Company Registration No. 05382156 (England and Wales)

BUFFALOAD LOGISTICS LIMITED

REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 1 JANUARY 2022



COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors J A Feltwell

I D Perks E S Power J Blythe

Secretary J A Feltwell

Company number 05382156

Registered office Grove Parc

Grove Lane Ellington Huntingdon PE28 0AA

Auditor Grant Thornton UK LLP

Statutory Auditor & Chartered Accountants

No 1 Whitehall Riverside

Leeds

West Yorkshire LS1 4BN

STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 1 JANUARY 2022

The directors present their strategic report and business review, which includes a balanced and comprehensive review of the development and performance during the period and its position at the period end, including principal risks and uncertainties, and key performance indicators.

Review of the business

Buffaload Logistics is a leading temperature-controlled supply chain company operating from five sites in the UK, providing services to customers across food and drink sectors.

The year ended 1 January 2022, a year unlike any other, as the business operated through the global pandemic, COVID-19, and periods of critical resource shortage, fuel and labour, leading high degrees of operational volatility and challenges. The business continuously reviewed and adapted to the changes necessary to maintain its strong service level provision to customers, whilst operate a safe and flexible workplace for colleagues and visitors.

Building on large investments in prior years and commercial growth during this year the group has strengthened financially, and adequately funded to meet the future economic challenges in 2022/23.

Employee engagement and development are key initiatives to maintaining a strong and committed workforce, enabling the business to adapt and be flexible to the constant challenges the industry faces.

Financial review

Revenues continue to develop, year on year increasing by £9.8m (25.6%) adding to the 13.4% growth in the prior year, a result of growth within existing networks and gaining new, significant volumes to supplement the investment and its environmental responsibility. Operationally, the business had a strong year and in a period of high growth and challenging circumstances, maintaining high standards of customer service and cost control.

Operating profit for the year was consistent with the prior period at £2.5m.

Gross margin reduced in the period to 23.4%, the reduction in margin is primarily due to an increased level of cost only recovery mechanisms with customers.

Total net assets increased by £1.6m to £5.6m at 1 January 2022. Group net debt reduced by £1.7m from £11.0m to £9.3m, borrowing facilities operating with adequate headroom to support existing and future requirements. All borrowing covenants were tested and passed during the period.

Future outlook

The group is well placed to seek and capitalise on new logistics and warehouse opportunities as they arise through development of existing customers and maximising utilisation and capacities within the fleet and facilities.

Cost control and maintain strong commercial partnerships will be key to manging the escalation of operating costs, due to the conflict in Ukraine and wider economic challenges.

Profitability of the group is expected to be maintained as continuous improvements, additional revenues and returns on investments are delivered in FY2022/23.

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 1 JANUARY 2022

Principal risks and uncertainties

The haulage industry is highly competitive and leaves little opportunity for organic growth however the close working relationship that we keep with all of our customers and unique asset base means we consider ourselves to be in a strong position for the forthcoming year. The directors recognise the continuous requirement to control costs, increase efficiency and maintain margins but feel optimistic about the future prospects of the company and feel it is well placed to continue building key customer relationships to ensure its successful development into the future.

The impact of Brexit and conflict in Ukraine, whilst undeniable is also uncertain, with a primary risk of employee shortages as well as the knock-on effect of changes or initial volatility in the wider food production industry. The business has developed a wider range of resource providers and has the flexibility to adapt as required to mitigate any risks.

Financial key performance indicators

The company continues to measure its financial performance using the following measures:-

Turnover increased by 25.6% from £38.3m in the period to 2 January 2021 to £48.1m in the year to 2 January 2022, both periods being twelve months ended December, however 2021 was a 53 week period.

Gross margin has reduced from 25.9% for the prior year to 23.4% for the period ended 1 January 2022.

EBITDA has increased by £0.2m to £4.3m (Period ended 2 January 2021 - £4.1m) in the year, representing a 5% increase, EBITDA in relation to sales reduced from 10.8% to 8.9%. EBITDA defined as Operating profit before Depreciation and Amortisation, see note 4.

Statement by the Directors in performance of their statutory duties in accordance with s172(1) Companies Act 2006

The directors confirm that during the period under review, it has acted fairly between members of the Company to promote the long term success of the Company for the benefit of all shareholders, whilst having regard to the matters set out in section 172(1)(a)-(f) of the Companies Act 2006 in the decisions taken during the period ended 1 January 2022, further detail of which is set out below.

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 1 JANUARY 2022

Why we engage	How we engage	What matters most to our stakeholders	How we respond	COVID – 19 specific considerations
Our people				
We wish to continue to be a responsible employer, both in terms of continuing to ensure the health, safety and wellbeing of our people and also ensuring we maintain a responsible approach to the pay and benefits our people receive. We want employees to have pride in what they	We get to know our team members and give them the opportunity to have a voice, have meetings and an opportunity for feedback. There are training and development programmes, internal communications and a regular appraisal and review process.	and personal	Communication newsletters and/or noticeboards, information videos for our colleagues, regular appraisals and feedback.	There are social distancing measures, with training, support and advice on working safely. PPE is provided and there are regular COVID-19 briefings.
do and, in the company.				
Our customers		<u> </u>		
Our purpose is to	We work closely with our customers to let them know our services, capabilities, initiatives, and that we can meet their requirements to maintain continuity of services. All of our initiatives focus on clear communication.	the right price, service level and on	for our customers with an efficient order process, regular contact and communication from	We have prioritised customer safety throughout the COVID-19 pandemic. We follow government guidelines in all processes. We ensure that we have staff and supplier PPE in place, there is appropriate staff training and a full risk assessment process.

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 1 JANUARY 2022

Why we engage	How we engage	What matters most	How we respond	COVID - 19 specific
		to our stakeholders		considerations
Our suppliers				
We let suppliers know both our requirements and the standards expected, so that they meet our expectations. Without supplier partnerships we cannot guarantee high quality service to our customers.	Our operational teams work directly with supplier sales contacts, supply timely purchase orders, and provide regular forecasts on requirements. There is constant, ongoing communication with suppliers.	Healthy sustainable supply relationship, credit worthiness, financial stability to meet our commitments and adherence to both anti-bribery and anti-modern slavery laws.	We work closely to provide feedback on delivery performance and quality of product/service. Suppliers are benchmarked and there is a regular tendering process.	We communicate fully any variation in supply, including any peaks or reduced demand. We ensure suppliers have appropriate PPE on site and are able to deliver products safely.
Trade bodies				
It is particularly important to our customers that we achieve and maintain the required standards in order to obtain the necessary accreditations that our customers require.	We retain active membership of all necessary trade bodies. There are regular meetings, audits & inspections, site visits and contact with the accrediting bodies.	Maintain relationship with all regulatory bodies and demonstrate food safety and compliance to all trade bodies.	Maintain standards required by all regulatory and industry authority bodies. The senior leadership team sit on steering meetings and actively engage in all initiatives.	We demonstrate that we follow government guidelines in all processes and maintain a safe working environment. We also follow best proactive initiatives.
We take our	Our businesses have	That we are a	We have regular	Act responsibly by
responsibilities to the local community seriously. We acknowledge the responsibility we have to protect the environment and to minimise the environmental impact of our activities.	regular meetings with local neighbourhood groups as well as engage in local charity initiatives.	responsible employer that respects our neighbours, local community and the wider environment.	meetings with local neighbourhood groups and maintain relationships with local council officers.	following government guidelines in all activities and maintain a safe working environment.

Other key performance indicators

The directors also review non-financial indicators to reflect the wider view of the business in particular service delivery to key customers including on time delivery. A number of operating KPI's relating to the vehicle operation are monitored within the business to ensure operational efficiency is maximised.

Employee numbers have slightly reduced from 242 in the period ended 2 January 2021, to 235 for the year ended 1 January 2022.

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 1 JANUARY 2022

On behalf of the board

JA felhou J A Feltwell

Director

22/12/2022 Date:

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 1 JANUARY 2022

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 1 January 2022.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company and group continued to be that of temperature controlled distribution, chilled storage and logistics.

Results and dividends

The results for the year, after taxation, amounted to £1,570,409 (53 week period ending ended 2 January 2021: £1,655,352). The results for the year are set out on page 13.

No ordinary dividends were paid. The directors do not recommend payment of a further dividend.

Directors

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

J A Feltwell

ID Perks

E S Power

J Blythe

Future developments

The company has a number of key contracts ongoing and the directors are confident that a satisfactory result will be achieved in the current financial year.

Auditor

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

Energy and carbon reporting

The UK Government's Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting (SECR) policy was implemented on 1 April 2019, this is the group's first adoption of disclosures on energy and carbon.

The data below represents Buffaload Logistics Ltd energy use and associated greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from electricity and fuel in the UK for the year ended 1 January 2022. The data covers 4 sites (Crewe, Ellington. Newark & Skelmersdale) and applies to road going vehicles and the operation of chilled warehouses and associated offices within the UK.

Key Environmental Impacts are:

- · GHG emissions from the operation of road going vehicles
- · Tyre degradation from the movement of vehicles & trailers
- CHG emissions from the operation of chilled refrigerant trailers and warehouses

The 2021 data below will be used as our base year and used as a benchmark for future years. It will also be used to set reduction targets and improvement areas.

Improvements will focus on areas such as:

- Vehicle replacement programme of non-Euro VI engines
- Increase use of LNG/Hybrid/Electric vehicles to reduce use of fossil fuels.
- · Use of technology/power generators to power trailer refrigeration replacing fossil fuels
- · Upgrading of lighting to LED
- Upgrading refrigeration plant and increased preventative maintenance programmes to plant & equipment to improve operational efficiency.
- · Introduction of behavioural/environmental change programmes
- Introduction of Environmental/Energy Quality Management Systems (ISO 14001/ISO 50001) to measure and drive continuous improvements.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 1 JANUARY 2022

Energy consumption used to calculate emissions Total Energy Consumption (kWh) Energy consumption break down (kWh):	<u>kWh</u> 117,532,298
Natural gas Electricity Gas Oil (1,414,445 litres) Diesel (6,080,308 litres) LNG (2,280,757 Kg)	88,656 3,623,969 15,502,317 66,640,175 31,677,181

tonnes CO2e
17,995
4,234,923
17,962,859
6,471,965
769,477
29,457,219

Intensity Ratio: Pallets Moved - 2,941,835 Pallets (2021)

Intensity ratio tonnes CO2e per pallet moved 0.100

Emission factors are based on Government published 2021 GHG conversion factors.

The SECR submission has been compiled using the 2019 HM Government Environmental Reporting Guidelines.

Emissions have been grouped according to the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard.

We have used the following data sources for the report:

- Energy and Fuel Data Energy supplier billing data and electricity half hour data;
- Transport Data Company mileage records; and
- Refrigerant Emissions Engineering maintenance records.

CO2 emissions have been calculated using the 2021 UK Government Conversion Factors for Company Reporting.

Emissions have been calculated for the company financial year 2 January 2021 to 1 January 2022.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 1 JANUARY 2022

Statement of directors' responsibilities

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

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

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

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the group's and company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the group and company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the group and company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' Report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company and the Group's auditor is unaware, and
- the director 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.

On behalf of the board

JA feltwell

Director

22/12/2022 Date:

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BUFFALOAD LOGISTICS LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Buffaload Limited (the 'parent company') and its subsidiaries (the 'group') for the year ended 1 January 2022, which comprise the Consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the Consolidated statement of financial position, the Company statement of financial position, the Consolidated statement of changes in equity, the Consolidated statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the group's and of the parent company's affairs as at 1 January 2022 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 and the parent company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We are responsible for concluding on the appropriateness of the directors' 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 group's and the parent company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify the auditor's opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our report. However, future events or conditions may cause the group or the parent company to cease to continue as a going concern.

In our evaluation of the directors' conclusions, we considered the inherent risks associated with the group's and the parent company's business model including effects arising from macro-economic uncertainties such as Brexit and Covid-19, we assessed and challenged the reasonableness of estimates made by the directors and the related disclosures and analysed how those risks might affect the group's and the parent company's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period.

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

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

The responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the 'Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements' section of this report.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BUFFALOAD LOGISTICS LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Other information

The directors are 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.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matter on which we are required to report under the Companies Act 2006

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the group and the parent company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report or the directors' report.

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 by the parent company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- · the parent company financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- · certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- · we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of directors of the financial statements

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the 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 directors either intend to liquidate the group or the parent company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BUFFALOAD LOGISTICS LIMITED (CONTINUED)

The extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that material misstatements in the financial statements may not be detected, even though the audit is properly planned and performed in accordance with the ISAs (UK).

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

- We identified areas of laws and regulations, where the consequence of non-compliance could reasonably be
 expected to have a material effect on the financial statements, from our general commercial and sector
 experience and through discussions with the group's management. We corroborated the results of our enquiries
 with those charged with governance and to supporting documentation such as board minute reviews and our
 legal and professional expenses review.
- We determined that the laws and regulations most directly relevant to specific assertions in the financial statements are those related to the reporting frameworks (FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Ireland', the Companies Act 2006) and relevant tax legislation in the UK.
- In addition, we concluded that there are certain significant laws and regulations where the consequences of non-compliance could have a material effect on amounts or disclosures in the financial statements. We identified the following laws and regulations as the most likely to have a material impact if non-compliance were to occur; health and safety regulations and employment law.
- We communicated relevant laws and regulations and potential fraud risks to all engagement team members and remained alert to any indications of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit.
- We assessed the susceptibility of the financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur, by making enquiries of management and those charged with governance, and updating our understanding of the group's operations, financial reporting obligations and control environment, including around compliance with laws and regulations. We considered the risk of fraud to be higher through the potential for management override of controls.
- · Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:
 - Identifying and assessing the design effectiveness of controls management has in place to prevent and detect fraud, particularly around journal processing;
 - Journal entry testing, with a focus on journals meeting our defined risk criteria based on our understanding of the business;
 - Challenging assumptions and judgements made by management relating to its areas of significant estimation and judgement;
 - Reviewing legal and professional expenditure in the year to assess for any indicators of non-compliance with relevant laws and regulations; and
 - Completion of audit procedures to conclude on the compliance of disclosures in the annual report and accounts with applicable financial reporting requirements.
- Assessment of the appropriateness of the collective competence and capabilities of the engagement team included consideration of the engagement team's:
 - knowledge of the industry in which the group operates and understanding of, and practical experience with, audit engagements of a similar nature and complexity through appropriate training and participation;
- understanding of the legal and regulatory requirements specific to the group.

All team members are qualified accountants or working towards that qualification and are considered to have sufficient knowledge and experience of companies of a similar size and complexity, appropriate to their role within the team.

• These audit procedures were designed to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements were free from fraud or error. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error and detecting irregularities that result from fraud is inherently more difficult than detecting those that result from error, as fraud may involve collusion, deliberate concealment, forgery or intentional misrepresentations. Also, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we would become aware of it;

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BUFFALOAD LOGISTICS LIMITED (CONTINUED)

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.

Grant Thornbus UK CLP

Richard Woodward BA FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Grant Thornton UK LLP, Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants
Leeds

22/12/2022

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 1 JANUARY 2022

	Notes	52 weeks year ended 1 January 2022 £	53 weeks period ended 2 January 2021 £
Turnover Cost of sales	3	48,122,161 (36,855,134)	38,302,156 (28,363,517)
Gross profit		11,267,027	9,938,639
Administrative expenses Other operating income	3	(10,165,133) 1,390,750	(8,661,804) 1,199,966
Operating profit	4	2,492,644	2,476,801
Interest payable and similar expenses	8	(356,414)	(424,985)
Profit before taxation		2,136,230	2,051,816
Tax on profit	9	(565,821)	(396,464)
Profit for the financial year		1,570,409	1,655,352

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

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2022 & 2021 other than those included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 1 JANUARY 2022

	Notes			January)22	2 . 20	January 21
·		£	£	£	£	
Fixed assets						
Tangible assets	10		9,362,068		10,716,777	
Current assets						
Stocks .	13	565,988		315,352		
Debtors	14	15,192,381		11,249,610		
Cash at bank and in hand		3,330,386		2,100,744		
		19,088,755		13,665,706		
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	15	(18,650,096)		(14,958,351)		
Net current assets/(liabilities)			438,659		(1,292,645	
Total assets less current liabilities			9,800,727		9,424,132	
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	16		(3,655,786)		(4,998,211	
Provisions for liabilities	19		(593,238)		(444,627	
Net assets			5,551,703		3,981,294	
Capital and reserves						
Called up share capital	20		10,000		10,000	
Revaluation reserve	21		384,285		384,285	
Profit and loss reserves	21		5,157,418		3,587,009	
Total equity			5,551,703		3,981,294	

J A Feltwell

Director

Company Registration No. 05382156

BUFFALOAD LOGISTICS LIMITED

COMPANY STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 1 JANUARY 2022

			January 22		January 21
•	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	10		9,362,068		10,716,777
Investments	11		1		1
			9,362,069		10,716,778
Current assets					, ,
Stocks	13	565,988		315,352	
Debtors	14	15,192,381		11,249,609	
Cash at bank and in hand		3,330,386		2,100,744	
		19,088,755		13,665,705	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one				•	
year	15	(18,650,097)		(14,958,351)	
Net current assets/(liabilities)			438,658		(1,292,646)
Total assets less current liabilities			9,800,727		9,424,132
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	16		(3,655,786)		(4,998,211)
man one year			(0,000,00)		(1,000,211)
Provisions for liabilities	19		(593,238)		(444,627)
Net assets			5,551,703		3,981,294
			 _		
Capital and reserves			40.000		40.000
Called up share capital	20		10,000		10,000
Revaluation reserve	21		384,285		384,285
Profit and loss reserves	21		5,157,418		3,587,009
Total equity			5,551,703		3,981,294
			=======================================		

As permitted by s408 Companies Act 2006, the company has not presented its own profit and loss account and related notes as it prepares group accounts. The company's profit after tax for the year was £1,570,409 (period ended 2 January 2021 - £1,655,352).

JA I elhow

J A Feltwell

Director

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 1 JANUARY 2022

Share R capital	evaluation reserve	Profit and loss reserves	Total
£	£	£	£
10,000	356,507	1,923,394	2,289,901
			•
-	-	1,655,352	1,655,352
-	(8,263)	8,263	-
-	36,041	-	36,041
-	27,778	1,663,615	1,691,393
10,000	384,285	3,587,009	3,981,294
-	-	1,570,409	1,570,409
-		1,570,409	1,570,409
10,000	384,285	5,157,418	5,551,703
	10,000 	£ £ 10,000 356,507 - (8,263) - 36,041 - 27,778 10,000 384,285	capital reserve loss reserves £ £ £ 10,000 356,507 1,923,394 - - 1,655,352 - (8,263) 8,263 - 36,041 - - 27,778 1,663,615 10,000 384,285 3,587,009 - - 1,570,409 - - 1,570,409

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

COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 1 JANUARY 2022

	Share Revaluation capital reserve		Profit and loss reserves	Total
	£	£	£	£
Balance at 1 January 2020	10,000	356,507	1,923,394	2,289,901
Period ended 2 January 2021:				
Profit for the period	-	-	1,655,352	1,655,352
Other comprehensive income net of taxation:	•			
Transfers from revaluation reserve	-	(8,263)	8,263	-
Surplus on revaluation of freehold property		36,041		36,041
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	27,778	1,663,615	1,691,393
Balance at 2 January 2021	10,000	384,285	3,587,009	3,981,294
Period ended 1 January 2022:				
Profit for the period	• -	-	1,570,409	1,570,409
Total comprehensive income for the period	-		1,570,409	1,570,409
Balance at 1 January 2022	10,000	384,285	5,157,418	5,551,703

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 1 JANUARY 2022

·			52 weeks ended 1 January		53 weeks ended 2 January
1	Notes	£	2022 £	£	2021 £
		_	_	_	_
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from operations	22		2,821,602		3,370,387
Income taxes paid			(359,690)	•	(309,975)
Net cash inflow from operating activities			2,461,912		3,060,412
Investing activities					
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(631,378)		(1,773,573)	
Proceeds on disposal of tangible fixed assets		210,825		1,772,834	
Interest paid on hire purchase		(176,982)		(242,093)	
Net cash used in investing activities			(597,535)		(242,832)
Financing activities					
Proceeds from issue of shares		1		-	
Repayment of bank loans		(86,216)		(77,424)	
Payment of finance leases obligations		(1,488,760)		(1,660,606)	
Interest paid		(179,432)		(182,892)	
Receipts from invoice discounting facility		1,119,672		663,333	
Net cash used in financing activities			(634,735)		(1,257,589)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents			1,229,642		1,559,991
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of per	iod		2,100,744		540,753
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period			3,330,386		2,100,744
,					

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 1 JANUARY 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Buffaload Logistics Limited ("the company") is a private company limited by shares and is registered and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Grove Parc, Grove Lane, Ellington, Huntingdon, PE28 0AA.

The group consists of Buffaload Logistics Limited and all of its subsidiaries.

The company's and the group's principal activities and nature of its operations are disclosed in the Directors' Report.

The financial statements are for the 52 weeks year ended 1 January 2022. The comparative period is for the 53 weeks period ended 2 January 2021. The Group operates on a weekly trading and reporting cycle which means most financial years represent a 52 week period, with a 53 week period occurring every 5 to 6 years.

Accounting convention

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 applicate in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006, including the provisions of the Large and Medium sized Companies and Group (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 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 judgements in applying the group's accounting policies (see note 2).

The financial statements have been prepared up to the Saturday closest to the year end.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

The company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102, being a member of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including this company, which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group. The company has therefore taken advantage of exemptions from the following disclosure requirements for parent company information presented within the consolidated financial statements:

- Section 4 'Statement of Financial Position': Reconciliation of the opening and closing number of shares;
- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows': Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures;
- Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instrument Issues': Carrying
 amounts, interest income/expense and net gains/losses for each category of financial instrument;
 basis of determining fair values; details of collateral, loan defaults or breaches, details of hedges,
 hedging fair value changes recognised in profit or loss and in other comprehensive income;
- Section 26 'Share based Payment': Share-based payment expense charged to profit or loss, reconciliation of opening and closing number and weighted average exercise price of share options, how the fair value of options granted was measured, measurement and carrying amount of liabilities for cash-settled share-based payments, explanation of modifications to arrangements;
- Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures': Compensation for key management personnel.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 1 JANUARY 2022

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate those of Buffaload Logistics Limited and all of its subsidiaries (i.e. entities that the group controls through its power to govern the financial and operating policies so as to obtain economic benefits). Subsidiaries acquired during the year are consolidated using the purchase method. Their results are incorporated from the date that control passes.

All financial statements are made up to 1 January 2022. Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring the accounting policies used into line with those used by other members of the group.

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

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 1 April 2015.

Going concern

The directors have prepared financial forecasts for the group and company to December 2023 and have reasonable expectation that the group and company have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The directors have evaluated the ongoing cost of living crisis, particularly the impact of inflation in the current environment on both revenues and costs, in preparation of the forecast for 2023. The directors are confident that the group is sufficiently managed, resourced and contractually protected to ensure these issues do not present a risk to operational existence.

The directors have performed sensitivity analysis and concluded that a severe downside in revenues would not result in a financial covenant breach or result in the group not having sufficient funds to pay its liabilities as they fall due. The directors have also considered that the Statement of Financial Position shows a net current assets position at the year end.

The directors have reviewed the finances available to the group. These include a long-term bank loan, HP financing and invoice discounting arrangements. The invoice discounting facility is renewable on an annual basis and management expect it will be renewed, on terms at least equal to those currently operated. The forecasts, taking in account a reasonably possible change in trading performance, show that the group should be able to operate within the level of its current facilities. The group will open invoice discounting negotiations in due course, however based on discussions to date no matters have been drawn to its attention to suggest a renewal will not be forthcoming, on acceptable terms.

The directors have reasonable expectation that the group has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. For these reasons they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements and have not identified any material uncertainties.

Turnover

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 considerations received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Distribution revenue is recognised when each delivery has been completed.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 1 JANUARY 2022

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Rendering of services

Revenue from contracts 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.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses, with the exception of freehold and leasehold property. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributed to brining the assets to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, on a reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Freehold property

Short-term leasehold property

Plant and machinery

Office equipment

Motor vehicles

2.0% straight line

over the period of the lease

between 3 and 10 years straight line

between 2 and 5 years straight line

between 7 and 10 years 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.

Gain and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

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 which would be determined using fair value at the balance sheet date.

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

Revaluation gains and losses are recognised in other 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 profit or loss.

Fixed asset investments

In the separate accounts of the company, interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 1 JANUARY 2022

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Impairment of fixed assets

At each balance sheet date non-financial assets not carried at fair value are assessed to determine whether there is an indication that the asset may be impaired. If there is such an indication the recoverable amount of the asset is compared to the carrying amount of the asset.

The recoverable amount of the asset is the higher of the fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Value in the use is defined as the present of the future cash flows before interest and tax obtainable as a result of the asset's continued use. These cash flows are discounted using a pre-tax discount rate that represents the current market risk-free rate and the risks inherent in the asset.

If the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated to be lower that the carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account. unless the asset has been revalued when the amount is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation. Thereafter any excess is recognised in profit or loss.

If an impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent that the revised carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined net of amortisation had no impairment loss been recognised in prior period. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell.

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.

Financial instruments

The group only enters into basic financial instrument transitions 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 ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and repayable, 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 considerations 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 in case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost, unless it qualifies as a loan from a director in the case of a small company, or a public benefit entity concessionary loan.

Investments in non-derivative instruments that are equity to the issuer are measured:

· at cost less impairment for all other investments.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 1 JANUARY 2022

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

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 at the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted to 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 it was to be sold at the balance sheet 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 the liabilities simultaneously.

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.

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.

Equity instruments

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

Taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss expect 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 1 JANUARY 2022

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

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 retraining associated tax allowances have been met; and
- Where they relate to timing differences in respect of interest in subsidiaries, 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 expect in respect of business combination, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquires and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair value of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates an laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

Retirement benefits

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 profit or loss 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 group in independently administer funds.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 1 JANUARY 2022

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Leases

Operating lease: the group as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss 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.

Leased assets: the group as lessee

Assets obtained under hire purchase contracts and finance leases are capitalised as tangible fixed assets. Assets acquired by finance lease 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 period. The finance element of the rental payments is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of charge on the net obligation outstanding in each period.

Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate of the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instruments.

Other operating income

Other operating income represents rental income received by the group for both the provisions of the premises and storage to external parties.

Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

Provisions

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 profit or loss 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 provision carried in the Statement of Financial Position.

Government grants

Government grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and that the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate.

Government grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the company with no future related costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they become receivable.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 1 JANUARY 2022

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In applying the group's accounting policies set out above management is required to make certain estimates and judgements concerning the future. These judgements are regularly reviewed and updated as necessary.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors have had to make the following judgements:

Determine whether there are any indicators of impairment of the group's tangible fixed assets. Factors take into consideration in reaching such a decision include the economic viability and expected future financial performance of the asset and where it is a component of a larger cash-generating unit, the viability and expected future performance of that unit.

Other key sources of estimation uncertainty:

Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are depreciated over their useful lives taking into account residual values where appropriate. The actual lives of the assets and residual values are assessed annually and may vary depending on a number of factors. In re-assessing asset lives, all relevant known factors are taken in to account but there is inherent uncertainty present in making this assessment (refer note 10).

Trade debtors and related party debtors provisions

Provisions for impairment are recognised when there is objective evidence that the group will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivable. The amount of the provision is the difference between the net carrying amount and the present value of the future expected cash flows associated with the impaired receivable (refer note 14).

3 Turnover and other operating income

All turnover arose within the United Kingdom and is related to the principal activity of the Group. All turnover related to provision of services.

	1 January 2022	2 January 2021
	£	£
Other operating income		
Rental income	812,339	850,966
Recharges	511,158	-
Government grants receivable	67,253	349,000
	1,390,750	1,199,966
		=

Grants relate to COVID-19 support measures made available by the UK government. These schemes have been utilised to compensate for staff costs and business rates. Amounts received have been recognised in the income statement in the same period as the costs to which they relate.

4 Operating profit

•	1 January 2022	2 January 2021
	£	£
Operating profit for the period is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	1,006,722	811,197
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets held under finance leases	811,486	866,997
(Profit)/loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets	(42,946)	12,171
Operating lease charges	1,438,345	1,181,276
		=====

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 1 JANUARY 2022

5	Auditor's remuneration			1 January 2022	2 January 2021
	Fees payable to the company's auditor and ass	sociates:		£	£
	For audit services Audit of the financial statements of the group ar	nd company		30,000	22,506
				===	
	For other services All other non-audit services			-	2,500
6	Employees				
0	The average monthly number of persons (include	ding directors) emr	oloyed during the	e year was:	
		Group		Company	
		1 January 2022	2 January 2021	1 January 2022	2 January 2021
		Number	Number	Number	Number
	Administrative staff	76	71	76	71
	Operating staff	159 ————	171	159 	171
	Total	235 	242 	235	242
	Their aggregate remuneration comprised:				
		Group		Company	
		1 January 2022	2 January 2021	1 January 2022	2 January 2021
	·	£	£	£	£
	Wages and salaries	8,213,727	8,210,524	8,213,727	8,210,524
	Social security costs Pension costs	822,381 201,474	820,318 204,591	822,381 201,474	820,318 204,591
	Totalah adala			·	
		9,237,582 ————	9,235,433	9,237,582 ————	9,235,433
7	Directors' remuneration				
				1 January 2022	2 January 2021
				£	£
	Remuneration for qualifying services			263,297	232,171
	Company pension contributions to defined cont	ribution schemes		16,086 ———	5,958 ———
				279,383	238,129
					=====

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 1 JANUARY 2022

7 Directors' remuneration (Continued)

Remuneration disclosed above includes the following amounts paid to the highest paid director:

	1 January 2022 £	2 January 2021 £
Remuneration for qualifying services	139,001	120,588
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	3,060	2,981 ======

During the year retirement benefits were accruing to 2 directors (53 week period ended 2 January 2021: 2) in respect of defined contribution pension schemes.

Key management compensation

Key management includes directors and members of senior management. The compensation paid or payable to key management for employee services for the 53 week period ended 1 January 2022 for the group and company amounted to £752,380 (52 week period ended 2 January 2021: £638,352).

8 Interest payable and similar expenses

	1 January 2022	2 January 2021
	£	£
Interest on bank loans	179,432	182,892
Interest on finance leases and hire purchase contracts	176,982	242,093
Total finance costs	356,414	424,985

9 Taxation

Taxation	1 January 2022 £	2 January 2021 £
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	421,348	216,503
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(4,138) ———	(37,622)
Total current tax	417,210	178,881
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	1,870	219,440
Changes in tax rates	141,929	-
Adjustment in respect of prior periods	4,812 ———	(1,857) ———
Total deferred tax	148,611	217,583
	=	
Total tax charge	565,821 ———	396,464

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 1 JANUARY 2022

9 Taxation (Continued)

The total tax charge for the year included in the income statement can be reconciled to the profit before tax multiplied by the standard rate of tax as follows:

	1 January 2022 £	2 January 2021 £
Profit before taxation	2,136,230	2,051,816
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of	40E 994	200 045
19.00% (2 January 2021: 19.00%)	405,884	389,845
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	27,835	1,779
Tax effect of income not taxable in determining taxable profit	(250)	-
Adjustments in respect of prior years	674	(39,479)
Effect of change in corporation tax rate	142,378	26,492
Fixed asset differences	3,801	25,988
Transfer pricing adjustment	(14,501)	-
Other adjustments	-	(8,161)
Taxation charge	565,821	396,464

Factors that may affect future tax charges

In the Spring Budget 2021, the Government announced that the corporation tax rate would remain at 19% until 2023. Following which, the rate of corporation tax will increase to 25% for profits over £250,000. This new law was substantively enacted in May 2021.

Deferred tax has been calculated at 25% which was the tax rate substantively enacted at 1 January 2022.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 1 JANUARY 2022

10	Tangible fixed assets						
	Group	Freehold property	Short-term leasehold property	Plant and machinery	Office equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
		£	£	£	£	£	£
	Cost or valuation						
	At 3 January 2021	1,850,000	852,659	1,131,160	611,946	14,121,030	18,566,795
	Additions	171,701	61,733	142,444	-	255,500	631,378
	Disposals	-	-	-	-	(849,753)	(849,753)
	At 1 January 2022	2,021,701	914,392	1,273,604	611,946	13,526,777	18,348,420
	Depreciation and impairment						
	At 3 January 2021	-	378,024	767,769	587,748	6,116,477	7,850,018
	Depreciation charged in the						
	year	64,845	83,993	126,592	13,539	1,529,239	1,818,208
	Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	-	-	-	(681,874)	(681,874)
	At 1 January 2022	64,845	462,017	894,361	601,287	6,963,842	8,986,352
	Carrying amount						
	At 1 January 2022	1,956,856	452,375	379,243	10,659	6,562,935	9,362,068
	At 2 January 2021	1,850,000	474,635	363,391	24,198	8,004,553	10,716,777
	At 2 January 2021	1,850,000	474,635		24,198	8,004,553	_

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 1 JANUARY 2022

10 Tangible fixed assets (Continued)

Company	Freehold property	Short-term leasehold property	Plant and machinery	Office equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Cost or valuation						
At 3 January 2021	1,850,000	852,659	1,131,160	611,946	14,121,030	18,566,795
Additions	171,701	61,733	142,444	-	255,500	631,378
Disposals	-	-	•	-	(849,753)	(849,753)
At 1 January 2022	2,021,701	914,392	1,273,604	611,946	13,526,777	18,348,420
Depreciation and impairment						
At 3 January 2021 Depreciation charged in the	-	378,024	767,769	587,748	6,116,477	7,850,018
year	64,845	83,993	126,592	13,539	1,529,239	1,818,208
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	-	-	-	(681,874)	(681,874)
At 1 January 2022	64,845	462,017	894,361	601,287	6,963,842	8,986,352
Carrying amount						
At 1 January 2022	1,956,856	452,375	379,243	10,659	6,562,935	9,362,068
At 2 January 2021	1,850,000	474,635	363,391	24,198	8,004,553	10,716,777

The net carrying value of tangible fixed assets includes the following in respect of assets held under finance leases:

	Group 1 January 2022 £	2 January 2021 £	Company 1 January 2022 £	2 January 2021 £
Motor vehicles	4,649,822 =======	6,983,561 =	4,649,822	6,983,561

The freehold property was last revalued on 1 January 2022 by an independent valuer using market based evidence for recent comparable market transaction on arms length terms.

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

molecula mare posm de fonero.	Group		Company	
•	1 January 2022	2 January 2021	1 January 2022	2 January 2021
	£	£	£	£
Cost	1,895,294	1,723,593	1,895,294	1,723,593
Accumulated depreciation	(333,881)	(271,535)	(333,881)	(271,535)
Carrying value	1,561,413	1,452,058	1,561,413	1,452,058
	=====			

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 1 JANUARY 2022

11	Fixed asset investments					
			Group		Company	
			1 January 2022	2 January 2021	1 January 2022	2 January 2021
		Notes	£	£	3	£
	Investments in subsidiaries	12	-	-	1	1
	Movements in fixed asset investmen	nts				
	Company					Shares in
						group
						undertakings
						£
	Cost or valuation					
	At 3 January 2021 and 1 January 2022	2				1
	Carrying amount					
	At 1 January 2022					1
	At 1 Sandary 2022					
	At 2 January 2021					1
	At 2 January 2021					

12 Subsidiaries

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 1 January 2022 are as follows:

Name of undertaking	Registered office	Class of shares held	% Held Direct
Buffaload Logistics (Crewe) Limited	Colmore Court, 9 Colmore Row, Birmingham, West Midlands, B3 2BJ	Ordinary	100.00
Davis Haulage Limited	Colmore Court, 9 Colmore Row, Birmingham, West Midlands. B3 2BJ	Ordinary	100.00

Buffaload Logistics (Crewe) Limited is exempt from the requirements of the Companies Act relating to the individual audit of financial statements by virtue of s479A of the Companies Act 2006.

In order for Buffaload Logistics (Crewe) Limited to take the audit exemption in section 479A of the Companies Act 2006, the company has guaranteed all outstanding liabilities of this entity at 1 January 2022 until those liabilities are satisfied in full. This entity was dormant throughout the period to 1 January 2022.

Davis Haulage Limited is a dormant company for which individual financial statements are not prepared.

13 Stocks

	Group 1 January 2022 £	2 January 2021 £	Company 1 January 2022 £	2 January 2021 £
Raw materials and consumables	565,988	315,352	565,988	315,352

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 1 JANUARY 2022

13 Stocks (Continued)

An impairment loss of £14,360 (2021: £nil) was recognised in cost of sales against stock during the year due to slow-moving and obsolete stock.

14 Debtors

	Group	Group		
Amounts falling due within one year:	1 January 2022	2 January 2021	1 January 2022	2 January 2021
	£	£	£	£
Trade debtors	12,094,922	8,181,551	12,094,922	8,181,551
Unpaid share capital	•	1	· -	-
Amounts owed by group undertakings	18,445	1,012,162	18,445	1,012,162
Other debtors	-	21,842	_	21,842
Prepayments and accrued income	3,079,014	2,034,054	3,079,014	2,034,054
	15,192,381	11,249,610	15,192,381	11,249,609
	=		=======================================	

Trade debtors are stated after a provision for impairment of £56,560 (2021: £89,450).

15 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

		Group		Company	
	Notes	1 January 2022	2 January 2021	1 January 2022	2 January 2021
		£	£	£	£
Bank loans	17	86,399	79,906	86,399	79,906
Obligations under finance leases	18	1,193,751	1,432,795	1,193,751	1,432,795
Trade creditors		6,082,199	3,135,926	6,082,199	3,135,926
Amounts owed to undertakings in whic the group has a participating interest	h		995.921	_	995,921
Corporation tax payable		184,151	126,631	184,151	126,631
Other taxation and social security		909,510	814,305	909,510	814,305
Other creditors		8,072,211	6,657,846	8,072,212	6,657,846
Accruals and deferred income		2,121,875	1,715,021	2,121,875	1,715,021
		18,650,096	14,958,351	18,650,097	14,958,351
				=	

Within other creditors is the invoice discounting facility of £7,684,550 (2021: £6,564,878). This is secured against the sales ledger balances to which it relates.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 1 JANUARY 2022

16	Creditors: amounts falling due afte	er more than	one year			
	·		Group 1 January 2022	2 January 2021	Company 1 January 2022	2 January 2021
		Notes	£	£	£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts Obligations under finance leases	17 18	686,502 2,969,284	779,211 4,219,000	686,502 2,969,284	779,211 4,219,000
			3,655,786	4,998,211	3,655,786	4,998,211
17	Borrowings		Group		Company	
			1 January 2022	2 January 2021	1 January 2022	2 January 2021
			£	£	£	£
	Bank loans		772,901 ———	859,117 ———	772,901	859,117
	Payable within one year Payable after one year		86,399 686,502	79,906 779,211	86,399 686,502	79,906 779,211
	i ayabic and one year					

Amounts repayable by instalments falling due after more than five years amounted to £340,906 (2021: £459,587).

Bank loans are secured on:

- · An unlimited debenture
- · A first legal charge from the group over the freehold land and buildings at Grove Lane, Ellington.

The bank loans comprise three loans that bear interest at Bank of England rate plus 3.2%, 3.1% and 2.9% respectively. The loans are repayable by monthly instalments over a 15 year term to 2030.

18 Finance lease obligations

	Group 1 January 2022 £		Company 1 January 2022 £	
		2 January _ 2021		2 January 2021
		£		£
Future minimum lease payments due under finance leases:				
Less than one year	1,193,751	1,432,795	1,193,751	1,432,795
Between one and five years	2,969,284	4,219,000	2,969,284	4,219,000
	4,163,035	5,651,795	4,163,035	5,651,795
	=====		_	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 1 JANUARY 2022

18 Finance lease obligations (Continued)

Finance lease payments represent rentals payable by the company or group for certain items of plant and machinery. Leases include purchase options at the end of the lease period, and no restrictions are placed on the use of the assets. The average lease term is 5 years. All leases are on a fixed repayment basis and no arrangements have been entered into for contingent rental payments.

Hire purchase obligations of £4,163,035 (2021: £5,651,795) are secured on the assets concerned.

19 Deferred taxation

The deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the group and company are:

	Liabilities 1 January 2022	Liabilities 2 January 2021
Group	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	600,748	448,552
Short-term timing differences	(7,510)	(3,925)
	593,238	444,627
-	Liabilities	Liabilities
	1 January 2022	2 January 2021
Company	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	600,748	448,552
Short-term timing differences	(7,510)	(3,925)
	593,238	444,627
	Group	Company
	1 January 2022	1 January 2022
Movements in the year:	£	£
Liability at 3 January 2021	444,627	444,627
Charge to profit or loss	148,611	148,611
Liability at 1 January 2022	593,238	593,238

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 1 JANUARY 2022

20 Share capital

	Group and Company			
	1 January 2022	2 January 2021	1 January 2022	2 January 2021
Ordinary share capital	Number	Number	£	£
Issued and fully paid				
A Ordinary Shares of 1p each	500,000	500,000	5,000	5,000
B Ordinary Shares of 1p each	500,000	500,000	5,000	5,000
				
	1,000,000	1,000,000	10,000	10,000
•				

[&]quot;A" and "B" Ordinary shares hold the same respective rights and are ranked pari-passu.

21 Reserves

Revaluation reserve

Represents the accumulated surpluses and deficits arising on the revaluation of the group's and company's fixed assets.

Profit and loss reserves

Includes all current and prior periods retained profits and losses.

22 Cash generated from group operations

	1 January 2022 £	2 January 2021 £
	T.	r.
Profit for the year after tax	1,570,409	1,655,352
Adjustments for:		
Taxation charged	565,821	396,464
Finance costs	356,414	424,985
(Gain)/loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets	(42,946)	12,171
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	1,818,208	1,678,194
Movements in working capital:		
Increase in stocks	(250,636)	(19,644)
Increase in debtors	(3,942,772)	(1,562,404)
Increase in creditors	2,747,104	785,269
Cash generated from operations	2,821,602	3,370,387

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 1 JANUARY 2022

23	Analysis of changes in net debt - group	3 January 2021 £	Cash flows	1 January 2022 £
	Cash at bank and in hand	2,100,744	1,229,642	3,330,386
	Invoice discounting facility	(6,564,878)	(1,119,672)	(7,684,550)
		(4,464,134)	109,970	(4,354,164)
	Borrowings	(859,117)	86,216	(772,901)
	Obligations under finance leases	(5,651,795)	1,488,760	(4,163,035)
		(10,975,046)	1,684,946	(9,290,100) ======
24	Retirement benefit schemes			
			1 January 2022	2 January 2021
	Defined contribution schemes		£	£
	Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	i	201,474	204,591

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. Contributions totalling £30,042 (2021: £20,655) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date.

25 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

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

	Group 1 January 2022 £	2 January 2021 £	Company 1 January 2022 £	2 January 2021 £
Within one year	1,452,385	1,414,177	1,452,385	1,414,177
Between one and five years	4,072,845	3,924,611	4,072,845	3,924,611
In over five years	425,000	1,290,000	425,000	1,290,000
	5,950,230	6,628,788	5,950,230	6,628,788
				=====

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 1 JANUARY 2022

26 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

During the year the company entered into transactions with Corkers Crisps Limited, a company under common control. The amount due to that company at the year end was £537 (2021: £1,049,389 due from that company).

During the year the company entered into transactions with 2 Sisters Food Group Limited, a company under the control of a 50% shareholder in the business. The amount due to that company at the year end was £Nil (2021: £7,650).

During the year the company operated a loan account with Mr R Taylor (50% shareholder). The amount due from Mr R Taylor of £56,662 is included within debtors at the year end (2021: £700,414 included in creditors). No interest was charged in the period.

During the year the company entered into transactions with Buffaload Agriculture Limited, a company in which Ms J A Feltwell and Mr R Taylor are shareholders. The amount due to that company at the year end was £38,680 (2021: £78,685).

During the year the company entered into transactions with Amber REI Holdings Limited, a company under the control of a 50% shareholder in the business. The amount due to that company at the year end was £23,593 (2021: £325,369).

During the year the company entered into transactions with TFP Ventures Limited, a company in which Mr R Taylor is a shareholder. The amount due to that company at the year end was £169,801 (2021: £126,998).

During the year the company entered into transactions with Jaxdene Limited, a company in which Mr H L Fetwell, a son of Ms J A Fetwell is a shareholder. The amount due to that company at the year end was £445,687 (2021: £476,212).

During the year the company entered into transactions with WMS (Cambridge) Limited, a company in which Mr W Taylor, son of Mr RJ Taylor, is a shareholder. The amount due to the company at the year end was £156,006 (2021: £Nil), the amount owed by that company was £78,975 (2021: £Nil).

	Sales		Purchases	
	1 January 2022	2 January 2021	1 January 2022	2 January 2021
	£	£	£	£
Group				
Corkers Crisps Limited	4,196	26,504	5,110	19,565
2 Sisters Food Group Limited *	11,475	3,005	(4,653)	-
Mr R Taylor	24,215	12,741	220,500	13,550
Buffaload Agriculture Limited *	123,541	103,283	-	-
Jaxdene Solutions Limited *	685	1,598	7,805,742	6,456,497
Amber REI Holdings Limited	•	-	(2,987)	24,700
WMS (Cambridge) Limited	138,664	-	623,834	-
TFP Ventures				
Limited *	-	13,748	1,326,100	1,368,301

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 1 JANUARY 2022

26 Related party transactions (Continued)

	Debtor		Creditor	
	1 January 2022	2 January 2021	1 January 2022	2 January 2021
	£	£	£	£
Group				
Corkers Crisps Limited	-	1,081,194	537	31,805
2 Sisters Food Group Limited *	-	726	-	8,376
Mr R Taylor	68,662	13,261	12,000	713,675
Buffaload Agriculture Limited *	-	78,685	38,680	-
Jaxdene Solutions Limited *	519	8,771	446,206	484,983
Amber REI Holdings Limited	-	-	23,593	325,369
WMS (Cambridge) Limited	78,975	-	156,006	-
TFP Ventures				
Limited *	-	26,961	169,801	153,959

^{*} Amounts owed to related parties are included in trade creditors and amounts due from related parties are included in trade debtors.

27 Controlling party

The directors do not consider there to be one party with overall control of the company.