Registered number: SC021652

FLEMING & COMPANY (MACHINERY) LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2019



COMPANIES HOUSE

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

M J Behan

J D Ripley

Company secretary

A Sheppard

Registered number

SC021652

Registered office

Woodhead Road South Nitshill Glasgow Lanarkshire G53 7NX

Independent auditor

Grant Thornton UK LLP

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor The Colmore Building

The Colmore Building 20 Colmore Circus Birmingham West Midlands B4 6AT

Bankers

Bank of Scotland Plc

PO Box 1984 Andover SP10 9GZ

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DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the period ended 30 June 2019. The accounting period has changed to align its year-end to that of its new ultimate parent Barhale Holdings Plc.

Directors

The directors who served during the period and subsequently were:

M J Behan (appointed 16 November 2018) J D Ripley (appointed 16 November 2018)

C G Hill (resigned 16 November 2018)

S L Hill (resigned 16 November 2018)

Directors' responsibilities statement

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

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

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

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

Principal risks and uncertainties

The Company's principal risk and uncertainty relate to financial risks.

Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial instruments are cash, trade debtors and amounts owed by group undertakings. The Company has various other financial instruments, such as trade creditors and amounts owed to group undertakings which arise directly from its operations.

The main risks arising from the Company's financial instruments are liquidity risk and credit risk and they are summarised below.

Liquidity risk

The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through intercompany transactions and sales to third parties.

Credit risk

The Company's principal financial assets are cash at bank and trade debtors. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its trade debtors. The amounts presented in the Statement of financial position are net of allowances for doubtful receivables.

An allowance for impairment is made where there is an identified loss event which, based on previous experience, is evidence of a reduction in the recoverability of the cash flows.

Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

As permitted by the Articles of Association, the directors have the benefit of an indemnity which is a qualifying third party indemnity provision as defined by section 234 of the Companies Act 2006. The indemnity was in force throughout the financial year and is currently in place.

Disclosure of information to auditor

The directors confirm that:

- so far as each director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware, and
- the directors have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

Auditor

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

This report was approved by the board on 2 March 2020

and signed on its behalf.

J D Ripley Director



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF FLEMING & COMPANY (MACHINERY) LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statement of Fleming & Company (Machinery) Limited (the 'Company') for the period ended 30 June 2019, which comprise the Statement of comprehensive income, the Statement of financial position, the Statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statement:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 30 June 2019 and of its profit for the period 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 statement 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 statement 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.

The impact of uncertainties arising from the UK exiting the European Union on our audit

Our audit of the financial statements requires us to obtain an understanding of all relevant uncertainties, including those arising as a consequence of the effects of Brexit. All audits assess and challenge the reasonableness of estimates made by the directors and the related disclosures and the appropriateness of the going concern basis of preparation of the financial statements. All of these depend on assessments of the future economic environment and the company's future prospects and performance.

Brexit is one of the most significant economic events for the UK, and at the date of this report its effects are subject to unprecedented levels of uncertainty, with the full range of possible outcomes and their impacts unknown. We applied a standardised firm-wide approach in response to these uncertainties when assessing the company's future prospects and performance. However, no audit should be expected to predict the unknowable factors or all possible future implications for a company associated with a course of action such as Brexit.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF FLEMING & COMPANY (MACHINERY) LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Other matter

The Company was not required to have a statutory audit for the year ended 31 March 2018 as it was entitled to exemption from the provision of the Companies Act 2006 relating to the audit of the financial statements for the period by virtue of Section 477 and no member or members requested an audit pursuant to Section 476 of the Act. Accordingly, the corresponding figures for the year ended 31 March 2018 are unaudited.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Directors' report, other than the financial statement and our Auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statement 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 statement, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statement 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 statement or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the Directors' report for the financial period for which the financial statement are prepared is consistent with the financial statement; and
- the Directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF FLEMING & COMPANY (MACHINERY) LIMITED (CONTINUED)

 the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statement in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing a strategic report.

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 1, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statement 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 statement that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statement, 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 statement 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 statement.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statement 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.

David P White

Senior Statutory Auditor

For and on behalf of Grant Thornton UK LLP

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Statutory Auditor, Chartered Accountants

Birmingham

Date: 2 (3)10

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

	Note	Period ended 30 June 2019 £	Unaudited Year ended 31 March 2018 £
Turnover		1,667,906	2,789,505
Cost of sales		(1,298,433)	(2,248,503)
Gross profit		369,473	541,002
Administrative expenses		(170,309)	(350,533)
Other operating income	5	-	11,657
Operating profit		199,164	202,126
Interest receivable and similar income	11	3,521	9,189
Profit before tax		202,685	211,315
Tax on profit	10	(19,343)	(40,786)
Profit for the financial period and total comprehensive income		183,342	170,529

All amounts relate to continuing activities.

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

The notes on pages 9 to 22 form part of these financial statements.

FLEMING & COMPANY (MACHINERY) LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: SC021652

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2019

	Note		30 June 2019 £		Unaudited 31 March 2018 £
Fixed assets			_		
Tangible assets Current assets	12		38,841		46,855
Stocks	13	108,342		211,524	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	14	210,284		330,939	
Cash at bank and in hand		108,219		1,183,094	
	•	426,845	•	1,725,557	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	15	(217,035)		(427,606)	
Net current assets	•		209,81 0	***************************************	1,297,951
Total assets less current liabilities		-	248,651	•	1,344,806
Deferred tax	16		(2,890)		(4,153)
Net assets		-	245,761	•	1,340,653
Capital and reserves		_		•	
Called up share capital	18		468		468
Capital redemption reserve	19		1,482		1,482
Profit and loss account	19		243,811		1,338,703
		-	245,761	•	1,340,653

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on $2\,\mathrm{Mod}_{2}\,\mathrm{Mod}_{3}$.

J D Ripley Director

The notes on pages 9 to 22 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

	Called up share capital £	Capital redemption reserve £	Profit and loss account	Total equity
At 1 April 2018	468	1,482	1,338,703	1,340,653
Comprehensive income for the period Profit for the period			183,342	183,342
Dividends: Equity capital	•	-	(1,278,234)	(1,278,234)
At 30 June 2019	468	1,482	243,811	245,761

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

Called up share capital			Total equity
			£
468	1,482	1,235,174	1,237,124
-	-	170,529	170,529
-	-	(67,000)	(67,000)
468	1,482	1,338,703	1,340,653
	share capital £ 468 - -	Called up redemption share capital reserve £ £ 468 1,482	Called up share capital redemption reserve loss account

The notes on pages 9 to 22 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

1. General information

Fleming & Company (Machinery) Limited is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in Scotland. Its registered office is Woodhead Road, South Nitshill, Glasgow, G53 7NX.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

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

The accounts are presented in Sterling.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Financial reporting standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by the FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- the requirements of Section 4 Statement of Financial Position paragraph 4.12(a)(iv);
- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d);
- the requirements of Section 11 Financial Instruments paragraphs 11.41(b), 11.41(c), 11.41(e), 11.41(f), 11.42, 11.44 to 11.45, 11.47, 11.48(a)(iii), 11.48(a)(iv), 11.48(b) and 11.48(c);
- the requirements of Section 12 Other Financial Instruments paragraphs 12.26 to 12.27, 12.29(a), 12.29(b) and 12.29A;
- the requirements of Section 26 Share-based Payment paragraphs 26.18(b), 26.19 to 26.21 and 26.23;
- the requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of Barhale Holdings Plc as at 30 June 2019 and these financial statements may be obtained from Companies House.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Going concern

As there is a degree of inherent reliance on trading with a fellow subsidiary, Barhale Limited, in the company's business model, the directors have obtained a letter from Barhale Holdings Pic to confirm that it intends to provide support for a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements. The directors of Barhale Holdings Pic have prepared monthly cash flow forecasts for the group to 30 June 2021 and stress-tested these for reasonably possible alternative scenarios. These show that based on the group's order book and use of its currently agreed available facilities to 30 September 2020, the group will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities as they fall due.

Accordingly, the directors of the company have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and believe that it is appropriate to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

2.4 Revenue

Revenue is recognised when the Company has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods supplied. Significant risks and rewards are generally considered to be transferred to the buyer when the customer has taken undisputed delivery of the goods and services.

2.5 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.

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:

Long-term leasehold property
Alterations to leasehold property
Plant and machinery
Motor vehicles
Fixtures and fittings
Computer equipment

- Over 99 years
20% straight line
20% straight line
15% straight line
20% straight line

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 in the Statement of comprehensive income.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis.

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 Debtors

Debtors consist of amounts due from customers. An allowance for doubtful debts is maintained for estimated losses resulting from the inability of the group's customers to make required payments. The allowance is based on the group's regular assessment of the credit worthiness and financial conditions of customers.

2.8 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 PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 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, amounts owed by group undertakings and accruals.

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

2.10 Creditors

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

2.11 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.

2.12 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of comprehensive income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Statement of financial position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.13 Interest income

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

2.14 Operating leases

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.15 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting 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 Statement of financial position 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 reporting date.

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

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.

No material judgments were made in applying accounting policies and no material estimation uncertainties exist.

4. Turnover

The whole of the turnover is attributable to the sale of construction related tools, consumables, signs, workwear and safety equipment.

All turnover arose within the United Kingdom.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

	Period	
		Year ended
		31 March 2018
	3	£
nmissions receivable	-	11,657
	-	
f costs		
	Period	
	ended	Year ended
		31 March
	2019 £	2018 £
ges and salaries	193,081	180,936
ial security costs	14,029	16,041
t of defined contribution scheme	15,359	57,375
	222,469	254,352
	ges and salaries ial security costs	remissions receivable f costs Period ended 30 June 2019 £ ges and salaries 193,081 ial security costs 14,029 to f defined contribution scheme 15,359

Period ended	Year ended
30 June	31 March
2019	2018
No.	No.
9	7

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

7. Directors' remuneration

	Period ended 30 June 2019 £	Year ended 31 March 2018 £
Directors' emoluments	9,828	16,320
Company contributions to defined contribution pension schemes	2,400	50,000
	12,228	66,320

The former directors are remunerated through the Company until their resignation date whilst the current directors are remunerated through Barhale Limited, a group undertaking. The above remuneration is representative of 2 directors who served until their resignations on 16 November. The directors who served after that date are remunerated by Barhale Limited, a company also under the control of Barhale Holdings Plc.

During the period retirement benefits were accruing to 2 directors (2018 - 2) in respect of defined contribution pension schemes.

The highest paid director received remuneration of £4,760 (2018 - £8,160).

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).

8. Operating profit

The operating profit is stated after charging:

	ended 30 June 2019 £	Year ended 31 March 2018 £
Depreciation on tangible fixed assets	8,014	9, 236
Other operating lease rentals	5,880	3,920

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

9. Auditor's remuneration

Auditor's remuneration of £4,000 (2018: £Nil) has been borne by Barhale Limited, a company also under the control of Barhale Holdings Plc.

Fees payable to the Company's auditor in relation to non-audit services are disclosed, on a consolidated basis, in the consolidated financial statements of Barhale Holdings Plc.

10. Taxation

	Period	
	ended	Year ended
	30 June	31 March
	2019	2018
	£	£
Corporation tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	20,606	42,275
Total current tax	20,606	42,275
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(1,263)	(1,489)
Total deferred tax	(1,263)	(1,489)
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	19,343	40,786

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

10. Taxation (continued)

Factors affecting tax charge for the period/year

The tax assessed for the period/year is the same as (2018 - the same as) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018 - 19.00%) as set out below:

	Period ended 30 June 2019 £	Year ended 31 March 2018 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	202,685	211,315
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018 - 19.00%) Effects of:	38,510	40,150
Fixed asset differences	111	90
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	5,255	370
Group relief surrendered/(claimed)	(20,426)	-
Adjustment to tax rates	149	176
Income not taxable for tax purposes	(4,256)	-
Total tax charge for the period/year	19,343	40,786

Factors that may affect future tax charges

A reduction in the UK corporate tax rate from 19% to 17% (effective 1 April 2020) was substantively enacted in September 2016.

11. Interest receivable and similar income

Period ended 30 June 2019 £	Year ended 31 March 2018 £
ceivable 3,521	9,189
ceivable 3,521	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

12. Tangible fixed assets

	Long-term leasehold property £	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Fixtures and fittings £	Computer equipment £	Total £
Cost						
At 1 April 2018	68,037	32,310	33,868	54,899	13,357	202,471
Disposals	-	(9,018)	-	(51,683)	-	(60,701)
At 30 June 2019	68,037	23,292	33,868	3,216	13,357	141,770
Depreciation						
At 1 April 2018	45,609	21,942	23,387	51,321	13,357	155,616
Charge for the year	586	1,944	4,813	671	-	8,014
Disposals	•	(9,018)	-	(51,683)	•	(60,701)
At 30 June 2019	46,195	14,868	28,200	309	13,357	102,929
Net book value						
At 30 June 2019	21,842	8,424	5,668	2,907		38,841
At 31 March 2018	22,428	10,368	10,481	3,578	-	46,855

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

13. Stocks

30 June 2019 £	31 March 2018 £
Consumables and spare parts 108,342	211,524

The difference between purchase price or production cost of stocks and their replacement cost is not material.

Stock recognised in cost of sales during the period as an expense was £1,298,433 (2018: £2,248,503).

An impairment loss of £Nil (2018: £Nil) was recognised in cost of sales against stock during the year due to slow-moving and obsolete stock.

14. Debtors

	30 June 2019	31 March 2018
	3	£
Trade debtors	155,717	314,274
Amounts owed by group undertakings	39,057	•
Other debtors	11,901	16,665
Prepayments and accrued income	3,609	-
	210,284	330,939

Amounts owed by group undertakings are interest free, unsecured and repayable on demand.

An impairment loss of £Nil (2018: £Nil) was recognised in respect of trade debtors.

15. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	30 June	31 March
	2019	2018
	£	£
Trade creditors	166,206	365, 85 3
Corporation tax	20,606	42,275
Other taxation and social security	16,395	15,106
Accruals and deferred income	13,828	4,372
	217,035	427,606

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

6.	Deferred taxation		
		2019 £	2018 £
	At beginning of year	(4,153)	(5,642)
	Charged to profit or loss	1,263	1,489
	At end of year	(2,890)	(4,153)
	The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:		
		30 June 2019 £	31 March 2018 £
	Fixed asset timing differences	(2,890)	(4,153)
17.	Financial instruments		
		30 June 2019 £	31 March 2018 £
	Financial assets	_	_
	Cash at bank and in hand	108,219	1,183,094
	Financial assets measured at amortised cost	206,675	330,939
		314,894	1,514,033
	Financial liabilities		
	Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	180,034	370, 225

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

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise trade creditors and accruals.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

18. Share capital

	30 June 2019	31 March 2018
Allotted, called up and fully paid	£	£
468 (2018 - 468) Ordinary shares of £1 each	468	468
		

There is a single class of ordinary shares. There are no restrictions on dividends and the repayment of capital.

19. Reserves

Capital redemption reserve

This reserve records the nominal value of shares repurchased by the Company.

Profit and loss account

The profit and loss account contains current and prior periods retained profits and loss.

20. 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 £12,959 (2018: £7,375). Contributions totalling £6,912 (2018: £3,533) were payable to the fund at the reporting date and are included in creditors.

21. Commitments under operating leases

At 30 June 2019 the Company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	30 June	31 March
	2019	2018
	£	£
Not later than 1 year	3,920	3,920
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	15,680	14,063
Later than 5 years	169,978	62,79 <i>4</i>
	189,578	80,777

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

22. Post balance sheet events

On 30 September 2019, the Company sold all of its stocks to Barhale Construction Services Limited, (Parent Company) and subsequently traded under the name Barhale Construction Services Limited.

23. Contingent liabilities

There were no contingent liabilities on 30 June 2019 or 31 March 2018.

24. Related party transactions

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption available within Section 33 of FRS 102 to not disclose transactions with other wholly owned members of the group headed by Barhale Holdings Plc.

25. Controlling party

Until 16 November 2018, there was no ultimate controlling party.

On 16 November 2018, the Company's share capital was acquired by Barhale Construction Services Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of Barhale Holdings Plc. As a result, Barhale Holdings Plc is now the ultimate parent company and the Company's ultimate controlling party is D A Curran.

Barhale Holdings Plc is the largest and smallest group of undertakings into which the results of the Company are consolidated. The financial statements of Barhale Holdings Plc are available from Companies House.