Registered number: 00705559

WALSTON POULTRY FARM LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016

WEDNESDAY



A31

21/12/2016 COMPANIES HOUSE #167

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors Mrs B G Friend

Mr I G Friend

Company secretary Mrs B G Friend

Registered number 00705559

Registered office East Down Packing Station

Winterbourne Whitechurch

Blandford Forum

Dorset DT11 9AS

Independent auditors Nexia Smith & Williamson

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors

Old Library Chambers 21 Chipper Lane

Salisbury Wiltshire SP1 1BG

Bankers National Westminster Bank Plc

5 Old Christchurch Road

Bournemouth Dorset BH1 1DU

Solicitors Lester Aldridge

Russell House Oxford Road Bournemouth Dorset BH8 8EX

CONTENTS				
	Page			
Strategic report	1 - 2			
Directors' report	3 - 4			
Independent auditors' report	5 - 6			
Statement of comprehensive income	7			
Balance sheet	8			
Statement of changes in equity	9 .			
Matas to the financial statements	10 00			

STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016

Introduction

The directors present the strategic report for Walston Poultry Farm Limited for the year ended 30 April 2016.

Business review

The principal activity of the company in the year under review was that of the rearing of poultry to the point of lay and the production and packaging of eggs.

Revenues for the year ended 30 April 2016 were £7,512,107 (2015 - £8,456,412).

The results for the year and the financial position at the year end were considered satisfactory by the directors taking into consideration the difficult market conditions.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The company gives appropriate consideration to risk management, objectives and policies.

The principal risks and uncertainties facing the company, and the directors' approach to mitigating them, are as follows:

1. Competitive pressure resulting in the potential loss of key customers to competitors.

The directors manage this risk by maintaining a strong relationship with the company's key customers so as to ensure they meet their expectations.

2. Outbreak of disease.

Any significant outbreaks would place the company's supply processes under pressure and a subsequent failure to service key customers would result in a threat to the company's trade. The directors strictly follow all government guidance to keep this risk to a minimum.

3. Demands of EU legislation.

The EU legislation requires improved standards and this can be a costly process.

4. Fluctuations in feed costs.

Feed costs are a material element in the production of eggs. The directors monitor both commodity and currency rates and take action where appropriate so as to minimise feed costs.

Facilities are also in place to deal with cash flow and liquidity risk. Risk to pricing is mitigated by a diverse supplier portfolio, with credit risk being managed through the adoption of a rigourous credit policy with customers. The risk to liquidity from exchange rates is considered minimal.

STRATEGIC REPORT (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016

Financial key performance indicators

The company considers its key performance indicators to be:

- 1. Sales growth in the current year this has decreased by 11% from the prior year. This is due to decreases in egg prices during the year.
- 2. Gross profit percentage this has increased to 42% compared with 36% in the prior year. This is due to decreases in food and production costs.
- 3. Loss before tax this has increased from a loss of £396,885 in the prior year to a loss of £443,332 in the current year.

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

Mr I G Friend Director

Date: 14.11.16

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016

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

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic report, 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 applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. Under Company law the 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 for the Company financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- 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.

Results and dividends

The loss for the year, after taxation, amounted to £367,518 (2015 - loss £347,383).

No dividends were declared or paid during the year.

Financial risk management

Details of the company's financial instruments and its policies with regard to financial risk management are given in note 2 to the financial statements.

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

Mrs B G Friend Mr I G Friend

Future developments

There have been no future developments affecting the Company since the year end.

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016

Disclosure of information to auditors

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

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

Post balance sheet events

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

Auditors

The auditors, Nexia Smith & Williamson, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

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

Mr I G Friend Director

Date: 17.11.16

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF WALSTON POULTRY FARM LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Walston Poultry Farm Limited for the year ended 30 April 2016, which comprise the Statement of comprehensive income, the Balance sheet, the Statement of changes in equity and the related notes. The relevant financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is the Companies Act 2006 and the United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

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 Auditors

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. 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 Financial Reporting Council'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 Financial Reporting Council'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 April 2016 and of its loss 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.

Opinion on other matter 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 AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF WALSTON POULTRY FARM 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.

Nexia Smith + Williamon

Richard Green (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of

Nexia Smith & Williamson

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors

Old Library Chambers 21 Chipper Lane Salisbury Wiltshire SP1 1BG

Date: 14/10/14

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016

	81.4.	2016	2015
	Note	£	£
Turnover	4	7,512,107	8,456,412
Cost of sales		(4,293,691)	(5,422,316)
Gross profit		3,218,416	3,034,096
Administrative expenses	•	(3,569,474)	(3,339,065)
Other operating income		1,883	1,758
Operating loss	5	(349,175)	(303,211)
Interest receivable and similar income	8	4,093	3,826
Interest payable and expenses	9	(98,250)	(97,500)
Loss before tax		(443,332)	(396,885)
Tax on loss	10	75,814	49,502
Loss for the year		(367,518)	(347,383)
		=	

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2016 or 2015 other than those included in the profit and loss account.

There was no other comprehensive income for 2016 (2015 £NIL).

The notes on pages 10 to 22 form part of these financial statements.

WALSTON POULTRY FARM LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 00705559

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 APRIL 2016

	Note		2016 £		2015 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	11		6,601,185		7,039,342
			6,601,185	•	7,039,342
Current assets					
Stocks	12	1,206,012		1,026,733	
Debtors	13	590,252		1,006,117	
Cash at bank and in hand	14	1,654,767		1,713,343	
		3,451,031		3,746,193	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	15	(2,270,245)		(2,560,587)	
Net current assets			1,180,786		1,185,606
Total assets less current liabilities Provisions for liabilities			7,781,971	•	8,224,948
Deferred tax	17	(388,061)		(463,520)	
			(388,061)		(463,520)
Net assets			7,393,910	- -	7,761,428
Capital and reserves				•	
Called up share capital	18		3,269,050		3,269,050
Capital redemption reserve	19		4,282		4,282
Profit and loss account	19		4,120,578		4,488,096
			7,393,910	•	7,761,428

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

Mr I G Friend

Mr I G Friend Director

Date: 1 16

The notes on pages 10 to 22 form part of these financial statements.

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

	Share capital	Capital redemption reserve	Retained earnings £	Total equity
At 1 May 2015	3,269,050	4,282	4,488,096	7,761,428
Comprehensive income for the year Loss for the year			(367,518)	(367,518)
At 30 April 2016	3,269,050	4,282	4,120,578	7,393,910

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2015

	Share capital	Capital redemption reserve	Retained earnings	Total equity
	£	£	£	£
At 1 May 2014	3,269,050	4,282	4,835,479	8,108,811
Comprehensive income for the year Loss for the year	-	-	(347,383)	(347,383)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-		(347,383)	(347,383)
At 30 April 2015	3,269,050	4,282	4,488,096	7,761,428

The notes on pages 10 to 22 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016

1. General information

Walston Poultry Farm Limited is a private limited company incorporated in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is East Down Packing Station, Winterborne Whitechurch, Blandford Forum, Dorset DT11 9AS

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

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

These financial statements are the first annual financial statements of the company prepared in accordance with FRS 102, and the first date at which FRS 102 was applied was 1 May 2014.

In accordance with FRS 102 the company has:

- · provided comparative information;
- · applied the same accounting policies throughout all periods presented;
- · retrospectively applied FRS 102 as required; and
- applied certain optional exemptions and mandatory exceptions as applicable for first time adopters of FRS 102.

Further information about the transition to FRS 102 can be found in note 23.

Exemptions

The company has taken advantage of the following exemptions available under FRS 102:

· the exemption from preparing a statement of cash flows

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

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Revenue

Turnover represents the amounts receivable, net of VAT, from the rearing of poultry and the production of eggs during the year, less any discounts given. Revenue is recognised once the company has met its contractual obligations, which is usually once the goods have been delivered.

2.3 Tangible fixed assets

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation on other assets is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, under both the straight line method, and the reducing balance method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Land and buildings

- 2% straight line

Agricultural equipment

- 10% reducing balance

Motor vehicles, tractors and

- 25% reducing balance

trailers

Office equipment

- 15% reducing balance

Agricultural buildings

4% straight line

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

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised within 'other operating income' in the Statement of comprehensive income.

2.4 Stocks

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

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

2.5 Debtors

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

2.6 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.

2.7 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other accounts receivable and payable, loans from banks and other third parties and loans to related parties.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Creditors

The company does not have any long term creditors.

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

2.9 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

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

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

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the profit and loss account.

2.10 Finance costs

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

2.11 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

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

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Profit and loss account when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.12 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Profit and loss account using the effective interest method.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in the Profit and loss account in the year in which they are incurred.

2.14 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and any deferred tax.

The current tax charge is based on the taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the statement of comprehensive income because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for timing differences arising on investments in subsidiaries, except where the company is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited to profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to other comprehensive income, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in other comprehensive income.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the company intends to settle on a net basis.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016

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

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting practice requires management to make estimates and judgements that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities as well as the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Bad debt provisions

The trade debtors balance of £500,823 recorded in the company's balance sheet comprise a relatively small number of large balances. A full line by line review of trade debtors is carried out at the end of each month. Whilst every attempt is made to ensure that the bad debt provisions are as accurate as possible, there remains a risk that the provisions do not match the level of debts which ultimately prove to be uncollectible.

Impairment of tangible fixed assets

Determining whether tangible fixed assets are impaired requires an estimation of both the net realisable value (NRV) of the assets and also the value in use of the cash generating units (CGU) to which the assets are allocated. The value in use calculation requires the Company to estimate the future cash flows expected to arise from the CGU and apply a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value.

Financial instruments classification

The classification of financial instruments as 'basic' or 'other' requires judgement as to whether all the applicable conditions for classification as basic are met. This includes consideration of the form of the instrument and its return.

4. Analysis of turnover

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

All turnover arose within the United Kingdom.

5. Operating loss

The operating loss is stated after charging:

•	2010	£
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	681,332	687,023
Fees payable to the Company's auditor and its associates for the audit of		
the company's annual financial statements	12,612	11,039
- Taxation compliance services	7,076	7,267
Exchange differences	(5,927)	12,731

2015

2016

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016

6.	Employees		
	Staff costs, including directors' remuneration, were as follows:		
		2016 £	2015 £
	Wages and salaries	2,063,187	1,880,916
	Social security costs	205,775	190,188
	Other pension costs	16,474	13,858
		2,285,436	2,084,962
	The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during th	=	
		2016 No.	2015 No.
	Production	56	53
	Administration	9	10
		65	63
7.	Directors' remuneration		
		2016	2015
		3	£
	Directors' emoluments	869,778	768,694
		869,778	768,694
	The highest paid director received remuneration of £802,000 (2015 - £709,04	2).	
8.	Interest receivable		
		2016 £	2015 £
	Other interest receivable	4,093	3,826

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016

9.	Interest payable and similar charges		
		2016 £	2015 £
	Other loan interest payable	96,250	93,750
	Other interest payable	2,000	3,750
		98,250	97,500
10.	Taxation		
		2016 £	2015 £
	Corporation tax		
	Current tax on profits for the year	-	-
	Adjustments in respect of previous periods	(355)	(9,910)
		(355)	(9,910)
	Total current tax	(355)	(9,910)
	Deferred tax		
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	(29,107)	(39,592)
	Changes to tax rates	(46,352)	-
	Total deferred tax	(75,459)	(39,592)
	Taxation on loss on ordinary activities	(75,814)	(49,502)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016

10. Taxation (continued)

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2015 - lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2015 - 20.92%). The differences are explained below:

	2016 £	2015 £
Loss on ordinary activities before tax	(443,332)	(396,885)
Loss on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2015 - 20.92 %) Effects of:	(88,666)	(83,020)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment	6,724	1,218
Fixed asset differences	35,665	(134,361)
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	(355)	(9,910)
Adjust closing deferred tax to average rate of 20.00%	(43,117)	175,358
Group relief surrendered	13,935	1,213
Total tax charge for the year	(75,814)	(49,502)

Factors that may affect future tax charges

There were no factors that may affect future tax charges.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016

	Land and buildings £	Agricultural buildings £	Agricultural equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Office equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation						
At 1 May 2015	519,894	5,629,854	7,183,372	1,075,362	87,321	14,495,803
Additions	5,437	58,395	15,883	172,918	6,332	258,965
Disposals	-	-	-	(87,136)	-	(87,136)
At 30 April 2016	525,331	5,688,249	7,199,255	1,161,144	93,653	14,667,632
Depreciation						
At 1 May 2015	77,389	2,698,509	3,815,949	804,815	59,799	7,456,461
Charge owned for the period	4.985	226,512	337,725	106,919	5,191	681,332
Disposals	-	-	-	(71,346)	•	(71,346)
At 30 April 2016	82,374	2,925,021	4,153,674	840,388	64,990	8,066,447
Net book value						
At 30 April 2016	442,957	2,763,228	3,045,581	320,756	28,663	6,601,185
At 30 April 2015	442,505	2,931,345	3,367,423	270,547	27,522	7,039,342

12. Stocks

	2016 £	2015 £
Finished goods and goods for resale	1,206,012	1,026,733
	1,206,012	1,026,733

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016

13.	Debtors		
		2016 £	2015 £
	Trade debtors	500,823	748,249
	Other debtors	58,364	60,070
	Prepayments and accrued income	31,065	<i>37,958</i>
	Corporation tax	-	159,840
		590,252	1,006,117
14.	Cash and cash equivalents		
		2016 £	2015 £
	Cash at bank and in hand	1,654,767	1,713,343
	Less: bank overdrafts	(237,216)	(328,396)
		1,417,551	1,384,947
15.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2016 £	2015 £
	Bank overdrafts	237,216	328,396
	Other loans	34,674	33,424
	Trade creditors	356,757	554,823
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	210,726	329,588
	Taxation and social security	154,849	80,184
	Other creditors	1,193,163	1,202,288
	Accruals and deferred income	82,860	31,884
		2,270,245	2,560,587
			

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016

Financial instruments		
	2016 £	2015 £
Financial assets		
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	1,654,767	1,713,343
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost	559,187	808,319
	2,213,954	2,521,662
Financial liabilities	·	
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	(922,233)	(1,278,115)
	(922,233)	(1,278,115)

The company's financial instruments comprise trade debtors and creditors, intercompany balances, cash and cash equivalents.

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure.

The company's financial liabilities, which are all non-derivatives, comprise trade creditors, bank overdraft, third party loans, amounts owed to group undertakings, accruals and deferred income.

17. Deferred taxation

16.

		Deferred tax £
At 1 May 2015 Charged to the profit or loss		(463,520) 75,459
At 30 April 2016		(388,061)
The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:		
	2016 £	2015 £
Accelerated capital allowances	507,339	552,057
Tax losses carried forward	(119,094)	(88,285)
Other timing differences	(184)	(252)
Accelerated capital allowances	388,061	463,520

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016

18. Share capital

2016

£

2015

£

Allotted, called up and fully paid

3,269,050 Ordinary shares of £1 each

3,269,050

3,269,050

19. Reserves

Capital redemption reserve

This non-distributable reserve relates to amounts transferred following the historic redemption of the company's own shares.

Profit & loss account

This reserve relates to cumulative retained earnings less amounts distributed to shareholders.

20. Pension commitments

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. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company to the fund and amounted to £16,474 (2015 - £13,858).

21. Related party transactions

Included within creditors due within one year is a loan of £34,675 (2015 – £33,424) from the Mrs Friend 1997 Settlement. Interest of £2,000 (2015 - £3,750) has been charged on this loan during the year at 8%. I G Friend and Mrs B G Friend are trustees of the Mrs Friend 1997 Settlement.

Also included in creditors falling due within one year is a loan from I G Friend, a director of the company, of £1,193,163 (2015 – £1,202,288). Interest of £96,250 (2015 - £93,750) has been charged this year at 8%.

Key management are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, controlling and directing the activities of the company. Total compensation to key management personnel is £868,770 (2015: £825,120).

The company has taken advantage of the exemption from the requirement to disclose intercompany transactions on the grounds that consolidated accounts are prepared by the ultimate parent company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016

22. Controlling party

The company's ultimate parent undertaking at the balance sheet date was Walston Holdings Limited, a company registered in England and Wales. Copies of group financial statements may be obtained from Walston Holdings Limited, East Down Packing Station, Winterbourne Whitechurch, Blandford, Dorset, DT11 9AS.

The ultimate controlling party is Mrs B G Friend.

23. First time adoption of FRS 102

The policies applied under the entity's previous accounting framework are not materially different to FRS 102 and have not impacted on equity or profit or loss.