

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 02741136

**ES Manufacturing Limited**  
**Filleted Financial Statements**  
**31 October 2019**

# **ES Manufacturing Limited**

## **Directors' Responsibilities Statement**

### **Year ended 31 October 2019**

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). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to: - select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently; - make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; - 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.

# ES Manufacturing Limited

## Statement of Financial Position

**31 October 2019**

	Note	2019 £	£	2018 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>				
Tangible assets	5	10,337,801		9,222,445
Investments	6		609	609
			-----	-----
		<b>10,338,410</b>		9,223,054
<b>Current assets</b>				
Stocks		2,047,906		2,746,328
Debtors	7	4,459,605		3,012,452
Cash at bank and in hand		341,716		326,714
			-----	-----
		<b>6,849,227</b>		6,085,494
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1,093,603</b>		632,179
			-----	-----
<b>Net current assets</b>		<b>5,755,624</b>		5,453,315
			-----	-----
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<b>16,094,034</b>		14,676,369
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10,655,343</b>		9,962,460
<b>Provisions</b>				
Taxation including deferred tax		999,055		999,055
			-----	-----
<b>Net assets</b>		<b>4,439,636</b>		3,714,854
			-----	-----
<b>Capital and reserves</b>				
Called up share capital		10,000		10,000
Revaluation reserve		279,621		490,465
Profit and loss account		4,150,015		3,214,389
			-----	-----
<b>Shareholders funds</b>		<b>4,439,636</b>		3,714,854
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These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of comprehensive income has not been delivered.

# **ES Manufacturing Limited**

## **Statement of Financial Position *(continued)***

**31 October 2019**

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 3 August 2020 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

C N James

Director

Company registration number: 02741136

# ES Manufacturing Limited

## Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 October 2019

### 1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 14 Pulloxhill Business Park, Greenfield Road, Pulloxhill, MK45 5EU, Bedford.

### 2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

### 3. Accounting policies

#### Basis of preparation

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

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

#### Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

#### Income tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

**Tangible assets**

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

## **Depreciation**

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

Freehold Property	-	2% straight line
Plant & Machinery	-	7% reducing balance
Fixtures & Fittings	-	25% reducing balance
Motor Vehicles	-	20% straight line

## **Investments**

Fixed asset investments are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Listed investments are measured at fair value with changes in fair value being recognised in profit or loss.

## **Stocks**

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

### **Finance leases and hire purchase contracts**

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are recognised in the statement of financial position as assets and liabilities at the lower of the fair value of the assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments, which is determined at the inception of the lease term. Any initial direct costs of the lease are added to the amount recognised as an asset. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method. Finance charges are allocated to each period so as to produce a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

### **Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense. Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

### **Financial instruments**

Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability. Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity.

### **Defined contribution plans**

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund. When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

## **4. Employee numbers**

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 13 (2018: 17 ).



## 5. Tangible assets

	Land and buildings £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Motor vehicles £	<b>Total £</b>
<b>Cost or valuation</b>					
At 1 November 2018	492,927	12,384,008	456,411	918,300	<b>14,251,646</b>
Additions	-	3,901,970	14,199	12,000	<b>3,928,169</b>
Disposals	-	( 2,113,021)	-	( 68,465)	<b>( 2,181,486)</b>
Revaluations	-	26,795	-	-	<b>26,795</b>
<b>At 31 October 2019</b>	<b>492,927</b>	<b>14,199,752</b>	<b>470,610</b>	<b>861,835</b>	<b>16,025,124</b>
<b>Depreciation</b>					
At 1 November 2018	3,053	3,881,292	329,762	815,094	<b>5,029,201</b>
Charge for the year	-	684,076	19,000	54,500	<b>757,576</b>
Disposals	-	( 57,613)	-	( 41,841)	<b>( 99,454)</b>
<b>At 31 October 2019</b>	<b>3,053</b>	<b>4,507,755</b>	<b>348,762</b>	<b>827,753</b>	<b>5,687,323</b>
<b>Carrying amount</b>					
<b>At 31 October 2019</b>	<b>489,874</b>	<b>9,691,997</b>	<b>121,848</b>	<b>34,082</b>	<b>10,337,801</b>
At 31 October 2018	489,874	8,502,716	126,649	103,206	9,222,445

### Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Included within the carrying value of tangible assets are the following amounts relating to assets held under finance leases or hire purchase agreements:

	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	<b>Total £</b>
<b>At 31 October 2019</b>	<b>2,575,887</b>	<b>53,705</b>	<b>2,629,592</b>
At 31 October 2018	2,575,887	53,705	2,629,592

## 6. Investments

	<b>Shares in group undertakings £</b>
<b>Cost</b>	
<b>At 1 November 2018 and 31 October 2019</b>	<b>609</b>
<b>Impairment</b>	
<b>At 1 November 2018 and 31 October 2019</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
<b>At 31 October 2019</b>	<b>609</b>
At 31 October 2018	609

## 7. Debtors

	<b>2019 £</b>	2018 £
Trade debtors	<b>4,137,978</b>	2,737,403
Other debtors	<b>321,627</b>	275,049
	<b>4,459,605</b>	3,012,452

## 8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	<b>2019</b>	2018
	<b>£</b>	£
Trade creditors	<b>255,153</b>	166,038
Social security and other taxes	<b>9,786</b>	7,665
Other creditors	<b>828,664</b>	458,476
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	<b>1,093,603</b>	632,179
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The bank loans and overdrafts are secured by Bank of London and The Middle East by way of a first legal charge over properties and all other interests and estates in freehold, assignment of all relevant agreements to which it is party, first fixed charges over all interest and estates in the property and a conversion of floating charge to fixed charge.

## 9. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	<b>2019</b>	2018
	<b>£</b>	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	<b>8,568,709</b>	8,772,935
Other creditors	<b>2,086,634</b>	1,189,525
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	<b>10,655,343</b>	9,962,460
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## 10. Operating leases

The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	<b>2019</b>	2018
	<b>£</b>	£
Not later than 1 year	<b>63,750</b>	63,750
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	<b>106,250</b>	170,000
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	<b>170,000</b>	233,750
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## 11. Summary audit opinion

The auditor's report for the year dated 3 August 2020 was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Paul Mattei , for and on behalf of Leaman Mattei .

## 12. Directors' advances, credits and guarantees

During the year the directors entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

	2019			
	Balance brought forward	Advances/ (credits) to the directors	Amounts repaid	Balance outstanding
	£	£	£	£
N P James	53,108	59,670	( 68,100)	<b>44,678</b>
Mrs H R James	( 5,896)	101,896	( 96,000)	-
C N James	( 7,565)	67,501	( 60,000)	<b>( 64)</b>
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	39,647	229,067	( 224,100)	<b>44,614</b>
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	2018			
	Balance brought forward	Advances/ (credits) to the directors	Amounts repaid	Balance outstanding
	£	£	£	£
N P James	49,291	107,017	( 103,200)	53,108
Mrs H R James	( 772)	248,532	( 253,656)	( 5,896)
C N James	( 7,000)	77,321	( 77,886)	( 7,565)
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	41,519	432,870	( 434,742)	39,647
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## 13. Related party transactions

The company was under the control of Mr N P James and Mrs H R James throughout the current and previous year. The directors provided loans to the company during the year as detailed in note 13. The loans are interest free and repayable on demand. There were dividends paid during the year of £60,000 to each director.

