

Financial Statements

Shipton Mill Limited

For the financial period ended 29 March 2019

Registered number: 01458168



Shipton Mill Limited

Company Information

Director	John Lister
Company secretary	David Roberts
Registered number	01458168
Registered office	Shipton Mill Long Newnton Tetbury Gloucester GL8 8RP
Independent auditor	Grant Thornton Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors 13 - 18 City Quay Dublin 2
Bankers	Handelsbanken Bristol branch 40 Queen Square Bristol BS1 4QP
Solicitors	Burges Salmon Narrow Quay House Narrow Quay Bristol BS1 4AH

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Strategic report

For the financial period ended 29 March 2019

Introduction

The director has pleasure in presenting the strategic report of the company for the period ended 29 March 2019.

Principal activities and business review

The principal activity of the company during the period was the milling of flour.

The director is satisfied with the trading results for the period which is in line with expectation.

Principal risks and uncertainties

Economic risk

The risk of increased interest rates and/or inflation may have an adverse impact on served markets.

Competition risk

The director of the company manages competition risk through close attention to customer service levels and sourcing competitive products.

Financial risk

All key financial figures are monitored on an ongoing basis.

People in our business

The continued success of the company has been achieved by the people working in it. There are many quality members of staff and the relatively low turnover of personnel reflects the general policy of providing good terms and conditions of employment while dealing with staff as well as the other stakeholders in the business, in a fair and consistent manner.

Financial key performance indicators

The company considers the following measures to be important indicators of the underlying performance of the business:

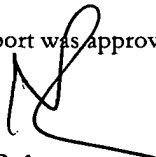
Operating margin

Operating margin for the company was 1.6% compared with 1.1% in 2018.

Gross margin

Gross margin for the company was 29.8% compared with 30.1% in 2018.

This report was approved by the board on



David Roberts
Secretary

18/12/19

and signed on its behalf.

Director's report

For the financial period ended 29 March 2019

The director presents his report and the financial statements for the financial period ended 29 March 2019.

Director's responsibilities statement

The director is responsible for preparing the Strategic report, the Director's report 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 applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. Under company law the 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 for the company's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The 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 to 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.

The director is responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements and other information included in Director's reports may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Results and dividends

The profit for the financial period, after taxation, amounted to £295,332 (2018 - £212,269).

The director has recommended a dividend of £443,432 (2018: €Nil).

Future developments

The director plans to continue its current activities.

Director

The director who served during the financial period was:

John Lister

Director's report (continued)

For the financial period ended 29 March 2019

Disclosure of information to auditor

The director at the time when this Director's report is approved has confirmed that:

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

Post balance sheet events

There has been no significant events effecting the company since the period end.

Matters covered in the strategic report

Under Schedule 7.1A of "Large and Medium-Sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008" the company has elected to disclose the following directors report information in the strategic report:

- Principal activities and business review
- Principal risks and uncertainties
- Financial key performance indicators

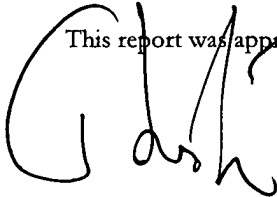
Auditor

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

This report was approved by the board on

18/12/19

and signed on its behalf.



John Lister
Director

Independent auditor's report to the members of Shipton Mill Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Shipton Mill Limited, which comprise the the Statement of comprehensive income, the Statement of financial position, the Statement of changes in equity for the financial period ended 29 March 2019, and the related 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, Shipton Mill Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice of the financial position of the company as at 29 March 2019 and of its financial performance for the financial period then ended; 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') and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the 'responsibilities of the auditor for the audit of the financial statements' section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the United Kingdom, namely FRC's Ethical Standard concerning the integrity, objectivity and independence of the auditor. We have fulfilled our 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.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Shipton Mill Limited (continued)

Other information

Other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, other than the financial statements and our Auditor's report thereon, including the Director's report and the Strategic Report. The director are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies in the financial statements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of 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 management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements which give a true and fair view in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including FRS102 and for such internal control as the director determines 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, management 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 management either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Shipton Mill Limited (continued)

Responsibilities of the auditor for the audit of the financial statements

The objectives of an auditor 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.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK), the auditor will exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. They will also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for their opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion of the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If they conclude that a material uncertainty exists, they are required to draw attention in the auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify their opinion. Their conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of the auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves a true and fair view.

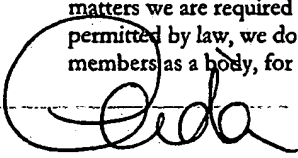
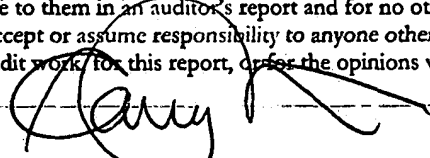
The auditor shall communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that may be identified during the audit.



Independent auditor's report to the members of Shipton Mill Limited (continued)

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

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.

 
Aidan Connaughton (Senior Statutory Auditor) (Senior statutory auditor)
for and on behalf of

Grant Thornton

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors

13 - 18 City Quay

Dublin 2

Date: 18/12/2019

Statement of comprehensive income

For the financial period ended 29 March 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Turnover	4	22,980,278	19,792,464
Cost of sales		(16,121,642)	(13,839,739)
Gross profit		6,858,636	5,952,725
Distribution costs		(1,485,068)	(1,333,648)
Administrative expenses		(5,022,656)	(4,429,417)
Other operating income		13,340	33,809
Operating profit	5	364,252	223,469
Interest receivable and similar income		4,666	1,765
Interest payable and similar expenses	8	(28,824)	(19,789)
Profit before tax		340,094	205,445
Tax on profit	9	(44,762)	6,824
Profit for the financial period		295,332	212,269

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

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

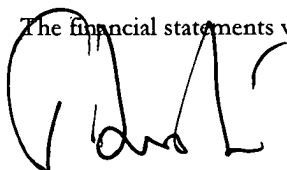
The notes on pages 11 to 30 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of financial position

As at 29 March 2019

	Note	29 March 2019 £	30 March 2018 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets		4,762,374	4,813,236
Investments	12	1	1
		<u>4,762,375</u>	<u>4,813,237</u>
Current assets			
Stocks	13	1,264,499	1,228,713
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	14	3,966,797	3,123,343
Cash at bank and in hand	15	697,688	744,486
		<u>5,928,984</u>	<u>5,096,542</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	16	(3,128,177)	(2,650,880)
Net current assets		<u>2,800,807</u>	<u>2,445,662</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>7,563,182</u>	<u>7,258,899</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	17	(591,776)	(101,744)
Deferred tax	20	(445,495)	(483,144)
		<u>(445,495)</u>	<u>(483,144)</u>
Net assets		<u><u>6,525,911</u></u>	<u><u>6,674,011</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	21	1,000	1,000
Share premium account	22	9,900	9,900
Revaluation reserve	22	2,457,306	2,457,306
Profit and loss account	22	4,057,705	4,205,805
Shareholders funds		<u><u>6,525,911</u></u>	<u><u>6,674,011</u></u>

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 18/12/19



John Lister
Director

The notes on pages 11 to 30 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of changes in equity

For the financial period ended 29 March 2019

	Called up share capital	Share premium account	Revaluation reserve	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£	£	£
At 31 March 2018	1,000	9,900	2,457,306	4,205,805	6,674,011
Profit for the financial period	-	-	-	295,332	295,332
Total comprehensive income for the financial period	-	-	-	295,332	295,332
Dividends: Equity capital	-	-	-	(443,432)	(443,432)
Total transactions with owners	-	-	-	(443,432)	(443,432)
At 29 March 2019	1,000	9,900	2,457,306	4,057,705	6,525,911

The notes on pages 11 to 30 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of changes in equity

For the financial period ended 30 March 2018

	Called up share capital	Share premium account	Revaluation reserve	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£	£	£
At 1 April 2017	1,000	9,900	2,457,306	3,993,536	6,461,742
Profit for the financial period	-	-	-	212,269	212,269
At 30 March 2018	1,000	9,900	2,457,306	4,205,805	6,674,011

The notes on pages 11 to 30 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial period ended 29 March 2019

1. General information

Shipton Mill Limited is a company incorporated in the UK. The principal activity of the company is the manufacture and distribution of flours. The registered office of the company is Shipton Mill, Long Newton, Tetbury, Gloucestershire, GL8 8RP, UK.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

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

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

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Financial reporting standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

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

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

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of Coinstone Limited as at 29 March 2019 and these financial statements may be obtained from the Companies House, with a registered address of 4 Abbey Orchard Street, Westminster, London, SW1P 2HT.

2.3 Going concern

After reviewing the company's forecasts and projections, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial period ended 29 March 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Group accounts

The company has relied on specified exemptions in section 399 of the Companies Act 2006 on the grounds that the results of the company and its subsidiaries are consolidated in the financial statements of the ultimate parent company, Coinstone Limited. Consequently, these financial statements deal with the results of the company as a single entity.

2.5 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

2.6 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

The company adds to the carrying amount of an item of fixed assets the cost of replacing part of such an item when that cost is incurred, if the replacement part is expected to provide incremental future benefits to the company. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. Repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of comprehensive income during the period in which they are incurred.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial period ended 29 March 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Freehold property	- 2% straight line
Long-term leasehold property	- 15 years over lease term
Plant and machinery	- 6% - 25% straight line
Motor vehicles	- 20% straight line

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

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

2.7 Revaluation of tangible fixed assets

Individual freehold and leasehold properties are carried at current year value at fair value at the date of the revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. Revaluations are undertaken with sufficient regularity to ensure the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair value at the Statement of financial position date.

Fair values are determined from market based evidence normally undertaken by professionally qualified valuers.

Revaluation gains and losses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income unless losses exceed the previously recognised gains or reflect a clear consumption of economic benefits, in which case the excess losses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

2.8 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

Investments in unlisted company shares, whose market value can be reliably determined, are remeasured to market value at each balance sheet date. Gains and losses on remeasurement are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income for the period. Where market value cannot be reliably determined, such investments are stated at historic cost less impairment.

Investments in listed company shares are remeasured to market value at each statement of financial position date. Gains and losses on remeasurement are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income for the period.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial period ended 29 March 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Stocks

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

At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in the statement of comprehensive income.

2.10 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.11 Cash and cash equivalents

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

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial period ended 29 March 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.12 Financial instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in the case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

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

2.13 Creditors

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

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial period ended 29 March 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.14 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of comprehensive income within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Statement of comprehensive income within 'other operating income'.

2.15 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of comprehensive income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.16 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

2.17 Leased assets: Lessee

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

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial period ended 29 March 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.18 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

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

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

2.19 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Statement of comprehensive income in the year that the company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Statement of financial position date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Statement of financial position.

2.20 Current and deferred taxation

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

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Statement of financial position date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial period ended 29 March 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.21 Research and development

In the research phase of an internal project it is not possible to demonstrate that the project will generate future economic benefits and hence all expenditure on research shall be recognised as an expense when it is incurred. Intangible assets are recognised from the development phase of a project if and only if certain specific criteria are met in order to demonstrate the asset will generate probable future economic benefits and that its cost can be reliably measured. The capitalised development costs are subsequently amortised on a straight line basis over their useful economic lives, which range from 3 to 6 years.

If it is not possible to distinguish between the research phase and the development phase of an internal project, the expenditure is treated as if it were all incurred in the research phase only.

3. Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The following are the key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next reporting period:

Providing allowance for slow-moving and obsolete inventory

Management evaluates the realisability of inventory on a case-by-case basis and make adjustments to the inventory provision based on an analysis of the historical usage of the individual inventory items. The company's core business is subject to market changes which may cause inventory obsolescence and is considered a key source of estimation uncertainty.

Estimating useful lives of tangible fixed assets

The company estimates the useful lives of tangible assets based on the period over which the assets are expected to be available for use. The estimated useful lives are reviewed periodically and are updated if expectations differ from previous estimates due to physical wear and tear, technical or commercial obsolescence and legal or other limited on the use of the assets. In addition, estimation of the useful lives of tangible fixed assets is based on collective assessment of industry practice, internal technical evaluation and experience with similar assets. Actual results, however, may vary due to changes in estimates brought about by changes in factors mentioned above. Based on management's assessment as at 29 March 2019 and 30 March 2018, there is no change in the estimated useful lives of tangible assets during those years.

Allowances for impairment of debtors

The company estimates the allowance for doubtful trade debtors based on assessment of specific accounts where the company has objective evidence comprising default in payment terms or significant financial difficulty that certain customers are unable to meet their financial obligations. In these cases, judgement used was based on the best available facts and circumstances including but not limited to, the length of the relationship.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial period ended 29 March 2019

4. Turnover

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

Analysis of turnover by country of destination:

	2019 £	2018 £
Sales - United Kingdom	22,434,047	19,216,734
Sales - Rest of world	546,231	575,730
	<u>22,980,278</u>	<u>19,792,464</u>

5. Operating profit

The operating profit is stated after charging:

	2019 £	2018 £
Rental operating leases	230,418	155,329
Loss/(profit) on sale of tangible assets	2,942	(7,333)
Fees payable to the company's auditor and its associate for the audit of the company's annual financial statements	20,000	20,000
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets held under finance leases	105,946	93,325
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets owed by the company	435,097	446,617
Exchange differences	1,710	26,056
	<u>1,944,893</u>	<u>1,765,480</u>

6. Employees

Staff costs, including director's remuneration, were as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Wages and salaries	1,748,183	1,598,880
Social security costs	169,511	155,258
Cost of defined contribution scheme	27,199	11,342
	<u>1,944,893</u>	<u>1,765,480</u>

The average monthly number of employees, including the director, during the financial period was as follows:

	2019 No.	2018 No.
Average number of employees	<u>60</u>	<u>57</u>

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial period ended 29 March 2019

7. Director's remuneration

	2019 £	2018 £
Director's emoluments	90,531	81,506
Company contributions to defined contribution pension schemes	804	312
	<u>91,335</u>	<u>81,818</u>

During the financial period retirement benefits were accruing to 1 directors (2018 - 1) in respect of defined contribution pension schemes.

8. Interest payable and similar expenses

	2019 £	2018 £
Bank interest payable	22,382	-
Interest on loans from group undertakings	-	11,058
Finance leases and hire purchase contracts	6,442	8,731
	<u>28,824</u>	<u>19,789</u>

9. Taxation

	2019 £	2018 £
Corporation tax		
Current tax on profit for the period	122,396	40,714
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	(39,985)	(50,411)
Total current tax	<u>82,411</u>	<u>(9,697)</u>
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(37,649)	(2,862)
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	-	5,735
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	<u>44,762</u>	<u>(6,824)</u>

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial period ended 29 March 2019

9. Taxation (continued)

Factors affecting tax charge for the financial period

The tax assessed for the financial period is lower than (2018 - lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 - 19%). The differences are explained below:

	2019 £	2018 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	<u>340,094</u>	<u>205,445</u>
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 - 19%)	64,618	39,035
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	4,751	10,848
Fixed asset timing differences	15,378	19,388
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	(39,985)	(50,411)
Adjustment to deferred tax rate	-	2,873
Group relief utilised	-	(28,557)
Total tax charge/(credit) for the financial period	<u>44,762</u>	<u>(6,824)</u>

Factors that may affect future tax charges

There were no factors that may affect future tax charges.

10. Dividends

	29 March 2019 £	30 March 2018 £
Equity dividends on ordinary shares	<u>443,432</u>	-
	<u>443,432</u>	-

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial period ended 29 March 2019

11. Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold property £	Long-term leasehold property £	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost or valuation					
At 31 March 2018.	2,971,681	143,197	5,956,497	1,514,794	10,586,169
Additions	209,804	-	225,260	77,191	512,255
Disposals	-	-	(1,240)	(68,534)	(69,774)
At 29 March 2019	<u>3,181,485</u>	<u>143,197</u>	<u>6,180,517</u>	<u>1,523,451</u>	<u>11,028,650</u>
Depreciation					
At 31 March 2018	539,469	69,146	4,203,211	961,106	5,772,932
Charge owned for the period	69,795	12,448	274,894	183,907	541,044
Disposals	-	-	(1,106)	(46,594)	(47,700)
At 29 March 2019	<u>609,264</u>	<u>81,594</u>	<u>4,476,999</u>	<u>1,098,419</u>	<u>6,266,276</u>
Net book value					
At 29 March 2019	<u>2,572,221</u>	<u>61,603</u>	<u>1,703,518</u>	<u>425,032</u>	<u>4,762,374</u>
At 30 March 2018	<u>2,432,211</u>	<u>74,051</u>	<u>1,753,286</u>	<u>553,688</u>	<u>4,813,236</u>

The net book value of land and buildings may be further analysed as follows:

	29 March 2019 £	30 March 2018 £
Freehold	2,572,220	2,432,211
Long leasehold	61,603	74,051
	<u>2,633,823</u>	<u>2,506,262</u>

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial period ended 29 March 2019

Hire purchase and finance lease agreements

Included within the net book value of £4,762,374 is £228,571 (2018: £385,763) relating to assets held under hire purchase agreements, and £Nil (2018: £Nil) relating to assets held under finance lease agreements. The depreciation charged in the period in respect of assets held under hire purchase agreements amounted to £105,946 (2018: £93,325), and £Nil (2018: £Nil) in respect of assets held under finance lease agreements.

The freehold property, comprising of two properties, were revalued in October 2010 by Chesterton Humberts and Smiths Gore, independent chartered surveyors. The basis of the valuation of one of the properties was Existing Use Value while the basis of the valuation of the other property was Depreciated Replacement Cost, in accordance with FRS 15 'Tangible Fixed Assets', the applicable accounting standard at that time. The total valuation at October 2010, which is not materially different from the valuation at the balance sheet date, was £2,950,000. Under FRS 102, a continued policy on revaluation was chosen by the director of the company upon transition. FRS 102 requires that where a policy of revaluation is adopted, revaluations must be performed at regular intervals so that the carrying amount stated does not materially differ from the fair value at the reporting date. An interim valuation of the above mentioned properties was conducted by the director during the year. The director is satisfied that the current net book value of these properties, £2,535,872, is not materially different to the market value as at 29 March 2019.

In the opinion of the directors, the value of the freehold property is not less than the net book value shown above.

If the land and buildings had not been included at valuation they would have been included under the historical cost convention as follows:

	29 March 2019 £	30 March 2018 £
Cost	919,157	919,157
Accumulated depreciation	(411,154)	(392,717)
Net book value	508,003	526,440

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial period ended 29 March 2019

12. Fixed asset investments

	Investments in subsidiary companies £
Cost or valuation	
At 31 March 2018	1
At 29 March 2019	1

The above investment pertain to £1 Ordinary Share of Golden Sands Limited.

Shipton Mill Limited holds 100% of the ordinary shares of Golden Sands Limited, a company incorporated and registered in The Cayman Islands. Golden Sands Limited is a dormant company with £Nil capital and reserves.

13. Stocks

	29 March 2019 £	30 March 2018 £
Raw materials and consumables	620,559	687,153
Finished goods and goods for resale	643,940	541,560
	<u>1,264,499</u>	<u>1,228,713</u>

Stock recognised in cost of sales during the period as an expense was £16,121,642 (2018: £13,839,739).

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

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial period ended 29 March 2019

14. Debtors

	29 March 2019 £	30 March 2018 £
Trade debtors	2,700,299	2,380,164
Amounts owed by group undertakings	932,532	492,436
Amounts owed by related party undertaking	2,753	2,936
Other debtors	14,846	39,439
VAT repayable	76,923	87,201
Prepayments and accrued income	239,444	121,167
	<u>3,966,797</u>	<u>3,123,343</u>

Amounts owed by group undertakings are either trade related and therefore unsecured, repayable on demand and non-interest bearing or financing in nature which bear a market rate of interest, with the exception of £800,000 which is held on deposit by Shipton Mill Limited's parent undertaking on their behalf.

15. Cash and cash equivalents

	29 March 2019 £	30 March 2018 £
Cash at bank and in hand	<u>697,688</u>	<u>744,486</u>

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial period ended 29 March 2019

16. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	29 March 2019 £	30 March 2018 £
Bank loans	160,000	-
Trade creditors	2,139,901	1,543,419
Amounts owed to group undertakings	24,533	63,981
Corporation tax	123,235	39,985
Taxation and social security	46,622	42,495
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	72,381	163,929
Other creditors	18,499	19,241
Accruals and deferred income	543,006	777,830
	<u>3,128,177</u>	<u>2,650,880</u>

Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, interest free, repayable on demand and in accordance with the company's principal activity, except those which are financing in nature which bear a market rate of interest.

	29 March 2019 £	30 March 2018 £
Other taxation and social security		
PAYE/NI control	<u>46,622</u>	<u>42,495</u>

17. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	29 March 2019 £	30 March 2018 £
Bank loans	560,000	-
Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	31,776	101,744
	<u>591,776</u>	<u>101,744</u>

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial period ended 29 March 2019

18. Loans

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	29 March 2019 £	30 March 2018 £
Amounts falling due within one year		
Bank loans- < 1 year	160,000	-
	<u>160,000</u>	<u>-</u>
Amounts falling due in more than one year		
Bank loans- 2- 5 years	560,000	-
	<u>560,000</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Bank Loans	<u>720,000</u>	<u>-</u>

The bank loans are secured by way of a first legal charge over the Land and Buildings North Side of Bridge Road, Frampton on Severn; a first legal charge over Shipton Mill, Long Newton, Tetbury and its associated assets; and a debenture over the borrower's entire assets and undertaking.

19. Hire purchase and finance leases

Minimum lease payments under hire purchase fall due as follows:

	29 March 2019 £	30 March 2018 £
Within one year	72,381	163,929
Between 1-5 years	31,776	101,744
	<u>104,157</u>	<u>265,673</u>

Assets held under finance and/or hire purchase leases are secured upon the asset to which they relate.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial period ended 29 March 2019

20. Deferred taxation

	2019 £
At beginning of the period	(483,144)
Origination and reversal of timing differences	37,649
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	-
At end of the period	(445,495)

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	29 March 2019 £	30 March 2018 £
Fixed asset timing differences	(287,588)	(324,978)
Short term timing differences	15,879	15,620
Capital gains	(173,786)	(173,786)
	(445,495)	(483,144)

21. Share capital

	29 March 2019 £	30 March 2018 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
1,000 (2018 - 1,000) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	1,000	1,000

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial period ended 29 March 2019

22. Reserves

Revaluation reserve

Represents the cumulative difference between the fair value and the net book value of the company's freehold property.

Profit and loss account

Represents all current and prior period retained profits and losses.

Called-up share capital

Represents the nominal value of shares that have been issued.

Share premium account

Includes any premiums received on issue of share capital. Any transaction costs associated with the issuing of shares are deducted from share premium.

23. Contingencies

Handelsbanken Bristol holds letters of guarantee in favour of HM Customs and Excise and the Rural Payments Agency to the value of £72,500 (2018: £72,500).

24. Capital commitments

At 29 March 2019, the company had no capital commitments (2018: £Nil).

25. Pension commitments

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for employees. During the year, the company contributed £27,199 (2018: £11,342) to the scheme. Amount outstanding at year end is £4,342 (2018: £1,681).

26. Commitments under operating leases - property

At 29 March 2019 the company had future minimum lease payments under property operating leases as follows:

	29 March 2019 £	30 March 2018 £
Not later than 1 year	217,651	234,674
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	870,604	938,696
Later than 5 years	1,589,242	1,737,739
	<u>2,677,497</u>	<u>2,911,109</u>

Assets held under property operating leases relate to leases held with group undertakings.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial period ended 29 March 2019

27. Other financial commitments

At 29 March 2019, the company had use of forward currency contracts in the normal course of business to hedge exchange risk on anticipated foreign currency payments. At the year end the company has committed to contracts, which are denominated in Euro and US dollar, to the value of £516,620 (2018: £488,501). A fair value loss on revaluation of £14,157 (2018: £17,560) at the balance sheet date is included within other creditors.

28. Related party transactions

The company has availed of the exemption provided in FRS 102, Section 33, for group undertakings 100% of whose voting rights are controlled within the group headed by Coinstone Limited, from the requirement to give details of transactions with entities that are part of the group or investees of the group qualifying as related parties.

At 29 March 2019, included in the amounts owed by related party undertaking is an amount owing by Saviour Cafe Limited, an entity under common interest with the parent company of £2,753 (2018: £2,936). The balance arose due to total sales and recharges of £34,172 (2018: £34,778) incurred during the year.

At 29 March 2019, included within other debtors is an amount owing by John Lister, director of the company, of £Nil (2018: £3,748). Included in other income for the year is £2,700 (2018: £2,700) payable by John Lister in respect of rent.

29. Parent undertaking and controlling parties

The parent undertaking and immediate controlling party of the company is Coinstone Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales, with a registered office as Shipton Mill, Long Newton, Tetbury, Gloucestershire, GL8 8RP, UK.

The smallest and largest group which the results of Shipton Mill Limited are consolidated is that headed by Coinstone Limited. The consolidated financial statements of Coinstone Limited are available to the public.

The ultimate controlling party is Shipton Mill Settlement Trust 2001.

30. Comparative information

Comparative information has been reclassified where necessary to confirm to current financial period presentation.

31. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these financial statements for issue on 18/12/19.