GROVE PET FOODS LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

THURSDAY

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COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

J R Walgate

A R Turner

Company number

00896298

Registered office

Lodge Farm Wigsley Road North Scarle Lincoln England LN6 9HD

Auditor

BHP, Chartered Accountants

2 Rutland Park Sheffield

S10 2PD

Bankers

The Royal Bank of Scotland pic

5 Church Street

Sheffield S1 1HF

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STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

The directors present the strategic report for the year ended 30 September 2016.

Fair review of the business

The principal activities of the company are the manufacture and sale of animal and pet foods, under the Alpha, Vitalin and Richa brands, as well as under private label contract.

During the year the company completed the relocation of pet food manufacturing to the new factory at Lodge Farm and since June commenced the production of farmed animal foods at the Grove Road site. The new venture is trading as a separate division, Grove Animal Foods. Additional operating costs were incurred during the transitional period of operating two sites and transferring manufacturing.

Turnover was £8,857,626, in line with the previous year (2015: £9,253,354).

At the end of the financial year balance sheet net assets increased from £1,449,220 to £1,511,296.

The Directors consider the result for the year to be satisfactory and continue to develop the business in line with strategy.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The main risk facing the company is fluctuation in raw material costs. The company uses forward contracts to manage risk in purchasing.

Key performance indicators

	2015/16	2014/15
Gross profit margin	28%	25%
Operating profit margin	2%	6%
Debtor days	42 days	36 days

On behalf of the board

AR Furner Director

27.3.17

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

The directors present their report and financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2016.

Principal activities

The principal activity during the period continued to be the manufacture and supply of prepared pet food.

Directors

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

J R Walgate A R Turner

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 6.

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

Auditor

BHP, Chartered Accountantswere appointed auditor to the company and in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006, a resolution proposing that they be re-appointed will be put at a General Meeting.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

On behalf of the board

A R Turner

Director 27.3.17

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

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

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF GROVE PET FOODS LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Grove Pet Foods Limited for the year ended 30 September 2016 set out on pages 6 to 22. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland".

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.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 3, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

A description of the scope of an audit of financial statements is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/ auditscopeukprivate.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 September 2016 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF GROVE PET FOODS LIMITED

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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

Lisa Leighton (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of BHP. Chartered Accountants

27.3.17

Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditor

2 Rutland Park Sheffield S10 2PD

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

	Notes	2016 £	2015 £
Turnover	3	8,857,626	9,253,354
Cost of sales		(6,420,686) 	(6,930,258)
Gross profit		2,436,940	2,323,096
Administrative expenses		(2,251,253)	(1,755,143)
Operating profit	4	185,687	567,953
Interest receivable and similar income	7	261	3,102
Interest payable and similar charges	8	(123,872)	(76,565)
Profit before taxation		62,076	494,490
Taxation	9	-	-
Profit for the financial year		62,076	494,490
		=======================================	===

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

	2016 £	2015 £
Profit for the year	62,076	494,490
Other comprehensive income		
Revaluation of tangible fixed assets	(18,017)	(16,801)
Total comprehensive income for the year	44,059	477,689

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

		20)16	20)15
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Goodwill	10		129,665		139,928
Tangible assets	11		4,243,250		4,289,117
		•	4,372,915		4,429,045
Current assets					
Stocks	13	711,693		741,697	
Debtors	14	1,396,418		901,395	
Cash at bank and in hand		39,334		142,421	
		2,147,445		1,785,513	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	15	(2,954,007)		(2,500,305)	
Net current liabilities			(806,562)		(714,792)
Total assets less current liabilities			3,566,353		3,714,253
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	16		(2,055,057)		(2,265,033)
Not constr			4 544 200		4.440.220
Net assets			1,511,296 ————		1,449,220 ———
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	20		2,000,000		2,000,000
Revaluation reserve			205,534		223,551
Profit and loss reserves			(694,238)		(774,331)
Total equity			1,511,296		1,449,220
			======		

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on .27.3.17 and are signed on its behalf by:

A R Turner Director

Company Registration No. 00896298

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

		Share R capital	evaluation reserve	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Balance at 1 October 2014		2,000,000	240,352	(1,285,622)	954,730
Year ended 30 September 2015: Profit for the year		-	~	494,490	494,490
Other comprehensive income: Revaluation of tangible fixed assets		<u>-</u>	(16,801)		(16,801)
Total comprehensive income for the year Transfers		- -	(16,801) ~	494,490 16,801	477,689 16,801
Balance at 30 September 2015		2,000,000	223,551	(774,331)	1,449,220
Year ended 30 September 2016: Profit for the year Other comprehensive income:		-	-	62,076	62,076
Revaluation of tangible fixed assets			(18,017)	· -	(18,017)
Total comprehensive income for the year Transfers		-	(18,017)	62,076 18,017	44,059 18,017
Balance at 30 September 2016		2,000,000	205,534	(694,238)	1,511,296

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

		201	2016		2016 2015		15
	Notes	£	£	£	£		
Cash flows from operating activities							
Cash generated from operations	23		690,928		1,361,511		
Interest paid			(123,872)		(76,565)		
Net cash inflow from operating activities	S		567,056		1,284,946		
Investing activities							
Purchase of intangible assets		(29,079)		(39,326)			
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(522,507)		(1,348,570)			
Proceeds on disposal of tangible fixed							
assets		66,012		6,599			
Interest received		<u>261</u>		3,102			
Net cash used in investing activities			(485,313)		(1,378,195)		
Financing activities							
Repayment of bank loans		(114,991)		(316,648)			
Payment of finance leases obligations		(69,839)		(54,066)			
Net cash used in financing activities			(184,830)		(370,714)		
Net decrease in cash and cash equivale	nts		(103,087)		(463,963)		
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of	year		142,421		606,384		
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	ar		39,334		142,421		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Grove Pet Foods Limited is a company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Lodge Farm, Wigsley Road, North Scarle, Lincoln, England, LN6 9HD.

1.1 Accounting convention

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2016 are the first financial statements of Grove Pet Foods Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 October 2014. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

1.4 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Acquired goodwill is written off in equal annual instalments over 4 - 10 years.

1.5 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Plant and machinery

over 4 - 10 years

Fixtures, fittings & equipment

over 4 - 10 years

Motor vehicles

over 4 years

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.6 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.7 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.9 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans and loans from fellow group companies are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.10 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

1.11 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.

1.12 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.13 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the lease asset are consumed.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

3 Turnover and other revenue

An analysis of the company's turnover is as follows:

	2016	2015
	£	£
Turnover		
Pet food	8,784,527	9,253,354
Animal food	73,099	-
	8,857,626	9,253,354
Other significant revenue		
Interest income	261	3,102

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

3	Turnover and other revenue		(Continued)
	Turnover analysed by geographical market		
		2016	2015
		£	£
	UK	8,604,931	9,135,607
	Europe	118,475	90,495
	Other	134,220	27,252
		8,857,626	9,253,354
			<u></u>
4	Operating profit		
		2016	2015
	Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):	£	£
	Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's		
	financial statements	9,400	9,500
	Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	499,228	208,034
	Loss/(profit) on disposal of tangible fixed assets	3,133	(2,715)
	Amortisation of intangible assets	39,341	40,829
	Operating lease charges	180,202 ————	137,788
5	Employees		

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2016 Number	2015 Number
Production	31	36
Administration	16	12
Management	6	6
	53	54
		
Their aggregate remuneration comprised:		
	2016	2015
	£	£
Wages and salaries	1,410,811	1,136,699
Pension costs	5,167	1,531
	1,415,978	1,138,230

Interest income 2016 £ £	6	Directors' remuneration	2016 £	2015 £
Interest income Other interest income Other interest income Other interest income Other interest income Interest payable and similar charges Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost: Interest on bank overdrafts and loans Other finance costs: Other interest Other interest Taxation The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows: Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.00% (2015: 20.00%) Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit Tax effect of utilisation of tax losses not previously recognised Tax effect of utilisation of tax losses not previously recognised Tax effect of utilisation of tax losses not previously recognised Tax effect of utilisation of tax losses not previously recognised Tax effect of utilisation of tax losses not previously recognised Tax effect of utilisation of tax losses not previously recognised Tax effect of utilisation of tax losses not previously recognised Tax effect of utilisation of tax losses not previously recognised Tax effect of utilisation of tax losses not previously recognised Tax effect of utilisation of tax losses not previously recognised Tax effect of utilisation of tax losses not previously recognised Tax effect of utilisation of tax losses not previously recognised Tax effect of utilisation of tax losses not previously recognised Tax effect of utilisation of tax losses not previously recognised Tax effect of utilisation of tax losses not previously recognised Tax effect of utilisation of tax losses not previously recognised Tax effect of utilisation of tax losses not previously recognised Tax effect of utilisation of tax losses not previously recognised Tax effect of utilisation of tax losses not previously recognised Tax effect of utilisation of tax losses not previously recognised Tax effect of utilisation of tax losses not previously recognised Tax effect of utilisa		Remuneration for qualifying services	177,047	104,131
Interest income Other interest income Interest payable and similar charges Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost: Interest on bank overdrafts and loans Other finance costs: Other interest Other interest Taxation The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows: Profit before taxation Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.00% (2015: 20.00%) Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit (5.085) Tax effect of utilisation of tax losses not previously recognised Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation Other permanent differences 7,623 - 1016 2015 2	7	Interest receivable and similar income		
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Other interest income Section Comparison Compariso		Interest income	£	£
Interest payable and similar charges 2016 2015 £ Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost: Interest on bank overdrafts and loans Other finance costs: Other interest Other interest 36,000 36,000 123,872 76,565 Taxation The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows: 2016 2015 £ Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20,00% (2015: 20,00%) Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit (5,085) (18,066) Tax effect of utilisation of tax losses not previously recognised 7,8,377 Change in unrecognised deferred tax assets (14,953) - Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation (159,209) Other permanent differences 7,623 -			261	3,102
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Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost: Interest on bank overdrafts and loans 87,872 40,565 Other finance costs: Other interest 36,000 36,000 Taxation The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows: Profit before taxation 62,076 494,490 Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.00% (2015: 20.00%) 12,415 98,898 Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit (5,085) (18,066) Tax effect of utilisation of tax losses not previously recognised - 78,377 Change in unrecognised deferred tax assets (14,953) - Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation - (159,209) Other permanent differences - 7,623	8	Interest payable and similar charges		
Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost: Interest on bank overdrafts and loans Other finance costs: Other interest Taxation The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows: Profit before taxation Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.00% (2015: 20.00%) Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit Tax effect of utilisation of tax losses not previously recognised Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation Other permanent differences 87,872 40,565 40,000 36,000 123,872 76,565 2016 2015 £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £			2016	2015
Interest on bank overdrafts and loans Other finance costs: Other interest Other interest Other interest Other interest Taxation The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows: Profit before taxation Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.00% (2015: 20.00%) Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit Change in unrecognised deferred tax assets Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation Other permanent differences 7,623 - 40,565 36,000 36,000 2015 2016 2015 £ £ £ £ Ponsit before taxation 62,076 494,490			£	£
Other finance costs: Other interest 36,000 36,000 Taxation The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows: 2016 2015 £ £ Profit before taxation 62,076 494,490 Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.00% (2015: 20.00%) Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit (5,085) (18,066) Tax effect of utilisation of tax losses not previously recognised - 78,377 Change in unrecognised deferred tax assets Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation - (159,209) Other permanent differences 7,623 -			87 872	40 565
Other interest 36,000 36,000 123,872 76,565 Taxation The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows: 2016 2015 £ £ Profit before taxation 62,076 494,490 Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.00% (2015: 20.00%) 12,415 98,898 Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit (5,085) (18,066) Tax effect of utilisation of tax losses not previously recognised 5.000 (14,953) - Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation 7,623 - Other permanent differences 7,623 -			67,672	40,505
Taxation The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows: 2016 £ Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.00% (2015: 20.00%) Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit (5,085) (18,066) Tax effect of utilisation of tax losses not previously recognised - 78,377 Change in unrecognised deferred tax assets (14,953) - Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation - (159,209) Other permanent differences 7,623 -			36,000	36,000
Taxation The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows: 2016 2015 £ £ Profit before taxation Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.00% (2015: 20.00%) Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit (5,085) (18,066) Tax effect of utilisation of tax losses not previously recognised - 78,377 Change in unrecognised deferred tax assets (14,953) - Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation - (159,209) Other permanent differences 7,623 -				
The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows: 2016			123.872	76,565
Profit before taxation Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.00% (2015: 20.00%) Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit Tax effect of utilisation of tax losses not previously recognised Change in unrecognised deferred tax assets Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation Other permanent differences £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £			123,872	76,565 ———
Profit before taxation Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.00% (2015: 20.00%) Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit Tax effect of utilisation of tax losses not previously recognised Change in unrecognised deferred tax assets Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation Other permanent differences 62,076 494,490 12,415 98,898 (5,085) (18,066) 78,377 Change in unrecognised deferred tax assets (14,953) - (159,209) 7,623 -	9	The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for the		
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of 20.00% (2015: 20.00%) Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit Tax effect of utilisation of tax losses not previously recognised Change in unrecognised deferred tax assets Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation Other permanent differences 12,415 (5,085) (18,066) 78,377 (14,953) - (159,209) 7,623	9	The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for the loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:	year based on 2016 £	the profit or 2015
of 20.00% (2015: 20.00%) Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit Tax effect of utilisation of tax losses not previously recognised Change in unrecognised deferred tax assets Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation Other permanent differences 12,415 (5,085) (18,066 7,377 (14,953) - (159,209) 7,623	9	The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for the loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:	year based on 2016 £	the profit or 2015 £
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit Tax effect of utilisation of tax losses not previously recognised Change in unrecognised deferred tax assets Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation Other permanent differences (5,085) (18,066) - (14,953) - (159,209) 7,623	9	The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for the loss and the standard rate of tax as follows: Profit before taxation	year based on 2016 £	the profit or 2015
Tax effect of utilisation of tax losses not previously recognised - 78,377 Change in unrecognised deferred tax assets (14,953) - Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation - (159,209) Other permanent differences 7,623 -	9	The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for the loss and the standard rate of tax as follows: Profit before taxation Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK	year based on 2016 £ 62,076	2015 £ 494,490
Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation - (159,209) Other permanent differences 7,623 -	9	The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for the loss and the standard rate of tax as follows: Profit before taxation Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.00% (2015: 20.00%)	year based on 2016 £ 62,076 ————————————————————————————————————	2015 £ 494,490 ————————
Other permanent differences 7,623 -	9	The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for the loss and the standard rate of tax as follows: Profit before taxation Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.00% (2015: 20.00%) Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	year based on 2016 £ 62,076 ————————————————————————————————————	2015 £ 494,490 ————————————————————————————————————
	9	The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for the loss and the standard rate of tax as follows: Profit before taxation Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.00% (2015: 20.00%) Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit Tax effect of utilisation of tax losses not previously recognised	2016 £ 62,076 ————————————————————————————————————	2015 £ 494,490 ————————————————————————————————————
Taxation for the year	9	The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for the loss and the standard rate of tax as follows: Profit before taxation Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.00% (2015: 20.00%) Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit Tax effect of utilisation of tax losses not previously recognised Change in unrecognised deferred tax assets Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation	year based on 2016 £ 62,076 12,415 (5,085) - (14,953)	2015 £ 494,490 98,898 (18,066 78,377
	9	The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for the loss and the standard rate of tax as follows: Profit before taxation Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.00% (2015: 20.00%) Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit Tax effect of utilisation of tax losses not previously recognised Change in unrecognised deferred tax assets Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation	year based on 2016 £ 62,076 12,415 (5,085) - (14,953)	2015 £ 494,490 98,898 (18,066 78,377
	9	The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for the loss and the standard rate of tax as follows: Profit before taxation Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.00% (2015: 20.00%) Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit Tax effect of utilisation of tax losses not previously recognised Change in unrecognised deferred tax assets Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation Other permanent differences	year based on 2016 £ 62,076 12,415 (5,085) - (14,953)	2015 £ 494,490 98,898 (18,066 78,377

10	Intangible fixed assets				Goodwill
					£
	Cost				,
	At 1 October 2015				2,700,480 29,079
	Additions - separately acquired				
	At 30 September 2016				2,729,559
	Amortisation and impairment				
	At 1 October 2015	•			2,560,553
	Amortisation charged for the year				39,341
	At 30 September 2016				2,599,894
	Carrying amount				
	At 30 September 2016				129,665
	At 30 September 2015				139,928
	·				
11	Tangible fixed assets				
••	rang.are and accept	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, Mo fittings & equipment	otor vehicles	Total
		£	£	£	£
	Cost or valuation				
	At 1 October 2015	4,313,938	338,445	78,398	4,730,781
	Additions	405,335	24,527	92,645	522,507
	Disposals	(34,042)	-	(55,950)	(89,992)
	At 30 September 2016	4,685,231	362,972	115,093	5,163,296
	Depreciation and impairment			<u> </u>	
	At 1 October 2015	249,749	161,181	30,735	441,665
	Depreciation charged in the year	445,967	34,251	19,010	499,228
	Eliminated in respect of disposals	(1,334)	-	(19,513)	(20,847)
	At 30 September 2016	694,382	195,432	30,232	920,046
	Carrying amount				
	At 30 September 2016	3,990,849	167,540	84,861	4,243,250
	At 30 September 2015	4,064,190	177,264	47,663	4,289,117
					

11 Tangible fixed assets	(6	Continued)
The net carrying value of tangible fixed assets includes the following in respect of finance leases or hire purchase contracts.	assets I	held under
·	2016 £	2015 £
Plant and machinery 277	7,500 	300,000
Depreciation charge for the year in respect of leased assets	<u>-</u>	
The plant and machinery were valued as at 17 July 2014 on a market value basis by Limited, a firm of Independent Chartered Surveyors. This valuation has been adopted statements, plus any additions made subsequent to this valuation. The directors consible appropriate as they are not aware of any material change in value. If revalued assets were stated on an historical cost basis rather than a fair value basis.	ed in thes der this v	se financial valuation to
included would have been as follows:	2016	2015
•	£	£
Cost 803	,004	803,004
Accumulated depreciation 742	,425	719,569
Carrying value 60	,579	83,435 ————
12 Financial instruments		
	2016 £	2015 £
Carrying amount of financial assets Debt instruments measured at amortised cost 1,183	288	818,385
Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	===	======
Carrying amount of financial liabilities		
Measured at amortised cost 4,805	5,212 ——	4,546,588
13 Stocks		
:	2016 £	2015 £
Raw materials and consumables 493	,976	503,784
	,717	237,913
711	,693	741,697

14	Debtors		2016	201
	Amounts falling due within one year:		2016 £	2013
	Trade debtors		1,111,835	726,316
	Other debtors		118,048	114,60
	Prepayments and accrued income		166,535	60,47
			1,396,418	901,39
5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			
			2016	201
		Notes	£	:
	Bank loans and overdrafts	17	453,514	394,86
	Obligations under finance leases	18	101,897	95,40
	Trade creditors		1,426,564	1,312,99
	Other taxation and social security		28,684	21,82
	Other creditors		768,180	478,29
	Accruals and deferred income		175,168	196,92
	Included within other creditors are advances again		2,954,007 ===================================	
6	Included within other creditors are advances again against invoices are secured by first charge over to Creditors: amounts falling due after more than	rade debtors.		2,500,300 ember advances
6	against invoices are secured by first charge over to	one year	2016 £	ne advances
6	against invoices are secured by first charge over to Creditors: amounts falling due after more than	one year Notes	——————————————————————————————————————	201
6	against invoices are secured by first charge over to Creditors: amounts falling due after more than Bank loans and overdrafts	one year Notes	2016 £ 980,861	201 1,154,50 210,52
6	against invoices are secured by first charge over to Creditors: amounts falling due after more than Bank loans and overdrafts Obligations under finance leases	one year Notes	2016 £ 980,861 134,196	201 1,154,50 210,52 900,00
6	against invoices are secured by first charge over to Creditors: amounts falling due after more than Bank loans and overdrafts Obligations under finance leases	one year Notes 17 18	2016 £ 980,861 134,196 940,000	ne advances
6	against invoices are secured by first charge over to Creditors: amounts falling due after more than Bank loans and overdrafts Obligations under finance leases Other creditors	one year Notes 17 18	2016 £ 980,861 134,196 940,000	201 1,154,50 210,52 900,00 2,265,03
•	against invoices are secured by first charge over to Creditors: amounts falling due after more than Bank loans and overdrafts Obligations under finance leases Other creditors Amounts included above which fall due after five y	one year Notes 17 18	2016 £ 980,861 134,196 940,000	201 201 1,154,50 210,526 900,000

17

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

Loans and overdrafts		
	2016	2015
	£	£
Bank loans	1,434,375	1,549,366
Payable within one year	453,514	394,861
Payable after one year	980,861	1,154,505

Included in bank loans is a loan from Lombard North Central Plc of £850,000 which is secured against the assets to which it relates. At the year end £542,426 remains outstanding.

Also included in bank loans is another loan from Lombard North Central Plc of £51,217 which is secured against the assets to which it relates. At the year end £47,755 remains outstanding.

Also included in bank loans is another loan from Lombard North Central Plc of £125,000 which is secured against the assets to which it relates. At the year end £119,673 remains outstanding.

Also included in bank loans is another loan from Lombard North Central Plc of £56,000 which is secured against the assets to which it relates. At the year end £52,892 remains outstanding.

Also included in bank loans is a loan from Aldermore Bank Plc of which £145,438 remains outstanding at the year end. A personal guarantee has been provided by A R Turner which is limited to £50,000.

In addition RBS have provided a bank loan, of which £526,191 remains outstanding at the year end. The bank loan is secured by way of a fixed and floating charge over the assets of the company, a personal guarantee provided by A R Turner of up to £500,000 and a guarantee of £850,000 provided by Holdco Alpha Limited.

18 Finance lease obligations

	2016	2015
Future minimum lease payments due under finance leases:	£	£
Within one year	101,897	95,406
In two to five years	134,196	210,528
	236,093	305,934

Finance lease payments represent rentals payable by the company for certain items of plant and machinery. 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

19 Retirement benefit schemes Defined contribution schemes	2016 £	2015 £
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution scheme	es 5,167	1,531

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

20 Share capital

	2016 £	2015 £
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid	-	~
2,000,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	2,000,000	2,000,000

21 Related party transactions

Remuneration of key management personnel

The remuneration of key management personnel, who are also directors, is as follows.

	2016 £	2015 £
Aggregate compensation	177,047	104,131

Yorkshire Crisp Company Limited

During the year the company purchased goods totalling £3,812 (2015: £17,040) from Yorkshire Crisp Company Limited (a company connected by common ownership). At the year end nil (2015: £560) was due to Yorkshire Crisp Company.

H Turner & Son Limited

At the year end £934,736 (2015: £914,269) was due to H Turner & Son Limited, of which £900,000 (2015: £900,000) is included in creditors due over one year, and £34,736 is shown in creditors due within one year. Interest of £36,000 (2015: £36,000) was paid on the loan during the year. Other wages recharges of £85,133 were also made during the year.

Darlton Hall Estates Ltd

During the year Darlton Hall Estates Ltd charged the company rent of £149,337 (2015: £138,000) and made recharges of £163,068 for maintenance and materials. During the year a loan of £48,572 was also made from the company. At the year end a balance of £44,378 (2015: £60,768) was due from Darlton Hall Estates Ltd (a company in which A R Turner is a director). This is shown within other debtors.

A R Turner has provided a personal guarantee as disclosed in note 17 of the accounts.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

22 Controlling party

The ultimate holding company is Holdco Alpha Limited, a company registered in England and Wales. The ultimate controlling party is A R Turner, a director of the company.

23 Cash generated from operations

	2016 £	2015 £
Profit for the year after tax	62,076	494,490
Adjustments for:		
Finance costs	123,872	76,565
Investment income	(261)	(3,102)
Loss/(gain) on disposal of tangible fixed assets	3,133	(2,715)
Amortisation and impairment of intangible assets	39,341	40,829
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	499,228	208,034
Movements in working capital:		
Decrease in stocks	30,004	8,306
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	(495,023)	5,086
Increase in creditors	428,558	534,018
Cash generated from operations	690,928	1,361,511