Registered number: 05073551

REGISTRAR COPY

BARTON PETROLEUM (HOLDINGS) LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARY UNDERTAKINGS

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

BARTON PETROLEUM (HOLDINGS) LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Director	R J Burton
Company secretary	L M Burton
Registered number	05073551
Registered office	6-7 Vaux Road Finedon Road Industrial Estate Wellingborough Northamptonshire NN8 4TG
Independent auditor	MHA MacIntyre Hudson Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors Peterbridge House The Lakes Northampton NN4 7HB

BARTON PETROLEUM (HOLDINGS) LIMITED

CONTENTS

GROUP STRATEGIC REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

Principal activities

The principal activity of the Company is that of a dormant holding company.

The principal activities of the Group are the distribution of petroleum products and related activities and the maintenance and repair of motor vehicles.

Business review

After a prolonged cold winter, the director is pleased to report a much improved trading performance for the year.

Operating profit has increased by 121.1% and turnover has increased by 10.9%, which, coupled with the fact that profits were not fully distributed, has contributed to net assets increasing by 8.3%.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The Group uses various financial instruments including cash, trade debtors and trade creditors that arise directly from its operations. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to raise finance for the Group's operations. The existence of these financial instruments exposes the Group to a number of financial risks which are described in more detail below.

The main risks arising from the Group's financial instruments are price risk, liquidity risk and credit risk.

Price risk

The Group's exposure to price risks consists mainly of its exposure to movements in oil prices. This risk is managed by daily monitoring of the oil prices for the company's main supplier.

Liquidity risk

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

Credit risk

The Group's principal financial assets are cash and trade debtors.

In order to manage credit risk the director sets limits for customers based on a combination of payment history and third party credit references. Credit limits are reviewed by the credit controller on a regular basis in conjunction with debt ageing and collection history.

Any residual risk is covered by credit insurance.

Financial key performance indicators

The director's main performance indicators used to manage the critical financial aspects of the business are gross margin, volume turnover and debtor days.

The gross margin has increased from 9.74% to 10.46%. Oil prices continue to be volatile and a difficult environment continues to affect customers.

Debtor days are used to assist the careful management of working capital. On a year end count-back basis this measurement showed that debtor days have decreased slightly from 27 days in 2017 to 25 days.

Other key performance indicators

The director's main non-financial performance indicators used to manage the business are greenhouse gas emissions and paper waste.

The level of greenhouse gases is carefully monitored. Approximately 7.3 tonnes (2017 - 7.3 tonnes) per annum of heating oils are emitted and 345 tonnes (2017 - 345) tonnes of road fuels are utilised.

Of the paper used within the business, 80% (2017 - 80%) is recycled per annum.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

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R J Burton
Director

Date: 16 November 2018

DIRECTOR'S REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

The director presents his report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018.

Director's responsibilities statement

The director is responsible for preparing the Group Strategic Report, the Director's Report and the consolidated 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 the Group and of the profit or loss of the Group for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the director is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies for the Group's financial statements 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 Group 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 the Group 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 the Group and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £1,003,259 (2017 - £454,690).

A dividend of £150,000 (2017 - £150,000) was voted in the year.

Director

The director who served during the year was:

R J Burton

Future developments

Barton Petroleum (Holdings) Limited looks forward to growth from all its operating centres and product mix, despite recent economic headwinds.

We expect all our Depots to grow over the next 12 months and are well placed to take advantage of any opportunities as they arise.

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 and the Group'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 and the Group's auditor is aware of that information.

Post balance sheet events

There have been no significant events affecting the Group since the year end.

Auditor

The auditor, MHA MacIntyre Hudson, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

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R J Burton
Director

Date: 16 November 2018

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF BARTON PETROLEUM (HOLDINGS) LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Barton Petroleum (Holdings) Limited (the 'parent Company') and its subsidiaries (the 'Group') for the year ended 31 March 2018, which comprise the Group Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Group and Company Balance Sheets, the Group Statement of Cash Flows, the Group and Company Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes, 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 Group's and of the parent Company's affairs as at 31 March 2018 and of the Group's profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the United Kingdom, including the Financial Reporting Council'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 Group's or the parent 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 included in the Annual Report, other than the financial statements and our Auditor's Report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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 or apparent material misstatements, 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.

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 Group Strategic Report and the Director's Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Group Strategic Report and the Director's Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Group and the parent Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Group Strategic Report or the Director's Report.

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 by the parent Company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the parent Company financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of 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 directors

As explained more fully in the Director's Responsibilities Statement on page 3, 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 is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the director is responsible for assessing the Group's and the parent Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the director either intends to liquidate the Group or the parent Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF BARTON PETROLEUM (HOLDINGS) LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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 Auditor's Report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an Auditor's Report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

MHA MacIntyre Hudson

Richard Powell BA FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of
MHA MacIntyre Hudson

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditors

Peterbridge House
The Lakes
Northampton
NN4 7HB

16 November 2018

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
Turnover	4	**67,223,595**	60,634,172
Cost of sales		**(60,193,577)**	(54,730,975)
Gross profit		**7,030,018**	5,903,197
Distribution costs		**(2,443,583)**	(2,179,517)
Administrative expenses		**(3,398,731)**	(3,188,663)
Other operating income	5	**1,670**	2,850
Operating profit	6	**1,189,374**	537,867
Interest receivable and similar income	10	**18,566**	17,201
Profit before taxation		**1,207,940**	555,068
Tax on profit	11	**(204,681)**	(100,378)
Profit for the financial year		**1,003,259**	454,690
Actuarial losses on defined benefit pension scheme		**138,000**	(599,000)
Pension surplus not recognised		**(288,000)**	449,000
Other comprehensive income for the year		**(150,000)**	(150,000)
Total comprehensive income for the year		**853,259**	304,690

The notes on pages 14 to 33 form part of these financial statements.

BARTON PETROLEUM (HOLDINGS) LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 05073551

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 MARCH 2018

	Note		2018 £		2017 £
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	14		**138,615**		161,717
Tangible assets	15		**4,028,062**		3,876,920
			4,166,677		4,038,637
Current assets					
Stocks	17	**1,025,859**		994,546	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	18	**7,555,022**		6,369,552	
Current asset investments	19	**1,500,000**		1,500,000	
Cash at bank and in hand	20	**3,593,087**		2,634,376	
		13,673,968		11,498,474	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	21	**(8,538,154)**		(6,918,649)	
Net current assets			**5,135,814**		4,579,825
Total assets less current liabilities			**9,302,491**		8,618,462
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax	23	**(122,328)**		(141,558)	
			(122,328)		(141,558)
Net assets			**9,180,163**		8,476,904
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	24		**50**		50
Profit and loss account	25		**9,180,113**		8,476,854
			9,180,163		8,476,904

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

R J Burton
Director

Date: 16 November 2018

The notes on pages 14 to 33 form part of these financial statements.

BARTON PETROLEUM (HOLDINGS) LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 05073551

COMPANY BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 MARCH 2018

	Note		2018 £		2017 £
Fixed assets					
Investments	16		**793,780**		793,780
			793,780		793,780
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	21	**(793,730)**		(793,730)	
Net current liabilities			**(793,730)**		(793,730)
Total assets less current liabilities			**50**		50
Net assets			**50**		50
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	24		**50**		50
Profit for the year		**150,000**		150,000	
Other changes in the profit and loss account		**(150,000)**		(150,000)	
Profit and loss account carried forward			**-**		-
			50		50

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

R J Burton
Director

Date: 16 November 2018

The notes on pages 14 to 33 form part of these financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 April 2016	**50**	**8,322,164**	**8,322,214**
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	-	454,690	454,690
Actuarial losses on pension scheme	-	(150,000)	(150,000)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	304,690	304,690
Dividends: Equity capital	-	(150,000)	(150,000)
Total transactions with owners	-	(150,000)	(150,000)
At 1 April 2017	**50**	**8,476,854**	**8,476,904**
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	-	1,003,259	1,003,259
Actuarial losses on pension scheme	-	(150,000)	(150,000)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	853,259	853,259
Dividends: Equity capital	-	(150,000)	(150,000)
Total transactions with owners	-	(150,000)	(150,000)
At 31 March 2018	**50**	**9,180,113**	**9,180,163**

The notes on pages 14 to 33 form part of these financial statements.

COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 April 2016	50	-	50
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	-	150,000	150,000
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	150,000	150,000
Contributions by and distributions to owners			
Dividends: Equity capital	-	(150,000)	(150,000)
Total transactions with owners	-	(150,000)	(150,000)
At 1 April 2017	50	-	50
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	-	150,000	150,000
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	150,000	150,000
Contributions by and distributions to owners			
Dividends: Equity capital	-	(150,000)	(150,000)
Total transactions with owners	-	(150,000)	(150,000)
At 31 March 2018	50	-	50

The notes on pages 14 to 33 form part of these financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

	2018 £	2017 £
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit for the financial year	**1,003,259**	454,690
Adjustments for:		
Amortisation of intangible assets	**23,102**	23,102
Depreciation of tangible assets	**631,460**	570,942
Loss on disposal of tangible assets	**(11,385)**	(29,973)
Interest received	**(18,566)**	(17,201)
Taxation charge	**204,681**	100,378
(Increase) in stocks	**(31,313)**	(303,149)
(Increase) in debtors	**(1,185,470)**	(1,108,624)
Increase in creditors	**1,504,562**	626,128
(Decrease) in net pension assets/liabilities	**(150,000)**	(150,000)
Corporation tax (paid)	**(108,967)**	(46)
Net cash generated from operating activities	**1,861,363**	166,247
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	**(785,417)**	(699,323)
Sale of tangible fixed assets	**14,199**	38,599
Purchase of short term unlisted investments	**-**	(500,000)
Interest received	**18,566**	17,204
Net cash from investing activities	**(752,652)**	(1,143,520)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Dividends paid	**(150,000)**	(150,000)
Net cash used in financing activities	**(150,000)**	(150,000)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**958,711**	(1,127,273)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	**2,634,376**	3,761,649
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	**3,593,087**	2,634,376
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year comprise:		
Cash at bank and in hand	**3,593,087**	2,634,376

The notes on pages 14 to 33 form part of these financial statements.

1. General information

Barton Petroleum (Holdings) Limited is a members limited liability company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in England and has its registered office and principal place of business at 6-7 Vaux Road, Finedon Road Industrial Estate, Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, NN8 4TG.

The principal activity of the Company continues to be that of a dormant holding company.

The principal activities of the Group continues to be that of the distribution of petroleum products and related activities and the maintenance & repair of motor vehicles.

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 Group management to exercise judgment in applying the Group's accounting policies (see note 3).

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption allowed under section 408 of the Companies Act 2006 and has not presented its own Statement of Comprehensive Income in these financial statements.

The functional currency of the Company and Group is GBP.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements present the results of the Company and its own subsidiaries ("the Group") as if they form a single entity. Intercompany transactions and balances between group companies are therefore eliminated in full.

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the results of business combinations using the purchase method. In the Balance Sheet, the acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities are initially recognised at their fair values at the acquisition date. The results of acquired operations are included in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income from the date on which control is obtained. They are deconsolidated from the date control ceases.

In accordance with the transitional exemption available in FRS 102, the group has chosen not to retrospectively apply the standard to business combinations that occurred before the date of transition to FRS 102, being 01 April 2014.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group 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 Group has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Group 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 Group 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.

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Group will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2.4 Intangible assets

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the difference between amounts paid on the cost of a business combination and the acquirer's interest in the fair value of the Group's share of its identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquiree at the date of acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is amortised on a straight line basis to the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income over its useful economic life.

The estimated useful lives range as follows:

Goodwill	-	20	years

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Tangible fixed assets

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

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

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Freehold property	- 25 years
Leasehold property	- 25 years
Plant and machinery	- 2 - 16 years
Motor vehicles	- 4 - 6 years

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 Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income.

2.6 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

2.7 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 weighted average basis.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.8 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. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 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.

In the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents are shown net of bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Group's cash management.

2.10 Financial instruments

The Group 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 Consolidated 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 Group would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance Sheet 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. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Group 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 Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year that the Group becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance Sheet 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 Balance Sheet.

2.12 Creditors

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

2.13 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.

2.14 Operating leases

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

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.15 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

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

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance Sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Group in independently administered funds.

Defined benefit pension plan

The Group operates a defined benefit plan for certain employees. A defined benefit plan defines the pension benefit that the employee will receive on retirement, usually dependent upon several factors including but not limited to age, length of service and remuneration. A defined benefit plan is a pension plan that is not a defined contribution plan.

The liability recognised in the Balance Sheet in respect of the defined benefit plan is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the Balance Sheet date less the fair value of plan assets at the Balance Sheet date (if any) out of which the obligations are to be settled.

The defined benefit obligation is calculated using the projected unit credit method. Annually the company engages independent actuaries to calculate the obligation. The present value is determined by discounting the estimated future payments using market yields on high quality corporate bonds that are denominated in sterling and that have terms approximating to the estimated period of the future payments ('discount rate').

The fair value of plan assets is measured in accordance with the FRS 102 fair value hierarchy and in accordance with the Group's policy for similarly held assets. This includes the use of appropriate valuation techniques.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to other comprehensive income. These amounts together with the return on plan assets, less amounts included in net interest, are disclosed as 'Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability'.

The cost of the defined benefit plan, recognised in Profit or Loss as employee costs, except where included in the cost of an asset, comprises:

a) the increase in net pension benefit liability arising from employee service during the period; and

b) the cost of plan introductions, benefit changes, curtailments and settlements.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.16 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income using the effective interest method.

2.17 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Consolidated 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 balance sheet date in the countries where the Company and the Group operate and generate income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance Sheet 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;
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met; and
- Where they relate to timing differences in respect of interests in subsidiaries, associates, branches and joint ventures and the Group can control the reversal of the timing differences and such reversal is not considered probable in the foreseeable future.

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 balance sheet date.

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

In the application of the Group's accounting policies, which are described in note 2, management have been required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions. These estimates which relate to the carrying value of assets and liabilities, where not readily available from other sources, are based on underlying assumptions and experience. Actual results may differ from these estimates. These estimates and assumption are reviewed on an on-going basis.

Sources of estimation uncertainty:

Depreciation rates are based on estimates of the useful lives and residual values of the associated assets.

Bad debt provisions are based on the likely recovery of debtor balances.

4. Turnover

An analysis of turnover by class of business is as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
Sale of petroleum and related products	**65,552,564**	58,890,213
Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles	**1,671,031**	1,743,959
	67,223,595	60,634,172

All turnover arose within the United Kingdom.

5. Other operating income

	2018 £	2017 £
Other operating income	**1,670**	2,850

6. Operating profit

The operating profit is stated after charging:

	2018 £	2017 £
Other operating lease rentals	**141,600**	101,713

7. Auditor's remuneration

	2018 £	2017 £
Fees payable to the Group's auditor and its associates for the audit of the Group's annual financial statements	**23,450**	23,450
Fees payable to the Group's auditor and its associates in respect of:		
Taxation compliance services	**4,750**	4,750

8. Employees

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

	Group 2018 £	Group 2017 £	**Company 2018 £**	Company 2017 £
Wages and salaries	**3,225,293**	3,001,358	**-**	-
Social security costs	**280,026**	289,127	**-**	-
Cost of defined contribution scheme	**219,750**	276,581	**-**	-
	3,725,069	3,567,066	**-**	-

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

	2018 No.	2017 No.
Employees	**88**	87

The Company has no employees other than the directors, who did not receive any remuneration *(2017 - £NIL)*

9. Director's remuneration

	2018 £	2017 £
Director's emoluments	**119,548**	122,826

The only member of key management during the current and prior year was the director.

10. Interest receivable

	2018 £	2017 £
Other interest receivable	**18,566**	17,201
	18,566	17,201

11. Taxation

	2018 £	2017 £
Corporation tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	**224,984**	110,011
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	**(1,073)**	-
Total current tax	**223,911**	110,011
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	**(19,230)**	(9,633)
Total deferred tax	**(19,230)**	(9,633)
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	**204,681**	100,378

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2017 - lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2017 - 20%). The differences are explained below:

	2018 £	2017 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	**1,207,940**	555,068
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2017 - 20%)	**229,509**	111,014
Effects of:		
Non-tax deductible amortisation of goodwill and impairment	**4,389**	5,424
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation	**22,898**	14,300
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	**(1,073)**	-
Other timing differences leading to an increase (decrease) in taxation	**(22,857)**	-
Changes in provisions leading to an increase (decrease) in the tax charge	**315**	(360)
Other differences leading to an increase (decrease) in the tax charge	**(28,500)**	(30,000)
Total tax charge for the year	**204,681**	100,378

12. Dividends

	2018 £	2017 £
Dividends paid	**150,000**	150,000

13. Parent company profit for the year

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption allowed under section 408 of the Companies Act 2006 and has not presented its own Statement of Comprehensive Income in these financial statements. The profit after tax of the parent Company for the year was £150,000 (2017 - £150,000).

14. Intangible assets

Group and Company

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 April 2017	**462,044**
At 31 March 2018	**462,044**
Amortisation	
At 1 April 2017	**300,327**
Charge for the year	**23,102**
At 31 March 2018	**323,429**
Net book value	
At 31 March 2018	**138,615**
At 31 March 2017	161,717

15. Tangible fixed assets

Group

	Freehold property £	Long-term leasehold property £	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost or valuation					
At 1 April 2017	1,753,113	1,016,418	1,382,895	3,601,686	7,754,112
Additions	51,492	-	52,326	681,599	785,417
Disposals	-	-	(60,143)	(11,686)	(71,829)
At 31 March 2018	1,804,605	1,016,418	1,375,078	4,271,599	8,467,700
Depreciation					
At 1 April 2017	370,333	229,068	1,101,477	2,176,314	3,877,192
Charge for the year on owned assets	36,794	48,252	59,782	486,633	631,461
Disposals	-	-	(57,329)	(11,686)	(69,015)
At 31 March 2018	407,127	277,320	1,103,930	2,651,261	4,439,638
Net book value					
At 31 March 2018	1,397,478	739,098	271,148	1,620,338	4,028,062
At 31 March 2017	1,382,780	787,350	281,418	1,425,372	3,876,920

Included within freehold property is land amounting to £609,754 (2017 - £609,754) which is not depreciated.

16. *Fixed asset investments*

Subsidiary undertakings

The following were subsidiary undertakings of the Company:

Name	Class of shares	Holding	Principal activity
Barton Petroleum Limited	Ordinary	100 %	Petroleum products & related activities
F.W. Abbott Limited	Ordinary	100 %	Maintenance & repair of motor vehicles
MK Oils Limited	Ordinary	100 %	Dormant
Cotswold Fuels Limited	Ordinary	100 %	Dormant
Cotswold Petroleum Limited	Ordinary	100 %	Dormant

16. Fixed asset investments (continued)

The aggregate of the share capital and reserves as at 31 March 2018 and of the profit or loss for the year ended on that date for the subsidiary undertakings were as follows:

	Aggregate of share capital and reserves £	Profit/(loss) £
Barton Petroleum Limited	8,631,340	937,139
F.W. Abbott Limited	1,203,938	89,222
MK Oils Limited	1	-
Cotswolds Fuels Limited	1	-
Cotswolds Petroleum Limited	1	-
	9,835,281	1,026,361

Company

	Investments in subsidiary companies £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 April 2017	793,780
At 31 March 2018	793,780
Net book value	
At 31 March 2018	793,780
At 31 March 2017	793,780

17. Stocks

	Group 2018 £	Group 2017 £
Raw materials and consumables	**18,454**	12,817
Work in progress	**24,480**	34,206
Finished goods and goods for resale	**982,925**	947,523
	1,025,859	994,546

Stock recognised in cost of sales during the year as an expense was £59,913,020 (2017 - £54,304,535).

18. Debtors

	Group 2018 £	Group 2017 £
Trade debtors	**6,466,562**	5,435,642
Other debtors	**791,313**	687,389
Prepayments and accrued income	**297,147**	246,521
	7,555,022	6,369,552

19. Current asset investments

	Group 2018 £	Group 2017 £
Unlisted investments	**1,500,000**	1,500,000

20. Cash and cash equivalents

	Group 2018 £	Group 2017 £
Cash at bank and in hand	**3,593,087**	2,634,376

21. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	Group 2018 £	Group 2017 £	Company 2018 £	Company 2017 £
Trade creditors	**7,521,341**	6,109,732	**-**	-
Amounts owed to group undertakings	**-**	-	**643,730**	643,730
Corporation tax	**224,984**	110,040	**-**	-
Other taxation and social security	**130,695**	131,743	**-**	-
Other creditors	**150,000**	150,000	**150,000**	150,000
Accruals and deferred income	**511,134**	417,134	**-**	-
	8,538,154	6,918,649	**793,730**	793,730

Included in trade creditors is £2,000,000 (2017 - £2,000,000) which is secured over the book debts of the Group.

22. Financial instruments

All financial assets and liabilities are held at amortised cost.

23. Deferred taxation

Group

	2018 £
At beginning of year	**(141,558)**
Charged to profit or loss	**19,230**
At end of year	**(122,328)**

At end of year

	Group 2018 £	Group 2017 £
Accelerated capital allowances	**119,279**	138,791
Short term timing differences	**3,049**	2,767
	122,328	141,558

24. Share capital

	2018 £	2017 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
50 (2017 - 50) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	**50**	50

25. Reserves

Profit and loss account

The profit and loss account includes all current and prior period retained profits and losses, less dividends declared.

26. Capital commitments

At 31 March 2018 the Group and Company had capital commitments as follows:

	Group 2018 £	Group 2017 £
Contracted for but not provided in these financial statements	**343,900**	265,100

27. Pension commitments

The Group operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Group in an independently administered fund.

During the year the Group made employer's pension contributions of £219,750 (2017 - £276,581). Outstanding contributions at 31 March 2018 totalled £17,931 (2017 - £17,995).

The Group also operates a defined benefit pension scheme.

Pension contributions are determined by a qualified actuary on the basis of the triennial valuations using the projected unit method. A full actuarial valuation was carried out at 6 April 2013 and updated at 31 March 2016.

Benefits are payable based on final pensionable pay. The assets of the scheme are administered by trustees in a fund independent from the assets of the Company and Group.

Composition of plan assets:

The amounts recognised in the Balance Sheet are as follows:

	2018	2017
	£	£
Fair value of plan assets	**4,054,000**	5,073,000
Present value of plan liabilities	**(4,054,000)**	(5,073,000)
Net pension scheme liability	**-**	-

Total

Reconciliation of fair value of plan liabilities were as follow:

	2018	2017
	£	£
Opening defined benefit obligation	**(5,073,000)**	(3,784,000)
Interest cost	**(118,000)**	(126,000)
Actuarial (losses) and gains	**126,000**	(1,248,000)
Benefits paid	**1,011,000**	85,000
Closing defined benefit obligation	**(4,054,000)**	(5,073,000)

27. Pension commitments (continued)

Reconciliation of fair value of plan assets were as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
Opening fair value of scheme assets	**5,073,000**	3,784,000
Interest income	**137,000**	165,000
Actuarial gains and (losses)	**12,000**	649,000
Contributions by employer	**150,000**	150,000
Benefits paid	**(1,011,000)**	(85,000)
Movement in the derecognition of surplus	**(307,000)**	410,000
	4,054,000	5,073,000

The cumulative amount of actuarial gains and losses recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income was £NIL (2017 - £NIL).

The Group also expects to contribute £150,000 to its defined benefit pension scheme in 2019.

Principal actuarial assumptions at the Balance Sheet date (expressed as weighted averages):

	2018 %	2017 %
Discount rate	**2.6**	2.5
Future salary increases	**3.0**	3.0
Inflation assumption	**2.4**	2.5
Mortality rates		
- for a male aged 65 now	**21.8 yrs**	22.0 yrs
- at 65 for a male aged 45 now	**22.8 yrs**	23.3 yrs
- for a female aged 65 now	**23.7 yrs**	24.0 yrs
- at 65 for a female member aged 45 now	**24.9 yrs**	25.5 yrs

27. Pension commitments (continued)

Amounts for the current and previous four periods are as follows:

Defined benefit pension schemes

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
	£	£	£	£	£
Defined benefit obligation	**(4,054,000)**	(5,073,000)	(3,784,000)	(3,695,000)	(2,974,000)
Scheme assets	**5,102,000**	5,814,000	4,935,000	4,845,000	4,086,000
Surplus	**1,048,000**	741,000	1,151,000	1,150,000	1,112,000
Experience adjustments on scheme liabilities	**(82,000)**	53,000	92,000	43,000	225,000
Experience adjustments on scheme assets	**12,000**	649,000	(150,000)	425,000	(12,000)
	(70,000)	**702,000**	**(58,000)**	**468,000**	**213,000**

28. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 March 2018 the Group and the Company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	Group 2018	Group 2017
	£	£
Not later than 1 year	**104,000**	85,480
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	**335,000**	313,920
Later than 5 years	**1,111,750**	705,700
	1,550,750	1,105,100

The Company had no commitments under the non-cancellable operating leases as at the balance sheet date.

During the year operating lease rentals of £141,600 (2017 - £101,713) were recognised in the profit and loss.

29. Related party transactions

Included within other creditors is an amount of £120,000 (2017 - £120,000) owed to R J Burton in respect of a £120,000 (2017 - £120,000) dividend awarded in the year but not paid out as at 31 March 2018. R J Burton is a Director and shareholder of the Company.

Included within other creditors is an amount of £30,000 (2017 - £30,000) owed to J Burton in respect of a £30,000 (2017 - £30,000) dividend awarded in the year but not paid out as at 31 March 2018. J Burton is a shareholder of the company.

There were no other transactions such as are required to be disclosed under section 33 of FRS102.

30. Controlling party

The ultimate controlling party is R J Burton by virtue of his shareholding.