw those costs rise by £1.3m during the period. This meant that Operating Profits reduced from £2.1m to £0.5m.

The investments in the Commercial and Operations departments have a time lag between costs and return so the fruits of such investments (as manifested by improved rates and better quality of delivery), will only be evident in the next financial year.

The Company is confident that the reshaping of the business throughout financial year ended 31<sup>st</sup> January 2019 and the underlying performance at year end, will deliver much improved financial results in financial year ended 31<sup>st</sup> January 2020.

#### PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The companies's trading environment continues to be positive with an increasing number of opportunities for new business, new customers and more volume of work with current customers, all at good margins. All new opportunities are, and will continue to be, assessed by a New Work Approval Process (NWAP), a recent addition to our internal governance that assess risk within the Group. The NWAP includes a sign off by at least four directors including the approval of one non-executive director, thereby strengthening the chances of minimising risks whilst achieving profitable growth from the opportunities that the Group choose to pursue.

### **Accounting Controls**

The business operates a variety of accounting and control systems and as part of the ongoing growth of the business these are regularly reviewed by the directors to ensure their applicability to the growth in business volumes.

#### Information Technology

The business operates a variety of internal works management systems and financial systems to support business activities and these are regularly reviewed by the Directors to ensure they meet the changing needs of the Group.

#### STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR **THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019**

### PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES (CONTINUED)

#### Competition

The business continually encounters competition from long standing competitors, regional players and new entrants to the market and we expect this to continue in the future. The Directors regularly monitor the company performance to ensure that any new competitive threats are being addressed, and to ensure that positive relationships with key accounts and customers are being maintained. During the period the Directors concluded that improving the quality of delivery, and the health and safety standards, was the best way to stay ahead of competition and satisfy the demands of its customers.

#### **Financial Risk**

The key areas of financial risks are primarily linked to the control of debtors and the management of WIP to levels that are commensurate with the levels of activity in the business, along with control of the operational and financial delivery of individual projects in line with expectations.

The business ensures the credit worthiness of its customers to minimise the bad debt risk and there have been no concerns during the year. The levels of WIP are regularly reviewed and analysed by the Directors. During the year additional management focus, controls and processes have been put in place to achieve improvements within this area.

For large scale project work additional controls have been implemented to track performance at a more granular level and on a more frequent basis to ensure corrective action can be taken to mitigate issues as they arise.

In addition to the new NWAP procedures and in order to minimise risk further the Group undertook a significant review of its financial processes, budgeting and forecasting capabilities within the year. This resulted in a new budget process and further control reports and analysis being made available to the Directors and the business.

#### FINANCIAL KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The key performance indicators that are considered by the Directors to communicate the financial performance and strength of the company as a whole, are turnover, gross margin and net assets.

Turnover: Decreased by 23.7% in the year from £81.3m to £62.1m in 2018/19

Gross Margin: This has increased from 11.5% to 14.6% in 2018/19

Net Assets: These have increased from £5.1m to £5.4m in 2018/19

The Company is confident that the reshaping of the business throughout y/e 19/20 and the underlying performance at year end, will deliver much improved financial results in y/e Jan 2020.

This report was approved by the board on 31/10/2019

and signed on its behalf.

### DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 January 2019.

#### PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of civil engineers.

#### DIRECTORS

The directors who served during the year were:

Mr J Henry Mr J G Henry

#### **RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS**

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £281,070 (2018 £1,784,314).

The director's do not recommend the payment of a dividend (2018 - £NIL).

#### **FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS & POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS**

The Company plans to continue to grow across all business activities, capitalising on opportunities as deemed appropriate.

#### **EMPLOYEE INVOLVEMENT**

The company keeps employees informed of matters affecting them as employees and the financial and economic factors affecting the performance of the company by a variety of methods including Director roadshows; quarterly video updates covering all key areas of the business; Employee feedback forums and ad-hoc internal communications.

# DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

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

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the Company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements and other information included in Directors' Reports may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

#### **DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS**

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

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

#### **AUDITORS**

Under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006, Price Bailey LLP will be deemed to have been reappointed as auditors 28 days after these financial statements were sent to members or 28 days after the latest date prescribed for filing the accounts with the registrar, whichever is earlier.

This report was approved by the board on 31/10/2019 and signed on its behalf.

Mr J G Henry Director

### INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF JOHN HENRY GROUP LIMITED

#### **OPINION**

We have audited the financial statements of John Henry Group Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 January 2019, 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 31 January 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 Auditors' 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:

10 ,0	a whole.
	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.

### INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF JOHN HENRY GROUP LIMITED (CONTINUED)

#### 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 Auditors' 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.

#### 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 ye financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and	ar for which	n the
the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report have been prepared in accordance with requirements.	applicable	legal

#### 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.

	nave nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 200 res us to report to you if, in our opinion:
ם	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.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF JOHN HENRY GROUP LIMITED (CONTINUED)

#### **RESPONSIBILITIES OF DIRECTORS**

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement on page 4, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

#### **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 Auditors' 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 Auditors' 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 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.

Paul Cullen FCCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of **Price Bailey LLP** 

Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditors

Tennyson House Cambridge Business Park Cambridge CB4 0WZ

Dabs 31/10/2019

# JOHN HENRY GROUP LIMITED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £ Restated
Turnover `		62,081,571	81,328,679
Cost of sales	26	(53,036,820)	(71,977,790)
GROSS PROFIT	,	9,044,751	9,350,889
Administrative expenses	26	(8,523,581)	(7,244,489)
OPERATING PROFIT	5	521,170	2,106,400
Interest receivable and similar income	9	4,646	-
Interest payable and similar expenses	10	(217,119)	(220,585)
PROFIT BEFORE TAX	•	308,697	1,885,815
Tax on profit	11	(27,627)	(101,501)
PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		281,070	1,784,314

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2019 or 2018 other than those included in the statement of comprehensive income.

There was no other comprehensive income for 2019 (2018: £NIL).

The notes on pages 11 to 22 form part of these financial statements.

# JOHN HENRY GROUP LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 02763306

### BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 JANUARY 2019

	Note		2019 £		2018 £
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible assets	12		975,829		847,256
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks	13	2,143,479		2,693,630	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	14	29,190,299		39,598,443	
Cash at bank and in hand	15	1,686,371		1,113,555	
		33,020,149		43,405,628	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	16	(28,597,618)		(39,135,594)	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			<u>4,422,531</u>		4,270,034
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			5,398,360		5,117,290
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES					
Deferred tax	18		(32,919)		(32,919)
NET ASSETS		•	5,365,441	·	5,084,371
CAPITAL AND RESERVES		•		·	
Called up share capital	19		100		100
Profit and loss account	20		5,365,341	_	5,084,271
		-	5,365,441	- -	5,084,371
		-			

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

31/10/2019

Mr J G Henry

The notes on pages 11 to 22 form part of these financial statements.

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 February 2018	100	5,084,271	5,084,371
Profit for the year	-	281,070	281,070
AT 31 JANUARY 2019	100	5,365,341	5,365,441

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

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 February 2017	100	3,299,957	3,300,057
Profit for the year	-	1,784,314	1,784,314
AT 31 JANUARY 2018	100	5,084,271	5,084,371

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

#### 1. GENERAL INFORMATION

John Henry Group Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales, United Kingdom. The registered office is The Mount, The Sidings, Station Road, Longstanton, Cambridge, CB24 3DS. The principal activity of the company continued to be that of civil engineers.

#### 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 (see note 3).

The financial statements are presented in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

#### 2.2 CASH FLOW EXEMPTION

The company is considered a qualifying entity for the purpose of FRS 102, being a member of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements which include the company and are intended to give a true and fair view.

The company is therefore exempt from the requirement to prepare a cash flow statement.

#### 2.3 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:

### Rendering of services

Turnover from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

the amount of turnover can be measured reliably;
it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

# 2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### 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.

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 de-recognised. 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.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Short leasehold improvements - 10% per annum on a straight line basis

Plant and machinery - 25% per annum on the reducing balance basis Motor vehicles - 25% per annum on the reducing balance basis

Fixtures and fittings - 25% per annum on a straight line basis

### 2.5 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.

#### 2.6 OPERATING LEASES: THE COMPANY AS LESSOR

Rentals income from operating leases is credited to the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

#### 2.7 STOCKS

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each balance sheet 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.

#### 2.8 DEBTORS

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

#### 2.9 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

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

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

# 2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### 2.10 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

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.

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.

#### 2.11 CREDITORS

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price.

#### 2.12 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. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

#### 2.13 LEASED ASSETS: THE COMPANY AS LESSEE

Assets obtained under hire purchase contracts and finance leases are capitalised as tangible fixed assets. Assets acquired by finance lease are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Assets acquired by hire purchase are depreciated over their useful lives. Finance leases are those where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership are assumed by the company. Obligations under such agreements are included in creditors net of the finance charge allocated to future periods. The finance element of the rental payment is charged to the Company so as to produce a constant periodic rate of charge on the net obligation outstanding in each period.

#### 2.14 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.

### 2.15 HOLIDAY PAY ACCRUAL

A liability is recognised to the extent of any unused holiday pay entitlement which is accrued at the Balance Sheet date and carried forward to future periods. This is measured at the undiscounted salary cost of the future holiday entitlement so accrued at the Balance Sheet date.

#### 2.16 INTEREST 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 JANUARY 2019

# 2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### 2.17 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 Statement of Comprehensive Income 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.

#### 2.18 CURRENT AND DEFERRED TAXATION

The tax expense for the year comprises corporation 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.

#### 2.19 GOING CONCERN

The company is reliant upon the continued financial support of its investors and fellow group companies. In the opinion of the Directors such support is expected to continue for the foreseeable future.

Based on the above the Directors feel it appropriate to prepare the accounts on the going concern basis, and no adjustments have been made should this basis not be applied.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

# 3. JUDGMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make significant judgments, estimates and assumptions. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of the amount, events or actions, actual results ultimately may differ from those estimates.

Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

The items in the financial statements where these judgments and estimates have been made include considering the valuation and impairment of stock, work in progress and trade debtors.

#### 4. TURNOVER

The whole of the turnover is attributable to the one principal activity of the company.

All turnover arose within the United Kingdom.

#### 5. OPERATING PROFIT

The operating profit is stated after charging:

		2019 £	2018 £
	Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	337,957	288,705
	Other operating lease rentals	633,655	532,603
	Defined contribution pension cost	205,382	63,385
6.	AUDITORS' REMUNERATION	2019 £	2018 £
	Fees payable to the Company's auditor and its associates for the audit of the Company's annual accounts	41,000	40,500

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

# 7. EMPLOYEES

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

	2019 £	2018 £
Wages and salaries	13,818,128	13,573,486
Social security costs	1,424,137	1,368,950
Cost of defined contribution scheme	108,896	63,385
	15,351,161	15,005,821
The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the	e year was as f	follows: <b>375</b>
	2019	2018
	No.	No.
Directors	2	2
Admin	54	43
Production	319	344
	375	389
DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION		
	2019 £	2018 £
Directors' emoluments	264,233	266,744

The highest paid director received remuneration of £132,382 (2018 - £133,464).

The value of the company's contributions paid to a defined contribution pension scheme in respect of the highest paid director amounted to £NIL (2018 - £NIL).

#### 9. INTEREST RECEIVABLE

8.

	2019 £	2018 £
Bank interest receivable	4,646	_

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

2019

2018 £

# 10. INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR EXPENSES

		t.	£
	Bank interest payable Other interest payable	735 216,384	1,711 218,874
		217,119	220,585
11.	TAXATION		
• • • •			
		2019	2018
	COPPORATION TAX	£	£
	CORPORATION TAX		
	Current tax on profits for the year	-	144,534
	Adjustments in respect of previous periods	27,627	(36,507)
	DEFERRED TAX		
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	-	(6,526)
	TAXATION ON PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES	27,627	101,501
	FACTORS AFFECTING TAX CHARGE FOR THE YEAR		
	The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2018 - higher than) the stands the UK of 19% (2018 - 19%). The differences are explained below:	ard rate of corpo	oration tax in
		2019 £	2018 £
	Profit on ordinary activities before tax	308,697	1,885,815
	Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 - 19%)	58,652	358,305
	EFFECTS OF:		
	Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment	10,611	11,476
	Capital allowances for year in excess of depreciation	2,279	(9,460)
	Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	27,627	(36,507)
	Other timing differences leading to an increase (decrease) in taxation	-	1,220
	Changes in provisions leading to an (decrease) / increase in the tax charge	(399)	2,530
	Profit on disposal of fixed asset	(1,618)	-
	Group relief	(69,525)	(219,537)
	Deferred tax	-	(6,526)
	TOTAL TAX CHARGE FOR THE YEAR	27,627	101,501

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

# 11. TAXATION (CONTINUED)

# **FACTORS THAT MAY AFFECT FUTURE TAX CHARGES**

There were no factors that may affect future tax charges.

# 12. TANGIBLE ASSETS

13.

	Land and buildings	Plant & machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Fixtures & fittings £	Total £
COST					
At 1 February 2018	144,881	1,255,506	190,802	548,818	2,140,007
Additions	17,386	220,420	-	247,212	485,018
Disposals	-	(100)	(53,599)	-	(53,699)
At 31 January 2019	162,267	1,475,826	137,203	796,030	2,571,326
DEPRECIATION					
At 1 February 2018	76,036	791,391	119,795	305,529	1,292,751
Charge for the year on owned assets	8,112	201,970	26,526	101,349	337,957
Disposals		(100)	(35,111)	-	(35,211)
At 31 January 2019	84,148	993,261	111,210	406,878	1,595,497
NET BOOK VALUE					
At 31 January 2019	78,119	482,565	25,993	389,152	975,829
At 31 January 2018	68,845	464,115	71,007	243,289	847,256
STOCKS					
				2019 £	2018 £
Materials				2,143,479	2,693,630

In the opinion of the directors, any difference between book value and replacement cost is not material.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

# 14. DEBTORS

		2019 £	2018 £
	DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR		
	Trade debtors	19,663,107	25,276,957
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	8,500,085	13,408,563
	Other debtors	141,289	126,793
	Prepayments and accrued income	290,074	72,587
	Corporation tax recoverable	595,744	713,543
		29,190,299	39,598,443
15.	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Cash at bank and in hand	1,686,371	1,113,555
16.	CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Trade creditors	3,480,424	6,154,076
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	21,118,875	27,931,883
	Other taxation and social security	1,306,785	752,882
	Other creditors	272,614	192,280
	Accruals and deferred income	2,418,920	4,104,473
		28,597,618	39,135,594

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

#### 17. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

FINANCIAL ASSETS	2019 £	2018 £
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost	1,686,371 28,304,481	1,113,555 38,812,313
	29,990,852	39,925,868
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES  Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	(24,871,913)	(34,278,239)
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	(24,871,913)	(34,278,239)

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss comprise of cash at bank and in hand.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise of trade debtors, amounts owed by group undertakings and other debtors.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise trade creditors, amounts owed to group undertakings and other creditors.

### 18. DEFERRED TAXATION

	2019 £	2018 £
At beginning of year Charged to the profit or loss Transfers intra group	(32,919)	(39,445) 6,526
AT END OF YEAR	(32,919)	(32,919)
The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:		
	2019 £	2018 £
Accelerated capital allowances	(32,919)	(32,919)
Pension liability	-	-
Share based payment transactions	-	-
	(32,919)	(32,919)

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

#### 19. SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, called up and fully paid	2019 £	2018 £
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100

#### 20. RESERVES

#### Profit & loss account

Includes all current and prior period retained profits and losses less any dividends paid.

#### 21. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Intercompany bank guarantees have been given in favour of John Henry & Sons (Developments) Limited and its subsidiaries. Security is held on all property and assets of the company.

The company has provided security over the loan notes within fellow group company Shamrock Midco Limited. Security is held over all property and assets of the company.

#### 22. 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 £274,491 (2018 - £63,385). Contributions totalling £32,842 (2018 - £34,943) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date and are included in other creditors.

#### 23. COMMITMENTS UNDER OPERATING LEASES

At 31 January 2019 the Company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

2018 1	2018 £
ter than 1 year 743,190	501,800
than 1 year and not later than 5 years 1,795,659	1,716,500
2,538,849	2,218,300
2,530,0	49 <del></del>

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

#### 24. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the year the company made sales of £106,857 (2018 - £109,978), to Cardinalis Developments Limited, a company owned by the directors and their family.

During the year the company made purchases of £562,114 (2018 - £393,308), from Cardinalis Developments Limited, a company owned by the directors and their family.

The amount due to Cardinalis Developments Limited at the year-end was £109,191 (2018 - £296,349).

During the year the company made property rental payments of £240,000 (2018 - £185,000), to a SIPP, that has been set up by the directors.

No amounts were due to the SIPP at the year end. (2018 - £NIL).

The company has taken advantage of the exemption from the requirement to disclose transactions with wholly owned group companies.

The gross remuneration of key management and personnel is £505,302. (2018 - £547,477).

#### 25. CONTROLLING PARTY

The immediate holding company is John Henry & Sons (Holdings) Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales.

The ultimate holding company is Shamrock Topco Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales

Copies of its group financial statements are available from Companies House, Crown Way, Maindy, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ.

#### 26. PRIOR PERIOD ADJUSTMENT

Following the directors review of the financial statements and underlying statement of comprehensive income transactions, revisions have been made to the classification of items to better reflect the nature of each balance. The corrections have been adjusted by means of a prior year restatement of the income statement as follows:

- decrease in cost of sales of £2,504,702
- Increase in administrative expenses of £2,504,702

The adjustments had no impact on the profit for the year or net assets as at 31 January 2018, or the opening equity position as at 1 February 2017.