REGISTERED NUMBER: 01237354 (England and Wales)

Strategic Report, Report of the Director and

Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 31 January 2018

for

Owen Taylor and Sons Limited

Contents of the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 January 2018

	Page
Company Information	1
Strategic Report	2
Report of the Director	3
Report of the Independent Auditors	5
Statement of Comprehensive Income	7
Balance Sheet	8
Statement of Changes in Equity	9
Cash Flow Statement	10
Notes to the Financial Statements	11

Owen Taylor and Sons Limited

Company Information
for the Year Ended 31 January 2018

DIRECTOR:	R J O Taylor
REGISTERED OFFICE:	27 Main Road Leabrooks Alfreton Derbyshire DE55 1LA
REGISTERED NUMBER:	01237354 (England and Wales)
AUDITORS:	Bates Weston Audit Ltd Statutory Auditors Chartered Accountants The Mills Canal Street Derby DE1 2RJ

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 January 2018

The director presents his strategic report for the year ended 31 January 2018.

REVIEW OF BUSINESS

Overall, the company has reported an increase in turnover of 4.13% in comparison to the prior year . This is as a result of the director's strategy which has been focusing on high levels of customer service and quality of the produce which is continuing to generate repeat business.

As anticipated, the gross profit margin has decreased from 14.7% to 14.0% due mainly to the increases in the national living wage. Staff numbers have increased by 5.6%, staff costs have in turn increased by 6.8%.

The cash position has decreased by £215k mainly due to increases in stock levels.

The overall results for the year are considered satisfactory, particularly when taking into account the competitive market conditions.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The management of the company and the execution of the company's strategy are subject to several risks. The company continues to face challenges from global food price increases as a result of BREXIT, tight margins on sales and a greater than average risk of insolvency in the catering market. These global food prices are monitored by the director with any necessary action undertaken.

ORGANISATION

The director continues to monitor the company's organisation and profitability in the light of changes within a highly competitive industry. Changes are implemented where deemed appropriate in order to minimise the effects of the risks and uncertainties the company faces in retaining market share and maintaining margins.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The company uses basic financial instruments, comprising hire purchase. Due to the high cash resources in place, the need for other financial instruments are minimal. The main purpose of the financial instruments and cash resources is to provide working capital and finance for the company's operations and improvements.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Performance is measured by debtor days, sales margins by customer and bank balance. The company also feels it key to monitor costs against income. These costs are monitored through the review of the monthly management accounts.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

In March 2018 a newly incorporated holding company became the parent of Owen Taylor and Sons Limited by way of a share for share exchange. This is expected to have no impact on the business.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

R J O Taylor - Director

2 September 2018

Report of the Director for the Year Ended 31 January 2018

The director presents his report with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 January 2018.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY
The principal activity of the company in the year under review was that of predominantly a wholesale catering butcher and a single retail butchers shop.

DIVIDENDS
An interim dividend of £2.32937 per share was paid on 1 May 2017. The director recommends that no final dividend be paid.

The total distribution of dividends for the year ended 31 January 2018 will be £ 140,000 .

EVENTS SINCE THE END OF THE YEAR
Information relating to events since the end of the year is given in the notes to the financial statements.

DIRECTOR
R J O Taylor held office during the whole of the period from 1 February 2017 to the date of this report.

DISCLOSURE IN THE STRATEGIC REPORT
The matters required to be disclosed under SI (2008) 410 Sch 7 relating to financial instruments are contained within the Strategic Report as applicable in accordance with s414C(11) of the Companies Act 2006.

STATEMENT OF DIRECTOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES
The director is responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, the Report of the Director and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the director has 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 director must not approve the financial statements unless he is satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the director is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements 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 director is 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 him to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. He is 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.

Report of the Director for the Year Ended 31 January 2018

STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS
So far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006) of which the company's auditors are unaware, and he has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

R J O Taylor - Director

2 September 2018

Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of Owen Taylor and Sons Limited

Opinion
We have audited the financial statements of Owen Taylor and Sons Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 January 2018 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity, Cash Flow Statement 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 statements:
- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 January 2018 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion
We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the 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
We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:
- the director's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the director has not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other information
The director is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information in the Strategic Report and the Report of the Director, but does not include the financial statements and our Report of the Auditors thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006
In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:
- the information given in the Strategic Report and the Report of the Director for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and the Report of the Director have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception
In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic Report or the Report of the Director.

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, 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 director's remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of director
As explained more fully in the Statement of Director's Responsibilities set out on page three, the director is 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 director determines 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 director is 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 director either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

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

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 a Report of the Auditors 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.

Ian Neal FCA CTA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Bates Weston Audit Ltd
Statutory Auditors
Chartered Accountants
The Mills
Canal Street
Derby
DE1 2RJ

28 September 2018

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the Year Ended 31 January 2018

	Notes	2018 £	2018 £	2017 £	2017 £
TURNOVER			17,102,507		16,423,733
Cost of sales			14,716,564		14,016,713
GROSS PROFIT			2,385,943		2,407,020
Distribution costs		881,144		821,110	
Administrative expenses		1,066,415		1,006,418	
			1,947,559		1,827,528
			438,384		579,492
Other operating income			25,612		36,472
OPERATING PROFIT	4		463,996		615,964
Interest receivable and similar income			419		3,073
			464,415		619,037
Interest payable and similar expenses	5		96		797
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION			464,319		618,240
Tax on profit	6		119,426		116,734
PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR			344,893		501,506
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			-		-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR			344,893		501,506

The notes form part of these financial statements

Balance Sheet
31 January 2018

		2018		2017	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible assets	8		745,870		841,269
Investment property	9		60,500		60,500
			806,370		901,769
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks	10	1,661,585		1,166,258	
Debtors	11	1,659,689		1,637,418	
Investments	12	50,000		50,000	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,036,884		1,251,600	
		4,408,158		4,105,276	
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year	13	1,304,418		1,289,351	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			3,103,740		2,815,925
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			3,910,110		3,717,694
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES	16		95,275		107,752
NET ASSETS			3,814,835		3,609,942
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	17		60,102		60,102
Capital redemption reserve	18		20,572		20,572
Retained earnings	18		3,734,161		3,529,268
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			3,814,835		3,609,942

The financial statements were approved by the director on 2 September 2018 and were signed by:

R J O Taylor - Director

Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 31 January 2018

	Called up share capital £	Retained earnings £	Capital redemption reserve £	Total equity £
Balance at 1 February 2016	60,102	3,167,762	20,572	3,248,436
Changes in equity				
Dividends	-	(140,000)	-	(140,000)
Total comprehensive income	-	501,506	-	501,506
Balance at 31 January 2017	60,102	3,529,268	20,572	3,609,942
Changes in equity				
Dividends	-	(140,000)	-	(140,000)
Total comprehensive income	-	344,893	-	344,893
Balance at 31 January 2018	60,102	3,734,161	20,572	3,814,835

The notes form part of these financial statements

Cash Flow Statement
for the Year Ended 31 January 2018

	Notes	2018 £	2017 £
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated from operations	23	172,126	678,827
Interest element of hire purchase payments paid		(96)	(797)
Tax paid		(144,989)	(159,503)
Net cash from operating activities		27,041	518,527
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(124,703)	(98,789)
Sale of tangible fixed assets		12,803	2,083
Interest received		419	3,073
Net cash from investing activities		(111,481)	(93,633)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Capital repayments in year		(7,767)	(31,907)
Amount introduced by directors		53,209	16,633
Amount withdrawn by directors		(35,718)	-
Equity dividends paid		(140,000)	(140,000)
Net cash from financing activities		(130,276)	(155,274)
(Decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(214,716)	269,620
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	24	1,251,600	981,980
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	24	1,036,884	1,251,600

The notes form part of these financial statements

Notes to the Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31 January 2018

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Owen Taylor and Sons Limited is a private company, limited by shares , registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements
These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of certain assets.

Turnover
Turnover represents the net sales of invoiced goods on despatch or pick-up, excluding value added tax. Turnover is recognised when the company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer and it is probable that the company will receive the agreed upon payment. Rental income is recognised in other income.

Tangible fixed assets
Tangible fixed assets are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment loss. 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 provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life or, if held under a finance lease, over the lease term, whichever is the shorter.

Freehold property	- 2% on cost
Improvements to property	- 10% on cost
Plant and machinery	- 15% on reducing balance
Motor vehicles	- at varying rates on cost
Computer equipment	- 33% on cost

Freehold land is not depreciated.

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively as appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised within 'administrative expenses' in the profit and loss account.

Investment property
Investment property is not depreciated but is revalued annually at its market value in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard 102. Any aggregate surplus or deficit arising from changes in fair value is recognised in the profit and loss account. The effect of this departure is given in the Investment property notes.

continued...

2. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

Stocks
Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for slow moving and obsolete items. Cost is based on a first in, first out basis and is calculated as original purchase price plus labour costs of production and preparation.

Net realisable value is based on the estimated selling price less further costs expected to be incurred to completion and disposal.

At each reporting date, stock is assessed for impairment. If 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.

Deferred tax
Deferred tax arises from timing differences that are differences between taxable total profits and total comprehensive income as stated in the financial statements. These timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

A deferred tax asset is recognised only when it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of underlying timing differences and losses can be deducted.

Provision is made at current rates for taxation deferred in respect of all material timing differences.

Hire purchase and leasing commitments
Assets obtained under hire purchase contracts or finance leases are capitalised in the balance sheet. Those held under hire purchase contracts are depreciated over their estimated useful lives. Those held under finance leases are depreciated over their estimated useful lives or the lease term, whichever is the shorter.

The interest element of these obligations is charged to the profit and loss account over the relevant period using the effective rate of interest. The capital element of the future payments is treated as a liability.

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the profit and loss account as they are incurred.

Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits
The company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the company has no further payments obligations. The contributions are recognised as an expense when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals in the balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

Current asset investments
Current asset investments are stated at cost less provision for permanent diminution in value. An investment is treated as a current asset investment if it is not intended to be held long term and/or readily convertible to cash were it to be sold.

continued...

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Grants
Grants are recognised in the profit and loss account so as to match them with the expenditure towards which they are intended to contribute.

Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty
In the application of the company's accounting policies the director is required to make judgement estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of the company's assets and liabilities. These are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered relevant and are reviewed on a regular basis and recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The following are the critical judgements and where relevant the key sources of estimation uncertainty:

Tangible fixed assets are depreciated over their useful economic lives taking in to account their residual values where appropriate. The actual lives of the assets and residual values are assessed annually and may vary depending on a number of factors. In re-assessing the asset lives, factors such as technological innovation, product life cycles and maintenance programmes are taken into account. Residual values consider such things as future market conditions, the remaining life of the asset and projected disposal values.

The recoverability of debtors is assessed on the likelihood and circumstances of the particular cost.

The value of stock is assessed for impairment. In re-assessing the stock value, factors such as slow movement and obsolescence are taken in to account.

Investment properties are not depreciated but are held at fair value based on the director's judgement and experience taking into account local conditions, market values for similar properties and the company's long-term plans for their use at the balance sheet date. The assumptions are reviewed at least annually and revisions recognised in the current or previous period as is applicable.

3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

	2018	2017
	£	£
Wages and salaries	2,902,441	2,814,075
Social security costs	340,998	224,437
Other pension costs	77,734	71,993
	3,321,173	3,110,505

The average number of employees during the year was as follows:

	2018	2017
Direct	103	97
Drivers	23	22
Administration	26	25
	152	144

	2018	2017
	£	£
Director's remuneration	11,787	12,438
Director's pension contributions to money purchase schemes	-	1,620

continued...

3. **EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS - continued**

The number of directors to whom retirement benefits were accruing was as follows:

Money purchase schemes	1	1

4. **OPERATING PROFIT**

The operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2018	2017
	£	£
Depreciation - owned assets	201,200	175,445
Depreciation - assets on hire purchase contracts	3,630	17,304
Loss/(profit) on disposal of fixed assets	2,469	(333)
Auditors' remuneration	10,650	6,675
Auditors' remuneration for non audit work	6,750	6,750
Operating lease payments	25,873	33,477

Included within 'administrative expenses' in the profit and loss account is a provision totalling £107,000. Details of what this relates to can be found in the contingent liability note.

5. **INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR EXPENSES**

	2018	2017
	£	£
Hire purchase	96	797

6. **TAXATION**

Analysis of the tax charge

The tax charge on the profit for the year was as follows:

	2018	2017
	£	£
Current tax:		
UK corporation tax	124,000	144,000
Adjustment re prior year	7,903	(18,497)
Total current tax	131,903	125,503
Deferred tax	(12,477)	(8,769)
Tax on profit	119,426	116,734

continued...

6. **TAXATION - continued**

Reconciliation of total tax charge included in profit and loss
The tax assessed for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The difference is explained below:

	2018	2017
	£	£
Profit before tax	464,319	618,240
Profit multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.162% (2017 - 20%)	88,973	123,648
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	23,018	5,902
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous periods	7,903	(18,497)
Other permanent differences	(468)	5,681
Total tax charge	119,426	116,734

7. **DIVIDENDS**

	2018	2017
	£	£
Interim	140,000	140,000

8. **TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS**

	Freehold property	Improvements to property	Plant and machinery
	£	£	£
COST			
At 1 February 2017	249,974	473,291	886,156
Additions	-	-	69,923
Disposals	-	-	(24,000)
At 31 January 2018	249,974	473,291	932,079
DEPRECIATION			
At 1 February 2017	111,676	473,291	559,030
Charge for year	4,467	-	55,387
Eliminated on disposal	-	-	(12,830)
At 31 January 2018	116,143	473,291	601,587
NET BOOK VALUE			
At 31 January 2018	133,831	-	330,492
At 31 January 2017	138,298	-	327,126

continued...

8. **TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS - continued**

	Motor vehicles £	Computer equipment £	Totals £
COST			
At 1 February 2017	470,048	234,519	2,313,988
Additions	48,305	6,475	124,703
Disposals	(7,030)	-	(31,030)
At 31 January 2018	511,323	240,994	2,407,661
DEPRECIATION			
At 1 February 2017	218,267	110,455	1,472,719
Charge for year	68,197	76,779	204,830
Eliminated on disposal	(2,928)	-	(15,758)
At 31 January 2018	283,536	187,234	1,661,791
NET BOOK VALUE			
At 31 January 2018	227,787	53,760	745,870
At 31 January 2017	251,781	124,064	841,269

Included in cost of land and buildings is freehold land of £ 26,620 (2017 - £ 26,620) which is not depreciated.

The net book value of tangible fixed assets includes £NIL (2017 - £ 29,766) in respect of assets held under hire purchase contracts.

9. **INVESTMENT PROPERTY**

	Total £
FAIR VALUE	
At 1 February 2017 and 31 January 2018	60,500
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 January 2018	60,500
At 31 January 2017	60,500

Fair value at 31 January 2018 is represented by:

	£
Valuation in 2018	60,500

continued...

9. **INVESTMENT PROPERTY - continued**

If investment property had not been revalued it would have been included at the following historical cost:

	2018	2017
	£	£
Cost	60,500	60,500
Aggregate depreciation	(3,630)	(2,420)

Investment property was valued on a fair value basis on 31 January 2018 by the director .

10. **STOCKS**

	2018	2017
	£	£
Consumables, packaging and hygiene	32,270	31,851
Raw meat/produce	1,629,315	1,134,407
	1,661,585	1,166,258

11. **DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR**

	2018	2017
	£	£
Trade debtors	1,490,311	1,462,493
Other debtors	74,017	81,075
Prepayments	95,361	93,850
	1,659,689	1,637,418

12. **CURRENT ASSET INVESTMENTS**

	2018	2017
	£	£
Unlisted investments	50,000	50,000

13. **CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR**

	2018	2017
	£	£
Hire purchase contracts (see note 14)	-	7,767
Trade creditors	915,453	966,668
Tax	130,914	144,000
Social security and other taxes	167,133	72,696
Other creditors	20,405	47,077
Director's current account	35,718	18,227
Accrued expenses	34,795	32,916
	1,304,418	1,289,351

 continued...

14. LEASING AGREEMENTS

Obligations under hire purchase contracts and leases:

	Hire purchase contracts	
	2018	2017
	£	£
Net obligations repayable:		
Within one year	-	7,767
	-	7,767

Minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases fall due as follows:

	Other operating leases	
	2018	2017
	£	£
Obligations repayable:		
Within one year	15,422	21,191
Between one and five years	11,252	26,674
	26,674	47,865

15. SECURED DEBTS

The following secured debts are included within creditors:

	2018	2017
	£	£
Hire purchase contracts	-	7,767

Hire purchase balances are secured against the assets to which they relate.

16. PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES

	2018	2017
	£	£
Deferred tax		
Accelerated capital allowances	95,275	107,752

	Deferred tax
	£
Balance at 1 February 2017	107,752
Utilised during year	(12,477)
Balance at 31 January 2018	95,275

17. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, issued and fully paid:

Number:	Class:	Nominal value:	2018 £	2017 £
60,102	Ordinary	£1	60,102	60,102

continued...

18. RESERVES

	Retained earnings £	Capital redemption reserve £	Totals £
At 1 February 2017	3,529,268	20,572	3,549,840
Profit for the year	344,893		344,893
Dividends	(140,000)		(140,000)
At 31 January 2018	3,734,161	20,572	3,754,733

19. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Provision has been made in this year's financial statements for tax and national insurance liabilities on payments made to third parties in respect of the director and his wife in prior periods. This assumes that the loans made by such third parties to beneficiaries will not be repaid by April 2019.

20. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

The director maintains an interest free current account with the company. At the balance sheet date the amount owing to the director is shown in the creditors note. The balance is repayable upon demand.

During the year, interim dividends of £140,000 (2017: £140,000) were paid to the director and his wife.

21. POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

In March 2018 a newly incorporated holding company became the parent of Owen Taylor and Sons Limited by way of a share for share exchange.

22. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

The ultimate controlling party is R J O Taylor.

23. RECONCILIATION OF PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION TO CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS

	2018 £	2017 £
Profit before taxation	464,319	618,240
Depreciation charges	204,830	192,749
Loss/(profit) on disposal of fixed assets	2,469	(333)
Finance costs	96	797
Finance income	(419)	(3,073)
	671,295	808,380
Increase in stocks	(495,327)	(23,178)
Increase in trade and other debtors	(22,271)	(44,432)
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other creditors	18,429	(61,943)
Cash generated from operations	172,126	678,827

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24. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The amounts disclosed on the Cash Flow Statement in respect of cash and cash equivalents are in respect of these Balance Sheet amounts:

Year ended 31 January 2018

	31.1.18	1.2.17
	£	£
Cash and cash equivalents	1,036,884	1,251,600

Year ended 31 January 2017

	31.1.17	1.2.16
	£	£
Cash and cash equivalents	1,251,600	981,980

25. PRIOR YEAR ADJUSTMENT

Previously, there was a current asset investment of £200,000 regarding the EBT. Given that settlement is likely to be reached with HMRC, the investment should not have been recognised initially, consequently it has been written off in a prior year.

The effect on reserves brought forward as at 1 February 2017 is:

	£
Retained earnings as previously stated as at 31 January 2016	3,367,762
Adjustment to write off investment in a prior year	(200,000)
Retained earnings as restated	3,167,762
Retained earnings as previously stated as at 31 January 2017	3,729,268
Adjustment to write off investment in a prior year	(200,000)
Retained earnings as restated	3,529,268

The effect on current asset investments as at 1 February 2017 is:

	£
Current asset investments as previously stated	250,000
Adjustment to write off investment in a prior year	(200,000)
Current asset investments as restated	50,000