MIDLAND REGIONAL PRINTERS LIMITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2014

Company Registration Number 00961426

COMPANIES HOUSE

A4ANRKTD

A33

30/06/2015

#93

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2014

CONTENTS	PAGE
Officers and professional advisers	1
Strategic report	2
Directors' report	3
Independent auditor's report to the members	5
Profit and loss account	7
Statement of total recognised gains and losses	8
Balance sheet	9
Cash flow statement	10
Notes to the financial statements	11
The following pages do not form part of the statutory financial statements	
Detailed profit and loss account	22
Notes to the detailed profit and loss account	23

OFFICERS AND PROFESSIONAL ADVISERS

YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2014

The board of directors

SG Tew PL Tew SM Bates MT Tew CE Tew

Company secretary

SG Tew

Business address

Jubilee House Nottingham Road Nottingham NG7 7BT

Registered office

Suite A, 7th Floor City Gate East Tollhouse Hill Nottingham NG1 5FS

Auditor

Baker Tilly UK Audit LLP Chartered Accountants Suite A, 7th Floor City Gate East Tollhouse Hill

Nottingham NG1 5FS

STRATEGIC REPORT

YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2014

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company is that of a commercial printer coupled with specialist packaging, label and digital divisions.

Business review

As trading conditions continue to be difficult decisions were taken to consolidate on certain types of work, this enabled the sale of two presses which were not working to capacity which in turn gave a twofold benefit of reducing debt and repair costs.

In conjunction with this we have moved forward in gaining accreditation for producing food labelling; this has meant creating a clean environment within the premises; although a costly exercise we hope that increased turnover and profit will be forthcoming in the near future.

We look forward to 2014/15 optimistic that the tide has turned and the actions we have taken will show positive results.

Financial risk management objectives and policies

The business' principal financial instruments comprise bank balances, bank overdrafts, trade debtors, trade creditors, loans to the business and hire purchase and finance lease agreements. The main purpose of these instruments in to finance the business operations.

In respect of bank balances, the liquidity risk is managed by maintaining a balance between the continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of overdrafts at floating rates of interest and invoice discounting.

Trade debtors are managed in respect of credit and cash flow risk by policies concerning the credit offered to customers and the regular monitoring of amounts outstanding for both time and credit limits. The amounts presented in the balance sheet are net of allowances for doubtful debts.

Trade creditors' liquidity risk is managed by ensuring sufficient funds are available to meet amounts due.

Loans comprise loans from the directors and from financial institutions. The interest rate and monthly repayments on the loans from financial institutions are fixed at 2% over base rate. The business manages the liquidity risk by ensuring there are sufficient funds available to meet payments.

The business is a lessee in respect of financed leased assets. The liquidity risk in respect of these is managed by ensuring that there are sufficient funds to meet payments.

Signed on behalf of the directors

SM Bates

Director

Approved by the directors of 29 June 2015

DIRECTORS' REPORT

YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2014

The directors present their report and the financial statements of the company for the year ended 30 September 2014.

Results and dividends

The loss for the year, after taxation, amounted to £131,497. The directors have not recommended a dividend.

Directors

The directors who served the company during the year were as follows:

SG Tew

PL Tew

SM Bates

MT Tew

CE Tew

E Taylor - resigned 24 September 2014

Directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, 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 company and of the profit or loss of the company for that year.

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; 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.

In so far as the directors are, individually, aware:

- there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and
- each director has taken all steps that they ought to have taken as a director to make themself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2014

Strategic report

The company has chosen in accordance with section 414C (11) of the Companies Act 2006 (Strategic Report and Directors' Report) Regulations 2013 to set out in the company's strategic report information required by schedule 7 of the Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008.

Auditor

Baker Tilly UK Audit LLP are deemed to be re-appointed under Section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

Signed on behalf of the directors

SM Bates
Director

Approved by the directors on 29 June 2015

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2014

We have audited the financial statements of Midland Regional Printers Limited for the year ended 30 September 2014 on pages 7 to 20. 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).

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 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 September 2014 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.

Emphasis of matter

Emphasis of matter - Going concern:

In forming our opinion on the financial statements, which is not modified, we have considered the adequacy of the disclosures made in note 1 to the financial statements concerning the company's ability to continue as a going concern. At the balance sheet date the company's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by £386,513. These conditions along with the other matters explained in note 1 to the financial statements, indicate the existence of a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue as a going concern. The financial statements do not include the adjustments that would result if the company was unable to continue as a going concern.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Strategic Report and Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2014

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

aher Tille Un Ander LIP.

• we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Kelly Boorman, Senior Statutory Auditor

For and on behalf of

Baker Tilly UK Audit LLP, Statutory Auditor Chartered Accountants Suite A, 7th Floor City Gate East Tollhouse Hill Nottingham NG1 5FS 30 June 2015

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2014

	Note	2014 £	2013 £
Turnover	2	3,917,847	4,560,258
Cost of sales	_	(2,831,920)	(3,458,353)
			
Gross profit		1,085,927	1,101,905
Distribution costs		(160,614)	(181,869)
Administrative expenses		(784,353)	(776,211)
Operating profit	3	140,960	143,825
Loss on sale of tangible fixed assets	3	(304,765)	-
Interest receivable	6	99,214	
Interest payable and similar charges	7	(94,044)	(133,739)
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before taxation		(158,635)	10,086
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	8	27,138	(6,020)
(Loss)/profit for the financial year		(131,497)	4,066

All of the activities of the company are classed as continuing.

The company has no recognised gains or losses other than the results for the year as set out above.

The notes on pages 11 to 20 form part of these financial statements

MIDLAND REGIONAL PRINTERS LIMITED STATEMENT OF TOTAL RECOGNISED GAINS AND LOSSES

YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2014

Profit for the financial year	2014 £	2013 £
Attributable to the shareholders	(131,497)	4,066
Unrealised gain on revaluation of certain fixed assets	107,478	-
Total gains and losses recognised since the last annual		
report	(24,019)	4,066

BALANCE SHEET

YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2014

		20	114		2013
	Note	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	9		1,734,246		2,267,768
Current assets					
Stocks	10	198,915		319,051	
Debtors	11	769,528		871,688	
Cash at bank and in hand		83,147		3,445	
		1,051,590		1,194,184	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	(1,438,103)		(1,912,800)	
Net current liabilities			(386,513)	· -	(718,616)
Total assets less current liabilities			1,347,733		1,549,152
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year					
	13		(253,672)	H	(352,064)
Provisions for liabilities Deferred taxation	15		(13,316)		(92,324)
			1,080,745		1,104,764
Capital and reserves					
Called-up share capital	17		1,000		1,000
Revaluation reserve			848,511		741,033
Profit and loss account	18		231,234		362,731
Shareholders' funds	19		1,080,745		1,104,764

These accounts were approved by the directors and authorised for issue on 29 June 2015, and are signed on their behalf by:



The notes on pages 11 to 20 form part of these financial statements

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2014

		2	2014	20	013
	Note	£	£	£	£
Net cash inflow from operating activities	20		316,262		271,870
Returns on investments and Servicing of finance					
Interest receivable/(payable) Interest element of finance leases		28,258 (23,088)		(88,248) (45,491)	
Net cash outflow from returns on investments and servicing of finance			5,170		(133,739)
Capital expenditure Payments to acquire tangible fixed assets Receipts from sale of fixed assets		(55,619) 283,999		(9,320) 301	
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from capital expenditure			228,380		(9,019)
Cash inflow before financing			549,812		129,112
Financing Repayment of bank loans Capital element of finance leases	20 20	(122,448) (270,800)		(31,423) (195,358)	
Net cash outflow from financing			(393,248)		(226,781)
Increase/(decrease) in cash	20		156,564		(97,669)

The notes on pages 11 to 20 form part of these financial statements

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2014

1. Accounting policies

Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of certain fixed assets, and in accordance with applicable accounting standards.

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis notwithstanding the fact that the company is in a net current liability position at the year end. The company meets its day to day working capital requirements through the ongoing facilities provided by the directors and the company's bankers continuing to provide the necessary finance to enable the company to trade. The directors expect there to be adequate funding available for the foreseeable future, however there is uncertainty as to whether that funding would be sufficient. If this support was not continued and the company was unable to trade, adjustments would have to be made to reduce the value of the assets to their recoverable amount, to provide for any further liabilities which may arise, and to reclassify fixed assets as current assets.

Turnover

Turnover represents amounts chargeable, net of value added tax, in respect of the sale of goods and services to customers.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less depreciation. Cost represents purchase price together with any incidental costs of acquisition.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, net of anticipated disposal proceeds, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Freehold property

2% per annum straight line

Plant & machinery

- 10% or 15% per annum reducing balance

Fixtures & fittings Motor vehicles

15% per annum reducing balance15% per annum reducing balance

Revaluation surpluses are taken to the revaluation reserve. Deficits on subsequent revaluations are charged to the profit and loss account if they are considered to arise as a result of the consumption of the economic benefits provided by the asset. Other deficits on revaluation are charged to the revaluation reserve up to the amount of the associated revaluation surplus. Any excess deficits are charged to the profit and loss account.

Where an asset that was previously revalued is disposed of, its book value is eliminated and an appropriate transfer is made from the revaluation reserve to the profit and loss reserve.

An amount equal to the excess of the annual depreciation charge on revalued assets over the notional historic cost depreciation charge on those assets is transferred annually from the revaluation reserve to the profit and loss reserve.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2014

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

Cost is calculated using the first-in first-out method and includes the normal cost of transporting stock to its present location and condition. Net realisable value is based on selling price less anticipated costs to completion and selling costs.

Work in progress

Work in progress is valued on the basis of direct material and labour costs plus attributable overheads based on a normal level of activity.

Finance lease agreements

Where the company enters into a lease which entails taking substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset, the lease is treated as a finance lease.

Assets held under finance lease agreements are capitalised and disclosed under tangible fixed assets at their fair value, and are depreciated in accordance with the above depreciation policies.

Future instalments payable under such agreements, net of finance charges, are included within creditors. Rentals payable are apportioned between the capital element, which reduces the outstanding obligation included within creditors, and the finance element, which is charged to the profit and loss account at a constant proportion of the capital repayments outstanding.

Operating leases

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged against income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Pension costs

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme and the pension charge represents the amounts payable by the company to the fund in respect of the year. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

Deferred taxation

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more tax, or a right to pay less tax, or a right to receive repayments of tax.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider it more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted. Deferred tax assets and liabilities recognised have not been discounted. Deferred tax is measured on a non-discounted basis at the average tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2014

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for as financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement.

Financial instruments which are assets are stated at cost less any provision for impairment. Financial liabilities are stated at principal capital amounts outstanding at the period end. Issue costs relating to financial liabilities are deducted from the outstanding balance and are amortised over the period to the due date for repayment of the financial liability.

2. Turnover

The turnover and profit before tax are attributable to the one principal activity of the company.

An analysis of turnover is given below:

		2014 £	2013 £
	United Kingdom Overseas	3,858,290 59,557	4,454,116 106,142
		3,917,847	4,560,258
3.	Operating profit		
	Operating profit is stated after charging:		
		2014 £	2013 £
	Depreciation of owned fixed assets Depreciation of assets held under finance lease agreements Loss on disposal of other fixed assets Auditors remuneration Operating lease costs: - Plant and machinery	90,745 7,149 9,961 8,950 14,593	60,922 108,358 1,075 5,250

Exceptional items:

Included below operating profit on the face of the profit and loss account is £304,765 representing an exceptional loss of the sale of two printing presses.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2014

4. Particulars of employees

The average number of staff employed by the company during the financial year amounted to:

		2014 No	2013 No
	Office and management Manufacturing and sales	20 25	22 ₃
		45	55
	The aggregate payroll costs of the above were:		
		2014 £	2013 £
	Wages and salaries National Insurance contributions Other pension costs	1,020,459 93,527 15,876	1,205,209 103,706 13,386
		1,129,862	1,322,301
5.	Directors' remuneration		
	The directors' aggregate remuneration in respect of qualifying s	services were:	•
		2014 £	2013 £
	Remuneration receivable	135,578	88,239
	Value of company pension contributions to money purchase schemes	15,750	13,260
		151,328	101,499
	The number of directors accruing benefits under company pens	sion schemes was	as follows:
		2014 No	2013 No
	Money purchase schemes	2	2
6.	Interest receivable		
		2014 £	2013 £
	Interest refunded from prior year overpayments	99,214	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2014

(a) Analysis of charge in the year 2014 £ £ £ UK Corporation tax: Charge for year 51,870 16,533 Deferred tax: Origination and reversal of timing differences (79,008) (10,513 Total deferred tax (note 14) Tax on profit on ordinary activities (27,138) 6,020 (b) Factors affecting current tax charge The tax assessed on the profit on ordinary activities for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2013 - 20%). 2014 £ £ £ (Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before taxation (158,635) 10,086 Profit on ordinary activities by rate of tax (31,727) 2,017 Effects of: Fixed asset differences 4,314 - Expenses not deductible for tax purposes 276 216 Depreciation for period in excess of capital allowances 79,120 10,583 Utilisation of tax losses Non qualifying depreciation - 4,165 Other short term timing differences (113) -	7.	Interest payable and similar charges		
Finance charges 23,088 45,491 65,902 94,044 133,739			— • · ·	
Other similar charges payable 56,971 94,044 65,902 133,739 I. Taxation on loss on ordinary activities 2014 £ 2013 £ £ (a) Analysis of charge in the year 2014 £ £ £ UK Corporation tax: Charge for year 51,870 16,533 Deferred tax: Origination and reversal of timing differences Total deferred tax (note 14) (79,008) (10,513 Tax on profit on ordinary activities (27,138) 6,020 (b) Factors affecting current tax charge (27,138) 6,020 The tax assessed on the profit on ordinary activities for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2013 - 20%). 2014 2013 £ £ (Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before taxation (158,635) 10,086		Interest payable on bank borrowing	13,985	22,346
Taxation on loss on ordinary activities (a) Analysis of charge in the year 2014 2013 £ £ £ UK Corporation tax: Charge for year 51,870 16,533 Deferred tax: Origination and reversal of timing differences Total deferred tax (note 14) Tax on profit on ordinary activities (b) Factors affecting current tax charge The tax assessed on the profit on ordinary activities for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2013 - 20%). 2014 2013 £ £ £ (Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before taxation (158,635) 10,086 Profit on ordinary activities by rate of tax Effects of: Fixed asset differences Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Depreciation for period in excess of capital allowances 79,120 10,583 Utilisation of tax losses Utilisation of tax losses Utilisation of tax losses Other short term timing differences (113)				
Charge for year 51,870 16,533 Deferred tax: Origination and reversal of timing differences (79,008) (10,513) Tax on profit on ordinary activities before taxation (158,635) 10,086 Profit on ordinary activities before taxation (158,635) 10,086 Profit on ordinary activities by rate of tax Expenses not deductible for tax purposes (31,027) 2,017 Effects of: Fixed asset differences (31,727) 2,017 Effects of: Fixed asset differences (4,314 - 2,013) Expenses not deductible for tax purposes (31,026) Depreciation for period in excess of capital allowances (31,027) 2,017 Expenses not deductible for tax purposes (31,027) 3,000 Expenses not deductible for tax purposes (31,		Other similar charges payable		
(a) Analysis of charge in the year 2014			94,044	133,739
2014 2013 £ £	3.	Taxation on loss on ordinary activities	 	
UK Corporation tax: Charge for year Deferred tax: Origination and reversal of timing differences Total deferred tax (note 14) Tax on profit on ordinary activities (27,138)		(a) Analysis of charge in the year	,	
UK Corporation tax: Charge for year 51,870 16,533 Deferred tax: Origination and reversal of timing differences Total deferred tax (note 14) Tax on profit on ordinary activities (27,138) 6,020 (b) Factors affecting current tax charge The tax assessed on the profit on ordinary activities for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2013 - 20%). 2014 2013 £ £ (Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before taxation (158,635) 10,086 Profit on ordinary activities by rate of tax Effects of: Fixed asset differences 4,314 Expenses not deductible for tax purposes 276 216 Depreciation for period in excess of capital allowances 79,120 10,583 Utilisation of tax losses - (448 Non qualifying depreciation - 4,165 Other short term timing differences (113)				
Charge for year 51,870 16,533 Deferred tax: Origination and reversal of timing differences Total deferred tax (note 14) Tax on profit on ordinary activities (27,138) 6,020 (b) Factors affecting current tax charge The tax assessed on the profit on ordinary activities for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2013 - 20%). 2014 2013 £ £ (Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before taxation (158,635) 10,086 Profit on ordinary activities by rate of tax Effects of: Fixed asset differences 4,314 - Expenses not deductible for tax purposes 79,120 10,583 Utilisation of tax losses 79,120 10,583 Non qualifying depreciation - 4,165 Other short term timing differences (113) -		·	£	£
Deferred tax: Origination and reversal of timing differences Total deferred tax (note 14) Tax on profit on ordinary activities (b) Factors affecting current tax charge The tax assessed on the profit on ordinary activities for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2013 - 20%). 2014 2013 £ £ £ (Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before taxation (158,635) Profit on ordinary activities by rate of tax Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Depreciation for period in excess of capital allowances Utilisation of tax losses Non qualifying depreciation Other short term timing differences (113)				
Origination and reversal of timing differences Total deferred tax (note 14) Tax on profit on ordinary activities (b) Factors affecting current tax charge The tax assessed on the profit on ordinary activities for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2013 - 20%). 2014 2013 £ £ (Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before taxation (158,635) 10,086 Profit on ordinary activities by rate of tax (31,727) 2,017 Effects of: Fixed asset differences Expenses not deductible for tax purposes 276 216 Depreciation for period in excess of capital allowances Value of tax losses Value of		Charge for year	51,870	16,533
differences Total deferred tax (note 14) Tax on profit on ordinary activities (b) Factors affecting current tax charge The tax assessed on the profit on ordinary activities for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2013 - 20%). 2014 2013 £ £ (Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before taxation (158,635) 10,086 Profit on ordinary activities by rate of tax Effects of: Fixed asset differences Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Depreciation for period in excess of capital allowances Utilisation of tax losses Non qualifying depreciation Other short term timing differences (113)		Deferred tax:		
Total deferred tax (note 14) Tax on profit on ordinary activities (b) Factors affecting current tax charge The tax assessed on the profit on ordinary activities for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2013 - 20%). 2014 2013 £ £ (Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before taxation (158,635) 10,086 Profit on ordinary activities by rate of tax Effects of: Fixed asset differences 4,314 Expenses not deductible for tax purposes 276 216 Depreciation for period in excess of capital allowances 79,120 10,583 Utilisation of tax losses - (448 Non qualifying depreciation - 4,165 Other short term timing differences (113)			(70.000)	(40.546
(b) Factors affecting current tax charge The tax assessed on the profit on ordinary activities for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2013 - 20%). 2014 2013 £ £ (Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before taxation (158,635) 10,086 Profit on ordinary activities by rate of tax (31,727) 2,017 Effects of: Fixed asset differences 4,314 - Expenses not deductible for tax purposes 276 216 Depreciation for period in excess of capital allowances 79,120 10,583 Utilisation of tax losses - (448) Non qualifying depreciation - 4,165 Other short term timing differences (113) -			(79,008)	(10,513
The tax assessed on the profit on ordinary activities for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2013 - 20%). 2014 £ £ (Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before taxation Profit on ordinary activities by rate of tax Effects of: Fixed asset differences Fixed asset differences Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Depreciation for period in excess of capital allowances Utilisation of tax losses Utilisation of tax losses Other short term timing differences (113) - (158,635) (10,086) (31,727) (31,727) (31,727) (31,727) (31,727) (31,727) (31,727) (4,314 (5,635) (113) (113) (10,086)		Tax on profit on ordinary activities	(27,138)	6,020
of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2013 - 20%). 2014 2013 £ £ (Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before taxation (158,635) 10,086 Profit on ordinary activities by rate of tax (31,727) 2,017 Effects of: Fixed asset differences 4,314 - Expenses not deductible for tax purposes 276 216 Depreciation for period in excess of capital allowances 79,120 10,583 Utilisation of tax losses - (448) Non qualifying depreciation - 4,165 Other short term timing differences (113)		(b) Factors affecting current tax charge		
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before taxation Profit on ordinary activities by rate of tax Effects of: Fixed asset differences Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Depreciation for period in excess of capital allowances Utilisation of tax losses Non qualifying depreciation Other short term timing differences (158,635) (31,727) 2,017 2,			ar is higher than the sta	ndard rate
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before taxation Profit on ordinary activities by rate of tax Effects of: Fixed asset differences Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Depreciation for period in excess of capital allowances Utilisation of tax losses Non qualifying depreciation Other short term timing differences (158,635) (31,727) 2,017 2,			2014	2013
Profit on ordinary activities by rate of tax Effects of: Fixed asset differences Fixed asset differences Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Depreciation for period in excess of capital allowances Utilisation of tax losses Non qualifying depreciation Other short term timing differences (31,727) 2,017 2,017 2,017 4,314 - 276 216 216 248 4,165 Characteristics (113) - 2017				
Effects of: Fixed asset differences Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Depreciation for period in excess of capital allowances Utilisation of tax losses Non qualifying depreciation Other short term timing differences 4,314 - 276 216 216 (448) 4,165 (113) -		(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before taxation	(158,635)	10,086
Fixed asset differences 4,314 - Expenses not deductible for tax purposes 276 216 Depreciation for period in excess of capital allowances 79,120 10,583 Utilisation of tax losses - (448) Non qualifying depreciation - 4,165 Other short term timing differences (113) -			(31,727)	2,017
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes 276 216 Depreciation for period in excess of capital allowances 79,120 10,583 Utilisation of tax losses - (448) Non qualifying depreciation - 4,165 Other short term timing differences (113) -			4,314	-
Utilisation of tax losses - (448) Non qualifying depreciation - 4,165 Other short term timing differences (113) -			276	
Non qualifying depreciation - 4,165 Other short term timing differences (113) -			79,120	
Other short term timing differences (113) -			-	
			(113)	4 , 100 -
		Total current tax (note 7(a))	51,870	16,533

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2014

9. Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold property £	Plant & machinery £	Fixtures & fittings	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost or valuation					
At 1 October 2013	1,180,000	4,312,206	69,577	111,401	5,673,184
Additions	· · ·	38,834	-	16,785	55,619
Disposals	-	(1,724,391)	(2,333)	(30,500)	(1,757,224)
Revaluation	45,000	•	-	_	45,000
At 30 September 2014	1,225,000	2,626,649	67,244	97,686	4,016,579
Depreciation					
At 1 October 2013	41,652	3,217,845	56,614	89,305	3,405,416
Charge for the year	20,826	66,737	1,922	8,409	97,894
On disposals		(1,131,062)	(2,186)	(25,251)	(1,158,499)
Revaluation adjustment	(62,478)	-	-,	-	(62,478)
At 30 September 2014		2,153,520	56,350	72,463	2,282,333
Net book value					
At 30 September 2014	1,225,000	473,129	10,894	25,223	1,734,246
At 30 September 2013	1,138,348	1,094,361	12,963	22,096	2,267,768

The company's freehold property was professionally revalued by Marriotts Chartered Surveyors on the 27 October 2014. The property on Malton Road was valued at £625,000 and the premises known as Jubilee House on Nottingham Road was valued at £600,000. This class of assets has a current value of £1,117,522. (2013 - £1,138,348) and a carrying amount at historical cost of £768,400 (2013 - £768,400). The accumulated depreciation on this historical cost is £324,331 (2013 - £308,963).

Finance lease agreements

Included within the net book value of £1,626,768 is £21,448 (2013 - £904,392) relating to assets held under finance lease agreements. The depreciation charged to the financial statements in the year in respect of such assets amounted to £7,149. (2013 - £108,358).

10. Stocks

	2014 £	2013 £
Raw materials	79,699	80,214
Work in progress	53,701	148,449
Finished goods	65,515	90,388
	198,915	319,051

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2014

11.	Debtors		
		2014 £	2013 £
	Trade debtors Other debtors Prepayments and accrued income	708,836 37,360 23,332	796,337 53,259 22,092
		769,528	871,688
12.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2014 £	2013 £
	Bank loans and overdrafts Trade creditors Corporation tax Other taxation and social security Finance lease agreements Other creditors Directors current accounts Accruals and deferred income		687,884 688,198 16,533 101,221 214,984 1,095 150,414 52,471 1,912,800
13.	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	•	
		2014 £	2013 £
	Bank loans Finance lease agreements	241,794 11,878	276,306 75,758
	•	253,672	352,064

The bank overdraft, loan and invoice finance creditor are secured by way of a debenture including a fixed charge over all present freehold and leasehold property; first fixed charge over book and other debts, chattels, goodwill and uncalled capital, both present and future and a first floating charge over all assets and undertaking both present and future.

Obligations under finance leases are secured against the assets to which they relate.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2014

14. Commitments under finance lease agreements

Future commitments under finance lease agreements are as follows:

	2014	2013
	£	£
Amounts payable within 1 year	8,064	214,984
Amounts payable between 1 and 2 years	2,730	75,758
Amounts payable between 3 and 5 years	9,148	
	19,942	290,742
Finance lease agreements are analysed as follows:	,	
Current obligations	8,064	214,984
Non-current obligations	11,878	75,758
•	19,942	290,742

15. Deferred taxation

The movement in the deferred taxation provision during the year was:

	2014 £	2013 £
At 1 October 2013 Profit and loss account movement arising during the year	92,324 (79,008)	102,837 (10,513)
At 30 September 2014	13,316	92,324

The provision for deferred taxation consists of the tax effect of timing differences in respect of:

	2014 £	2013 £
Excess of taxation allowances over depreciation on fixed assets Tax losses available	13,316 -	92,324 -
	13,316	92,324

16. Related party transactions

At 30 September 2014 an amount of £101,831. (2013 - £109,403) was owed to SG Tew and £41,011 (2012 - £41,011) was owed to PL Tew, being balances on the directors current accounts.

17. Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid:

	2014		2013	
	No	£	No	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2014

18.	Profit and loss account			•		
				2014 £	2013 £	
				-	_	
	Balance brought forward Profit for the financial year			362,731 (131,497)	358,665 4,066	
	Balance carried forward			231,234	362,731	
19.	Reconciliation of movements in sha	reholders' fu	nds			
				2014	2013	
				£	£	
	Profit for the financial year			(131,497)	4,066	
	Unrealised gain on revaluations Opening shareholders' funds			107,478 1,104,764	1,100,698	
	Closing shareholders' funds			1,080,745	1,104,764	
20.	Notes to the cash flow statement					
	Reconciliation of operating profit to net cash inflow from operating activities					
				2014	2013	
				£	£	
	Operating profit			140,960	143,825	
	Depreciation Loss on disposal of fixed assets			97,894 9,961	169,280 1,075	
	Decrease/(increase) in stocks			120,136	(24,594)	
	Decrease in debtors			102,160	186,429	
	Decrease in creditors			(154,849)	(204,145)	
	Net cash inflow from operating activitie	s		316,262	271,870	
	Reconciliation of net cash flow to m	ovement in n	et debt			
			2014		013	
	Increase/(decrease) in cash in the	£	£	£	£	
	period	156,564		(97,669)		
	Net cash outflow from bank loans Cash outflow in respect of finance	122,448 270,800		31,423 195,358		
	leases					
	Change in net debt		549,812		129,112	
	Net debt at 1 October 2013		(1,251,487)		(1,380,599)	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2014

20. Notes to the cash flow statement (continued)

Analysis of changes in net debt

rananyono on ontangoo mi				At 30
	At 1 October 2013 £	Cash flows £	Non-cash Items £	September 2014
Net cash:				
Cash in hand and at bank	3,445	79,702	-	83,147
Overdrafts	(76,862)	76,862	-	-
	(73,417)	156,564	-	83,147
Debt:				
Debt due within 1 year	(611,022)	122,448	(34,512)	(523,086)
Debt due after 1 year	(276,306)	<u>-</u>	34,512	(241,794)
Finance lease agreements	(290,742)	270,800	-	(19,942)
	(1,178,070)	393,248		(784,822)
Net debt	(1,251,487)	549,812		(701,675)
				

21. Commitments under operating leases

At 30 September 2014, the company had annual commitments under non-cancellable operating leases as set out below:-

	2014 £	2013 £
Operating leases which expire:-		
Within 1 year	5,244	14,824
Within 2 to 5 years	12,421	13,296
	17,665	28,120

22. Ultimate controlling party

The company is controlled by SG Tew a director of the company by virtue of his shareholding.