

Company Registration No. 07522037 (England and Wales)

# WHITE ARCHES CARAVANS LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

### **COMPANY INFORMATION**

**Directors** P N Sharpe

N Sharpe S N Sharpe J White D Sharpe N White

Company number 07522037

Registered office Oakley House

Headway Business Park 3 Saxon Way West

Corby

Northamptonshire NN18 9EZ

Auditor Moore

Oakley House

Headway Business Park 3 Saxon Way West

Corby

Northamptonshire NN18 9EZ

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#### STRATEGIC REPORT

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

The directors present the strategic report for the year ended 30 September 2021.

#### Review of business

With the Covid-19 pandemic continuing into its second year the group was again required to close for 4 months however it was able to open for key build up to the season being Easter. Indications from the previous year led the group to believe that demand for the staycation would remain strong and directors ensured the group remained in a strong position to capitalise on this. The group saw an increase in turnover of 23% on 2020 and an increase in margin from 17.14% to 18.41%. The directors are confident that this trend is set continue for the coming years as travel abroad continues to remain unpredictable.

#### Principal risks and uncertainties

#### Financial risk management objective and policies

The group uses various financial instruments. These include cash, bank overdraft facility and various items such as trade debtors and trade creditors that arise directly from its operations. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to raise finance for the group's operations.

The existence of these financial instruments exposes the group to a number of financial risks, which are described in more detail below.

The main risks arising from the group's financial instruments are liquidity risk, cash flow interest rate risk and credit risk. The directors review and agree policies for managing each of these risks and they are summarised below.

#### Liquidity risk

The group seeks to manage financial risk by ensuring sufficient liquidity is available to meet foreseeable needs and to invest in cash assets safely and profitably.

The group policy throughout the period has been to utilise its bank overdraft facility whenever possible, and to utilise the credit terms provided by its key suppliers.

#### Interest rate risk

The group finances its operations through a bank overdraft facility and credit facility provided by its key suppliers.

The group's exposure to interest rate fluctuations is restricted to bank borrowings and finance terms agreed with key suppliers. These risks are managed by agreed interest levels set by the bank and suppliers.

#### Credit risk

In order to manage credit risk the directors set limits for customers based on a combination of payment history and third party credit references.

#### **Development and performance**

Having the experience of the last 18 months dealing with the Covid-19 pandemic the directors are forecasting for a similar year of turnover to 2021.

We were required to close for November, January. February and March during this reporting year 2021 and during this period the Company has taken advantage of all the Governments assistance. When allowed to open most restrictions were lifted enabling customers to take full advantage of both their caravans and motorhomes and became an attractive proposition to new customers.

The directors will continue to monitor overheads closely and reduce them wherever possible. The Company has a long history of profitability which has contributed towards ensuring it continues to trade with a strong balance sheet.

# STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

### Financial key performance indicators

The directors have monitored the progress of overall group strategy and the individual strategic elements by reference to certain key performance indicators:

- Turnover for the year amounted to £17,819,706 (2020 £14,477,125)
- Operating profit for the year was £1,165,136 (2020 £536,720)
- Profit for the year was £923,575 (2020 £380,045)

On behalf of the board

N White **Director** 

23 December 2021

# DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2021.

#### Principal activities

The principal activity of the group continued to be that of retailing of caravans, motor homes and accessories.

#### Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 8.

Ordinary dividends were paid amounting to £109,000. The directors do not recommend payment of a further dividend.

#### **Directors**

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

P N Sharpe

N Sharpe

S N Sharpe

J White

D Sharpe

N White

#### **Auditor**

In accordance with the group's articles, a resolution proposing that Moore be reappointed as auditor of the group will be put at a General Meeting.

### Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the auditor of the company is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor of the company is aware of that information.

On behalf of the board

N White

Director

23 December 2021

# DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

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

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

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the group's and company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the group and 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 group and company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF WHITE ARCHES CARAVANS LIMITED

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of White Arches Caravans Limited (the 'parent company') and its subsidiaries (the 'group') for the year ended 30 September 2021 which comprise the group statement of comprehensive income, the group balance sheet, the company balance sheet, the group statement of changes in equity, the company statement of changes in equity, the group statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the group's and the parent company's affairs as at 30 September 2021 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
   and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

#### Basis for opinion

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

#### Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the group's and parent company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

#### Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. 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. 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 course of 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 this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF WHITE ARCHES CARAVANS LIMITED

#### Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our 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 group and the parent company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report and the directors' report.

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

- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the parent company, or returns adequate for our audit
  have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the parent company 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.

#### Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the parent company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

#### Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF WHITE ARCHES CARAVANS LIMITED

### Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

The objectives of our audit in respect of fraud, are; to identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements due to fraud; to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the assessed risks of material misstatement due to fraud, through designing and implementing appropriate responses to those assessed risks; and to respond appropriately to instances of fraud or suspected fraud identified during the audit. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both management and those charged with governance of the company.

Our approach was as follows:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory requirements applicable to the company and considered that the most significant are the Companies Act 2006, UK financial reporting standards as issued by the Financial Reporting Council, and UK taxation legislation.
- We obtained an understanding of how the company complies with these requirements by discussions with management and those charged with governance.
- We assessed the risk of material misstatement of the financial statements, including the risk of material
  misstatement due to fraud and how it might occur, by holding discussions with management and those
  charged with governance.
- We inquired of management and those charged with governance as to any known instances of noncompliance or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations.
- Based on this understanding, we designed specific appropriate audit procedures to identify instances of noncompliance with laws and regulations. This included making enquiries of management and those charged with governance and obtaining additional corroborative evidence as required.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: https://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.

Nicholas John Bairstow (Senior Statutory Auditor) For and on behalf of Moore

23 December 2021

Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditor

Oakley House
Headway Business Park
3 Saxon Way West
Corby
Northamptonshire
NN18 9EZ

# GROUP STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

	Notes	2021 £	2020 £
Turnover	2	17,819,706	14,477,125
Cost of sales	_	(14,539,767)	(11,995,059)
Gross profit		3,279,939	2,482,066
Administrative expenses Other operating income		(2,450,775) 335,972	(2,209,892) 264,546
Operating profit	3	1,165,136	536,720
Interest payable and similar expenses	6	(33,173)	(67,176)
Profit before taxation		1,131,963	469,544
Tax on profit	7	(208,388)	(89,499)
Profit for the financial year		923,575	380,045
Other comprehensive income			
Revaluation of tangible fixed assets		400,000	-
Tax relating to other comprehensive income		(87,552)	
Total comprehensive income for the year		1,236,023	380,045

Profit for the financial year is all attributable to the owners of the parent company.

Total comprehensive income for the year is all attributable to the owners of the parent company.

# GROUP BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

		20	21	20:	20
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	9		3,086,207		2,721,312
Investments	10		7,600		7,600
			3,093,807		2,728,912
Current assets					
Stocks	13	5,007,141		2,956,550	
Debtors	14	205,226		183,002	
Investments	15	1,550		1,550	
Cash at bank and in hand		6,499		290,253	
		5,220,416		3,431,355	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one					
year	16	(3,656,422)		(2,539,858)	
Net current assets			1,563,994		891,497
Total assets less current liabilities			4,657,801		3,620,409
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	17		(459,304)		(635,841)
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax liability	20	91,025		4,119	
			(91,025)		(4,119)
Net assets			4,107,472		2,980,449
			====		===
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	22		260,000		260,000
Revaluation reserve			735,304		422,856
Other reserves			1,798,690		1,798,690
Profit and loss reserves			1,313,478		498,903
Total equity			4,107,472		2,980,449
rom equity			-,107,472		2,550,449

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 23 December 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:

S N Sharpe **Director** 

# COMPANY BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

		20:	21	20:	20
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	9		2,635,000		2,235,000
Investments	10		260,000		260,000
			2,895,000		2,495,000
Current assets					
Cash at bank and in hand		200		280	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one					
year	16	(48,300)		(42,680)	
Net current liabilities			(48,100)		(42,400)
Total assets less current liabilities			2,846,900		2,452,600
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	17		(1,260,280)		(1,420,900)
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax liability	20	87,552		-	
			(87,552)		
Net assets			1,499,068		1,031,700
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	22		260,000		260,000
Revaluation reserve			735,304		422,856
Profit and loss reserves			503,764		348,844
Total equity			1,499,068		1,031,700

As permitted by s408 Companies Act 2006, the company has not presented its own profit and loss account and related notes. The company's profit for the year was £263,920 (2020 - £174,815 profit).

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 23 December 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:

S N Sharpe **Director** 

Company Registration No. 07522037

# GROUP STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

		Share capital	Revaluation reserve	Other reservesio	Profit and ss reserves	Total
	Notes	£	£	£	£	£
Balance at 1 October 2019		260,000	422,856	1,798,690	293,758	2,775,304
Year ended 30 September 2020: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year					380,045	380,045
Dividends	8	-	-	-	(174,900)	(174,900)
Balance at 30 September 2020		260,000	422,856	1,798,690	498,903	2,980,449
Year ended 30 September 2021: Profit for the year		-	-	-	923,575	923,575
Other comprehensive income: Revaluation of tangible fixed assets		-	400,000	-	-	400,000
Tax relating to other comprehensive income			(87,552)		-	(87,552)
Total comprehensive income for the year Dividends	8	- -	312,448	-	923,575 (109,000)	1,236,023 (109,000)
Balance at 30 September 2021		260,000	735,304	1,798,690	1,313,478	4,107,472

# COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

		Share capital		Profit and ss reserves	Total
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Balance at 1 October 2019		260,000	422,856	348,930	1,031,786
Year ended 30 September 2020: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year Dividends	8	-	-	174,814 (174,900)	174,814 (174,900)
Balance at 30 September 2020		260,000	422,856	348,844	1,031,700
Year ended 30 September 2021: Profit for the year Other comprehensive income: Revaluation of tangible fixed assets		-	400.000	263,920	263,920
Tax relating to other comprehensive income		-	(87,552)	-	(87,552)
Total comprehensive income for the year Dividends	8	-	312,448	263,920 (109,000)	576,368 (109,000)
Balance at 30 September 2021		260,000	735,304	503,764	1,499,068

# GROUP STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

		202	1	20:	20
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash (absorbed by)/generated from operations	25		(02.104)		1 221 224
Interest paid			(93,194) (33,173)		1,331,384 (67,176
Income taxes paid			(85,684)		(33,036
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from operating activ	vities				
			(212,051)		1,231,172
Investing activities					
Purchase of tangible fixed assets  Proceeds on disposal of tangible fixed assets		(29,402)		(18,529)	
1 loceeds off disposal of tallgible lixed assets		44,500		-	
Net cash generated from/(used in) investing					
activities			15,098		(18,529)
Financing activities					
Proceeds of new bank loans		-		500,000	
Repayment of bank loans		(152,818)		(37,837)	
Payment of finance leases obligations		(10,832)		(9,987)	
Dividends paid to equity shareholders		(60,000)		(166,600)	
Net cash (used in)/generated from financing activities			(222 650)		285,576
activities			(223,650)		205,576
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents			(420,603)		1,498,219
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	ar		290,253		(1,207,966)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year			(130,350)		290,253
Relating to:					
Cash at bank and in hand  Bank overdrafts included in creditors payable			6,499		290,253
within one year			(136,849)		

# NOTES TO THE GROUP FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

White Arches Caravans Limited ("the company") is a private limited company domiciled and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Oakley House, Headway Business Park, 3 Saxon Way West, Corby, Northamptonshire, NN18 9EZ.

The group consists of White Arches Caravans Limited and all of its subsidiaries.

#### 1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest  $\mathfrak{L}$ .

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

#### 1.2 Business combinations

In the parent company financial statements, the cost of a business combination is the fair value at the acquisition date of the assets given, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed, plus costs directly attributable to the business combination. The excess of the cost of a business combination over the fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired is recognised as goodwill. The cost of the combination includes the estimated amount of contingent consideration that is probable and can be measured reliably, and is adjusted for changes in contingent consideration after the acquisition date. Provisional fair values recognised for business combinations in previous periods are adjusted retrospectively for final fair values determined in the 12 months following the acquisition date. Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates are accounted for at cost less impairment.

Deferred tax is recognised on differences between the value of assets (other than goodwill) and liabilities recognised in a business combination accounted for using the purchase method and the amounts that can be deducted or assessed for tax, considering the manner in which the carrying amount of the asset or liability is expected to be recovered or settled. The deferred tax recognised is adjusted against goodwill or negative goodwill.

#### 1.3 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated group financial statements consist of the financial statements of the parent company White Arches Caravans Limited together with all entities controlled by the parent company (its subsidiaries) and the group's share of its interests in joint ventures and associates.

All financial statements are made up to 30 September 2021. Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring the accounting policies used into line with those used by other members of the group.

All intra-group transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated on consolidation. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred.

P N Sharpe Limited has been included in the group financial statements using the purchase method of accounting. Accordingly, the group profit and loss account and statement of cash flows include the results and cash flows of P N Sharpe Limited for the year.

# NOTES TO THE GROUP FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.4 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the group has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

COVID-19 has played a significant impact on the global economy and the group's activities. During this period the directors have taken steps to minimise financial pressures and took advantage of a range of government support measures.

The directors are confident that the support measures it has put in place are sufficient to see the group as a going concern for the foreseeable future. The directors do not consider there is any material uncertainty in relation to going concern.

#### 1.5 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for all retail vehicles and goods sold in the period and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates

Revenue from the sale of vehicles and goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the vehicles and goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

### 1.6 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Freehold land and buildings not depreciated

Leasehold improvements20% per annum reducing balanceFixtures and fittings20% per annum reducing balanceMotor vehicles25% per annum reducing balance

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is recognised in the profit and loss account.

### 1.7 Fixed asset investments

Equity investments are measured at fair value through profit or loss, except for those equity investments that are not publicly traded and whose fair value cannot otherwise be measured reliably, which are recognised at cost less impairment until a reliable measure of fair value becomes available.

In the parent company financial statements, investments in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the group. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

# NOTES TO THE GROUP FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.8 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the group reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

The carrying amount of the investments accounted for using the equity method is tested for impairment as a single asset. Any goodwill included in the carrying amount of the investment is not tested separately for impairment.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

#### 1.9 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

#### 1.10 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

#### 1.11 Financial instruments

The group has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the group's balance sheet when the group becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amounts presented in the financial statements when there is a legally 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.

# NOTES TO THE GROUP FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

#### Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

#### Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

### Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the group transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

#### Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the group after deducting all of its liabilities.

#### Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans and loans from fellow group companies, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

# NOTES TO THE GROUP FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### Other financial liabilities

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value through profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

#### Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the group's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

### 1.12 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the group are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the group.

#### 1.13 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

#### Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The group's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

#### Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if, and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

# NOTES TO THE GROUP FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.14 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

#### 1.15 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

#### 1 16 | 6266

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

### 1.17 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

#### 2 Turnover and other revenue

	2021 £	2020 £
Turnover analysed by class of business	17.010.700	14 477 105
Sales	17,819,706	14,477,125
	2021	2020
	£	3
Other significant revenue Grants received	335,972	264,531
Ciaille icociveu	333,972	204,001

# NOTES TO THE GROUP FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

3	Operating profit		
		2021	2020
		3	£
	Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
	Government grants	(335,972)	(264,531)
	Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	32,858	37,630
	Depreciation of tangible fixed assets held under finance leases	5,358	6,672
	Profit on disposal of tangible fixed assets	(18,209)	-
	Operating lease charges	81,143	101,399
4	Auditor's remuneration		
		2021	2020
	Fees payable to the company's auditor and associates:	£	£
	For audit services		
	Audit of the financial statements of the group and company	3,250	3,250
	Audit of the financial statements of the company's subsidiaries	15,000	14,750
		18,250	18,000

#### 5 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the group and company during the year was:

	Group 2021 Number	2020 Number	Company 2021 Number	2020 Number
Management	17	17	6	6
Administration	6	6	-	-
Sales	32	34	-	-
Servicing	17	20		
Total	72	77	6	6
<del>-</del>				
Their aggregate remuneration comprised:	Group		Company	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	£	£	£	£
Wages and salaries	1,612,894	1,452,736	-	-
Social security costs	142,071	128,258	-	-
Pension costs	152,447	98,256	-	-
	1,907,412	1,679,250	-	

# NOTES TO THE GROUP FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

terest on bank overdrafts and loans ther interest on financial liabilities terest on finance leases and hire purchase contracts	£ 22,097 9,720 1,356	43,404 22,607
ther interest on financial liabilities	9,720	22,60
	•	
terest on finance leases and hire purchase contracts	1 356	
	.,,000	1,165
otal finance costs	33,173	67,176
axation		
	2021 £	2020 9
urrent tax	_	
K corporation tax on profits for the current period	209,034	85,684
eferred tax		
rigination and reversal of timing differences	(646)	3,815
otal tax charge	208,388	89,499
	2021 £	202
rofit before taxation	1,131,963	469,544
	•	89,213
		250
	-	36
axation charge	208,388	89,499
	nts relating to tax h	ave been
	2021	2020
		-
	3	£
	rofit before taxation  Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 0.00% (2020: 19.00%)  Eax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit ax effect of income not taxable in determining taxable profit effect of change in corporation tax rate  Exaction charge	corporation tax on profits for the current period  209,034  eferred tax rigination and reversal of timing differences  (646)  cotal tax charge  208,388  the actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for the year based on the profit differences  2021  £  rofit before taxation  1,131,963  expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 9,00% (2020: 19,00%)  215,073  ax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit  224  ax effect of change in corporation tax rate  208,388  addition to the amount charged to the profit and loss account, the following amounts relating to tax he

# NOTES TO THE GROUP FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

174,90				•	Recognised as distributions to equity holders
	109,000				Interim paid
		Ξ			
					Tangible fixed assets
		Fixtures and Mo	-	Freehold land and buildings	Group
£	£	£	3	3	Cost or valuation
1 3,297,22	226,171	484,939	16,277	2,569,842	At 1 October 2020
	20,650	8,752	10,277	2,505,042	Additions
	(103,460)	-	_	_	Disposals
- 400,00	-	-	-	400,000	Revaluation
3,623,17	143,361	493,691	16,277	2,969,842	At 30 September 2021
					Depreciation and impairment
9 575,91	148,979	415,570	11,368	-	At 1 October 2020
38,21	21,609	15,625	982	-	Depreciation charged in the year
9) (77,16	(77,169)				Eliminated in respect of disposals
536,96	93,419	431,195	12,350	-	At 30 September 2021
					Carrying amount
3,086,20	49,942	62,496	3,927	2,969,842	At 30 September 2021
2 2,721,31	77,192	69,369	4,909	2,569,842	At 30 September 2020
Freehold la					Company
					Cost or valuation
2,235,00					At 1 October 2020
400,00					Revaluation
2,635,00					At 30 September 2021
					<b>Depreciation and impairment</b> At 1 October 2020 and 30 September 2021
					Carrying amount
2,635,00					At 30 September 2021
2,235,00					At 30 September 2020

# NOTES TO THE GROUP FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

#### 9 Tangible fixed assets

(Continued)

The net carrying value of tangible fixed assets includes the following in respect of assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts.

	Group	Company			
	2021	2020	2021	2020	
	£	3	3	£	
Fixtures and fittings	21,351	26,689			

Fixed assets with a carrying amount of  $\mathfrak{L}21,351$  (2020  $\mathfrak{L}26,689$ ) have been pledged to secure borrowings of the company. The company is not allowed to pledge these assets as security for other borrowings or to sell them to another entity.

Land and buildings with a carrying amount of £2,635,000 were revalued on 1 December 2021 by Underwoods LLP, independent valuers not connected with the company on the basis of market value. The valuation conforms to International Valuation Standards and was based on recent market transactions on arm's length terms for similar properties.

The Directors believe the valuation of the land and buildings at 30 September 2021 remains consistent with the carrying amount included in the financial statements.

If revalued assets were stated on a historical cost basis rather than a fair value basis, the total amounts included would of been as follows:

					2021	2020
					£	£
	Group					
	Cost				1,925,000	1,925,000
10	Fixed asset investments					
			Group		Company	
			2021	2020	2021	2020
		Notes	3	£	3	3
	Investments in subsidiaries	11	-	-	260,000	260,000
	Unlisted investments		7,600	7,600	-	-
			7,600	7,600	260,000	260,000

# NOTES TO THE GROUP FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

	Fixed asset investments				(0	Continued)
	Movements in fixed asset investments Group				Inv	restments
	Cost or valuation					£
	At 1 October 2020 and 30 September 202	21			_	7,600
	Carrying amount At 30 September 2021					7,600
	At 30 September 2020				=	7,600
					=	
	Movements in fixed asset investments					Chaves in
	Company					Shares in bsidiaries
	Cost or valuation At 1 October 2020 and 30 September 202	21				£ 260,000
	Carrying amount At 30 September 2021				-	260,000
	At 30 September 2020				=	260,000
					-	
11	Subsidiaries					
11	Subsidiaries  Details of the company's subsidiaries at 30	) Septembe	er 2021 are as fo	ollows:		
11	Details of the company's subsidiaries at 30	) Septembe		ollows:	Class of shares held	
11	Details of the company's subsidiaries at 30		office	ollows:		% Held Direct es 100.00
11	Details of the company's subsidiaries at 30	Registered o	office	ollows:	shares held	Direct
	Details of the company's subsidiaries at 30  Name of undertaking  P N Sharpe Limited	Registered o	office Wales Group		shares held Ordinary £1 share Company	Direct es 100.00
	Details of the company's subsidiaries at 30  Name of undertaking  P N Sharpe Limited	Registered o	office Wales Group 2021	2020	shares held Ordinary £1 share Company 2021	Direct es 100.00
	Details of the company's subsidiaries at 30  Name of undertaking  P N Sharpe Limited	Registered o	office Wales Group		shares held Ordinary £1 share Company	Direct es 100.00
	Details of the company's subsidiaries at 30  Name of undertaking  P N Sharpe Limited  Financial instruments	Registered of	office Wales Group 2021	2020	shares held Ordinary £1 share Company 2021	Direct es 100.00
	Details of the company's subsidiaries at 30  Name of undertaking  P N Sharpe Limited  Financial instruments  Carrying amount of financial assets Instruments measured at fair value throug	Registered of	office  Wales  Group 2021 £	2020 £	shares held Ordinary £1 share Company 2021	Direct es 100.00
	Details of the company's subsidiaries at 30  Name of undertaking  P N Sharpe Limited  Financial instruments  Carrying amount of financial assets Instruments measured at fair value throug	Registered of	Wales  Group 2021 £  7,600	2020 £	shares held Ordinary £1 share  Company 2021 £	Direct es 100.00
12	Details of the company's subsidiaries at 30  Name of undertaking  P N Sharpe Limited  Financial instruments  Carrying amount of financial assets Instruments measured at fair value throug or loss	Registered of	Wales  Group 2021 £  7,600  Group	2020 £ 7,600	shares held Ordinary £1 share  Company 2021 £	Direct es 100.00  2020 £
12	Details of the company's subsidiaries at 30  Name of undertaking  P N Sharpe Limited  Financial instruments  Carrying amount of financial assets Instruments measured at fair value throug or loss	Registered of	Wales  Group 2021 £  7,600	2020 £	shares held Ordinary £1 share  Company 2021 £	Direct es 100.00
12	Details of the company's subsidiaries at 30  Name of undertaking  P N Sharpe Limited  Financial instruments  Carrying amount of financial assets Instruments measured at fair value throug or loss	Registered of	Office  Wales  Group 2021 £  7,600  Group 2021	2020 £ 7,600	Shares held Ordinary £1 share  Company 2021 £  Company 2021	2020 £

# NOTES TO THE GROUP FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

					Debtors	14
	Company		Group			
2020	2021	2020	2021			
£	£	£	£		Amounts falling due within one year:	
-	-	97,616	68,831		Trade debtors	
-	-	40,401	19,645		Other debtors	
-	-	44,985	116,750		Prepayments and accrued income	
		183,002	205,226			
					Current asset investments	15
	Company		Group			
2020	2021	2020	2021			
3	£	£	£			
-	-	1,550	1,550		Listed investments	
- -	-	1,550 1,214	1,550 1,682	mount	Listed investments included above: Listed investments carrying amount Market value if different from carrying a	
				one year	Creditors: amounts falling due within	16
	Company		Group			
2020	2021	2020	2021			
£	£	£	£	Notes		
-	-	153,386	302,440	18	Bank loans and overdrafts	
-	-	10,832	11,514	19	Obligations under finance leases	
-	-	1,370,013	2,144,909		Trade creditors	
-	-	85,684	209,034		Corporation tax payable	
-	-	653,434	561,347		Other taxation and social security	
42,680	48,300	150,152	194,862		Other creditors	
_	-	116,357	232,316		Accruals and deferred income	

The obligation under finance leases is secured over the assets to which it relates.

Lombard and Black Horse hold security over any stock bought through them until payment is made.

The bank loan is secured on the freehold property of the company.

# NOTES TO THE GROUP FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

17	Creditors, amounts failing due after					
			Group		Company	
			2021	2020	2021	2020
		Notes	3	3	3	3
	Bank loans and overdrafts	18	454,298	619,321	-	-
	Obligations under finance leases	19	5 006	16 520	_	_

The obligation under finance leases is secured over the assets to which it relates.

The bank loan is secured on the freehold property of the company.

#### 18 Loans and overdrafts

	Group		Company	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	£	3	3	£
Bank loans	619,889	772,707	-	-
Bank overdrafts	136,849	-	-	-
Other loans			1,260,280	1,420,900
	756,738	772,707	1,260,280	1,420,900
Payable within one year	302,440	153,386	-	-
Payable after one year	454,298	619,321	1,260,280	1,420,900

The bank overdraft is secured by a debenture that creates a fixed and floating charge over assets of the company and a charge over two life policies.

### 19 Finance lease obligations

	Group		Company	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	£	£	£	3
Future minimum lease payments due under finance leases:				
Within one year	11,514	10,832	-	-
In two to five years	5,006	16,520	-	-
	16,520	27,352	-	

Finance lease payments represent rentals payable by the company or group for certain items of plant and machinery. Leases include purchase options at the end of the lease period, and no restrictions are placed on the use of the assets. The average lease term is 3 years. All leases are on a fixed repayment basis and no arrangements have been entered into for contingent rental payments.

# NOTES TO THE GROUP FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

#### 20 Deferred taxation

21

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the group and company, and movements thereon:

	Liabilities 2021	Liabilities 2020
Group	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	3,473	4,119
Revaluations	87,552	
	91,025	4,119
	Liabilities 2021	Liabilities 2020
Company	£	£
Revaluations	87,552	
	Group	Company
Manager to the Manager to the second	2021	2021
Movements in the year:	£	£
Liability at 1 October 2020	4,119	-
Credit to profit or loss	(646)	-
Charge to equity	87,552	87,552
Liability at 30 September 2021	91,025	87,552
Retirement benefit schemes		
	2021	2020
Defined contribution schemes	£	£
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	152,447 ———	98,256

A defined contribution pension scheme is operated for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the group in an independently administered fund.

# NOTES TO THE GROUP FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

22	Share capital				
	Group and company	2021	2020	2021	2020
	Ordinary share capital	Number	Number	£	£
	Issued and fully paid				
	A ordinary shares of £1 each	130,000	130,000	130,000	130,000
	B ordinary shares of £1 each	130,000	130,000	130,000	130,000
		260,000	260,000	260,000	260,000

#### 23 Operating lease commitments

#### Lessee

At the reporting end date the group had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	Group	Company			
	2021	2020	2021	2020	
	£	£	£	£	
Within one year	37,272	23,901	-	-	
Between two and five years	32,176	33,750	-	-	
	69,448	57,651	-		

### 24 Directors' transactions

During the year, one of the directors family members purchased a vehicle from the group for £17,500, which is considered to be market value.

2021

2020

### 25 Cash (absorbed by)/generated from group operations

	£	£
Profit for the year after tax	923,575	380,045
Adjustments for:		
Taxation charged	208,388	89,499
Finance costs	33,173	67,176
Gain on disposal of tangible fixed assets	(18,209)	-
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	38,216	44,302
Movements in working capital:		
(Increase)/decrease in stocks	(2,050,591)	1,921,547
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	(22,224)	46,189
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	794,478	(1,217,374)
Cash (absorbed by)/generated from operations	(93,194)	1,331,384

# NOTES TO THE GROUP FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

26	Analysis of changes in net debt - group	1 October 2020	Cash flows	30 September 2021
		3	3	3
	Cash at bank and in hand	290,253	(283,754)	6,499
	Bank overdrafts	-	(136,849)	(136,849)
		290,253	(420,603)	(130,350)
	Borrowings excluding overdrafts	(772,707)	152,818	(619,889)
	Obligations under finance leases	(27,352)	10,832	(16,520)
		(509,806)	(256,953)	(766,759)

