

Financial Statements

Bowerfield House Limited

For the Year Ended 30 April 2017

Registered number: 02221521



Bowerfield House Limited

Company Information

Directors	P J Burgan C Ball P G Fagan
Registered number	02221521
Registered office	WestCourt Gelderd Road Leeds LS12 6DB
Independent auditor	Grant Thornton UK LLP Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor No 1 Whitehall Riverside Leeds West Yorkshire LS1 4BN
Bankers	Barclays Bank plc 1 St Paul's Place 121 Norfolk Street Sheffield S1 2JW

Bowerfield House Limited

Contents

	Page
Directors' report	1 - 2
Independent auditor's report	3 - 4
Statement of comprehensive income	5
Statement of financial position	6
Statement of changes in equity	7
Notes to the financial statements	8 - 19

Directors' Report

For the Year Ended 30 April 2017

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2017.

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

P J Burgan
C Ball
P G Fagan

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing 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's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the 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 to 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.

Disclosure of information to auditor

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

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of Financial Reporting Council's which the company's auditor is unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Auditor

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

Bowerfield House Limited

Directors' Report (continued)

For the Year Ended 30 April 2017

Small companies note

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board on 30 January 2018 and signed on its behalf.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'P G Fagan', with a horizontal line drawn through the middle of the signature.

P G Fagan
Director



Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Bowerfield House Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Bowerfield House Limited for the year ended 30 April 2017, which comprise the Statement of comprehensive income, the Statement of financial position, the Statement of changes in equity and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is the applicable law 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 Auditor

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement on page 1, 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 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 2017 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.



Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Bowerfield House Limited (continued)

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

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

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

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

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; or
- the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies' exemption from the requirement to prepare a Strategic report or in preparing the Directors' report.

Grant Thornton UK LLP

Andrew Wood (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of

Grant Thornton UK LLP

Chartered Accountants

Statutory Auditor

Leeds

31 January 2018

Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the Year Ended 30 April 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Turnover	4	1,234,671	966,241
Cost of sales		(647,594)	(572,139)
Gross profit		587,077	394,102
Administrative expenses		(385,675)	(396,361)
Operating profit/(loss)	5	201,402	(2,259)
Interest payable and expenses	7	(28,701)	(20,685)
Profit/(loss) before tax		172,701	(22,944)
Tax on profit/(loss)	8	11,000	3,000
Profit/(loss) for the financial year		183,701	(19,944)
Other comprehensive income for the year			
Unrealised surplus on revaluation of intangible assets		-	150,000
Deferred tax		-	(29,000)
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	121,000
Total comprehensive income for the year		183,701	101,056

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2017 or 2016 other than those included in the statement of comprehensive income.

The notes on pages 8 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position

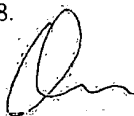
As at 30 April 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	9	406,517	427,819
Tangible assets	10	263,775	287,403
		<u>670,292</u>	<u>715,222</u>
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due after more than one year	11	528,946	117,931
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	11	143,349	34,027
Cash at bank and in hand	12	138,173	9,773
		<u>810,468</u>	<u>161,731</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	(121,130)	(149,942)
Net current assets		<u>689,338</u>	<u>11,789</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>1,359,630</u>	<u>727,011</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	14	(591,732)	(131,814)
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax	15	(7,000)	(18,000)
		<u>(7,000)</u>	<u>(18,000)</u>
Net assets		<u><u>760,898</u></u>	<u><u>577,197</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	16	100	100
Revaluation reserve	17	122,383	143,685
Profit and loss account	17	638,415	433,412
		<u>760,898</u>	<u>577,197</u>

The company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 30 January 2018.

C Ball
Director



The notes on pages 8 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the Year Ended 30 April 2017

	Called up share capital	Revaluation reserve	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£	£
At 1 May 2016	100	143,685	433,412	577,197
Comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the year	-	-	183,701	183,701
Transfer from revaluation reserve	-	-	21,302	21,302
Transfer to profit and loss account	-	(21,302)	-	(21,302)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	(21,302)	21,302	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(21,302)	205,003	183,701
At 30 April 2017	100	122,383	638,415	760,898

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the Year Ended 30 April 2016

	Called up share capital	Revaluation reserve	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£	£
At 1 May 2015	100	22,685	453,356	476,141
Comprehensive income for the year				
Loss for the year	-	-	(19,944)	(19,944)
Surplus on revaluation of lease interests	-	150,000	-	150,000
Deferred tax	-	(29,000)	-	(29,000)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	121,000	-	121,000
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	121,000	(19,944)	101,056
At 30 April 2016	100	143,685	433,412	577,197

The notes on pages 8 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 April 2017

1. General information

The company is limited by shares and is incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office address is Westcourt, Gelderd Road, Leeds, LS12 6DB.

The principal activity of the company is that of residential care activities for the elderly and disabled.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

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

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

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

2.2 Financial reporting standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by the FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d);
- the requirements of Section 11 Financial Instruments paragraphs 11.41(b), 11.41(c), 11.41(e), 11.41(f), 11.42, 11.44 to 11.45, 11.47, 11.48(a)(iii), 11.48(a)(iv), 11.48(b) and 11.48(c);
- the requirements of Section 12 Other Financial Instruments paragraphs 12.26 to 12.27, 12.29(a), 12.29(b) and 12.29A;
- the requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of MMCG Holdings Limited as at 30 April 2017 and these financial statements may be obtained from Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ.

2.3 Going concern

The directors review three year cash flow requirements on a monthly basis to ensure that bank borrowings and overdraft facilities are sufficient to support the strategic plans of the company. The company participates in the group's centralised treasury arrangements and so share banking arrangements with its parent and fellow subsidiaries. The directors, having assessed the response of the directors of the company's parent, Maria Mallaband Care Group Limited to their enquires, have no reason to believe that a material uncertainty exists that may cast doubts about the ability of the group to continue as a going concern. On this basis, the directors consider it appropriate to prepare the Company financial statements on the going concern basis.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 April 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Rendering of services

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

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

2.5 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the revaluation model, intangible assets shall be carried at a revalued amount, being its fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated amortisation and subsequent impairment losses - provided that the fair value can be determined by reference to an active market.

Revaluations are made with sufficient regularity to ensure that the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair value at the end of the reporting date.

At each reporting date the company assesses whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. An impairment loss is recognised where the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

2.6 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.

At each reporting date the company assesses whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. An impairment loss is recognised where the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 April 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

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

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Long-term leasehold property	- period of the lease
Motor vehicles	- 5 years straight line
Fixtures and fittings	- 5 - 10 years straight line
Office equipment	- 5 years reducing balance

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

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

2.7 Revaluation of tangible fixed assets

Individual freehold and leasehold properties are carried at current year value at fair value at the date of the revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. Revaluations are undertaken with sufficient regularity to ensure the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair value at the Statement of financial position date.

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

Revaluation gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income unless losses exceed the previously recognised gains or reflect a clear consumption of economic benefits, in which case the excess losses are recognised in profit or loss.

2.8 Debtors

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

2.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.10 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 debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 April 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Financial instruments (continued)

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of financial position when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2.11 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.

2.12 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of comprehensive income 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 April 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Operating leases: the company as lessee

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

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

2.14 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Statement of financial position date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

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

Preparation of the financial statements requires management to make significant judgements and estimates. The items in the financial statements where these judgements and estimates have been made include the useful lives of fixed assets, the fair value of lease interests and recoverability of debts. Although these estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and management's best knowledge of current events and actions, the actual results may ultimately differ from those estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 April 2017

4. Turnover

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

	2017 £	2016 £
Provision of elderly care	<u>1,234,671</u>	<u>966,241</u>

All turnover arose within the United Kingdom.

5. Operating profit/(loss)

The operating profit/(loss) is stated after charging:

	2017 £	2016 £
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	51,856	47,262
Amortisation of intangible assets, including goodwill	21,302	22,181
Other operating lease rentals	<u>136,605</u>	<u>133,926</u>

During the year, no directors received any emoluments (2016: £NIL).

Audit fees for the current and prior year were paid by another group company.

6. Employees

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

	2017 No.	2016 No.
	<u>29</u>	<u>31</u>

7. Interest payable and similar charges

	2017 £	2016 £
Bank interest payable	<u>28,701</u>	<u>20,685</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 April 2017

8. Taxation

	2017 £	2016 £
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(7,500)	(3,000)
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(3,500)	-
Total deferred tax	<u>(11,000)</u>	<u>(3,000)</u>
Taxation on loss on ordinary activities	<u>(11,000)</u>	<u>(3,000)</u>

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2016 - higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2016 - 20%). The differences are explained below:

	2017 £	2016 £
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before tax	<u>172,701</u>	<u>(22,944)</u>
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2016 - 20%)	34,540	(4,589)
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	1,913	1,913
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	(3,500)	-
Other timing differences leading to an increase in tax charge	-	5,441
Group relief	(44,394)	(5,765)
Rate differences	441	-
Total tax charge for the year	<u>(11,000)</u>	<u>(3,000)</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 April 2017

9. Intangible assets

	Lease interests £
At 1 May 2016	450,000
At 30 April 2017	450,000
At 1 May 2016	22,181
Charge for the year	21,302
At 30 April 2017	43,483
Net book value	
At 30 April 2017	406,517
At 30 April 2016	427,819

The leasehold interest in the registered care homes occupied by the company were valued in previous years on the basis of existing use. The directors have updated this valuation as at 30 April 2017 based on advice from an independent surveyor.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 April 2017

10. Tangible fixed assets

	Long-term leasehold property £	Motor vehicles £	Fixtures and fittings £	Office equipment £	Total £
Cost					
At 1 May 2016	352,216	58,776	363,789	7,690	782,471
Additions	-	-	23,576	4,652	28,228
At 30 April 2017	352,216	58,776	387,365	12,342	810,699
Depreciation					
At 1 May 2016	74,782	58,776	354,531	6,979	495,068
Charge for the year	9,567	-	42,047	242	51,856
At 30 April 2017	84,349	58,776	396,578	7,221	546,924
Net book value					
At 30 April 2017	267,867	-	(9,213)	5,121	263,775
At 30 April 2016	277,434	-	9,258	711	287,403

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 April 2017

11. Debtors

	2017 £	2016 £
Due after more than one year		
Amounts owed by group undertakings	528,946	117,931

	2017 £	2016 £
Due within one year		
Trade debtors	97,664	8,574
Other debtors	1,916	1,900
Prepayments and accrued income	43,769	23,553
	143,349	34,027

12. Cash and cash equivalents

	2017 £	2016 £
Cash at bank and in hand	138,173	9,773

13. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Trade creditors	55,681	115,420
Other taxation and social security	7,439	8,088
Other creditors	5,023	2,177
Accruals and deferred income	52,987	24,257
	121,130	149,942

14. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Amounts owed to group undertakings	591,732	131,814

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 April 2017

15. Deferred taxation

	2017 £	2016 £
At beginning of year	(18,000)	8,000
Charged to profit or loss	11,000	3,000
Charged to other comprehensive income	-	(29,000)
At end of year	(7,000)	(18,000)

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Accelerated capital allowances	18,000	11,000
Deferred tax on lease revaluations	(25,000)	(29,000)
	(7,000)	(18,000)

16. Share capital

	2017 £	2016 £
Shares classified as equity		
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
100 Ordinary shares shares of £1 each	100	100

17. Reserves

Revaluation reserve

This represents the difference between the historical cost of lease interest and their fair value as at 30 April 2017.

Profit and loss account

Includes all current and prior period retained profits and losses.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 April 2017

18. Commitments under operating leases

At 30 April 2017 the company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Not later than 1 year	141,168	134,184
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	564,672	536,736
Later than 5 years	999,940	1,084,654
	<u>1,705,780</u>	<u>1,755,574</u>

19. Related party transactions

As the company is 100% owned within the group, and the consolidated financial are publicly available, it has taken the exemption from disclosing transactions with other group entities.

20. Controlling party

Mr P J Burgan is this company's controlling related party by virtue of his majority shareholding in MMCG Holdings Limited.

In the opinion of the directors the ultimate parent undertaking is MMCG Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in Great Britain and registered in England and Wales. Copies of the ultimate parent undertaking's financial statements may be obtained from the registrar of Companies, Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ.