

REGISTERED NUMBER: 03083593 (England and Wales)

**Strategic Report, Report of the Directors and
Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31 March 2019
for
Vale Of Mowbray Limited**



**Contents of the Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31 March 2019**

	Page
Company Information	1
Strategic Report	2
Report of the Directors	3
Report of the Independent Auditors	4
Profit and Loss Account	6
Other Comprehensive Income	7
Balance Sheet	8
Statement of Changes in Equity	9
Notes to the Financial Statements	10

Vale Of Mowbray Limited
Company Information
for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

DIRECTORS:

M J Gatenby
G F J Penn

REGISTERED OFFICE:

20 Leases Road
Leeming Bar
NORTHALLERTON
North Yorkshire
DL7 9AW

REGISTERED NUMBER:

03083593 (England and Wales)

SENIOR STATUTORY AUDITOR: Christopher Beaumont BA(Hons) FCA DChA

AUDITORS:

Clive Owen LLP
Chartered Accountants
& Statutory Auditors
140 Coniscliffe Road
DARLINGTON
County Durham
DL3 7RT

**Strategic Report
for the Year Ended 31 March 2019**

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 March 2019.

REVIEW OF BUSINESS

The company's principal activities during the year continued to be that of the manufacture and distribution of pies supported by a van sales operation.

The key financial and other performance indicators during the year were as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £	Change
Turnover	23,364,200	22,549,662	3.6%
Operating profit	495,688	127,535	288.67%
Profit/(loss) before tax	316,686	(61,503)	614.91%
Equity shareholders' funds	9,587,214	9,620,795	-0.35%
Number of employees	249	257	-3.1%

Turnover increased by 3.6% during the accounting year. Raw Material prices eased from April 2018 to March 2019 which helped improve gross margins.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

Competitive Risks

Our main customers are major multinational retailers. We do not have fixed term contracts but benefit from long serving relationships.

Legislative Risks

We work to British Retail Consortium (BRC) standards for producing and manufacturing of pork pies. These are high level accepted standards within our industry. We currently hold the top grade classification within these standards. If our grading was reduced significantly this would raise questions from our customers with regards to a continuing working relationship.

Financial Instrument Risks

The aim is to limit exposure and ensure sufficient working capital exists within the business. 90% of our business is with major multinational retailers so the risk of bad debt is deemed to be low.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:



G F J Penn - Director

31 October 2019

**Report of the Directors
for the Year Ended 31 March 2019**

The directors present their report with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 March 2019.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity of the company in the year under review was that of manufacture and distribution of pies supported by a van sales operation.

DIVIDENDS

The total distribution of dividends for the year ended 31 March 2019 will be £300,000.

DIRECTORS

The directors shown below have held office during the whole of the period from 1 April 2018 to the date of this report.

M J Gatenby
G F J Penn

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

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

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

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

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

STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006) of which the company's auditors are unaware, and each director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

AUDITORS

The auditors, Clive Owen LLP, are deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:



G F J Penn - Director

31 October 2019

Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of Vale Of Mowbray Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Vale Of Mowbray Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2019 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, Other Comprehensive Income, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity and Notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2019 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.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information in the Strategic Report and the Report of the Directors, but does not include the financial statements and our Report of the Auditors thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

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

**Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of
Vale Of Mowbray Limited**

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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 Strategic Report or the Report of the Directors.

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.

Responsibilities of directors

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

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our Report of the Auditors.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in a Report of the Auditors 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.



Christopher Beaumont BA(Hons) FCA DChA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Clive Owen LLP
Chartered Accountants
& Statutory Auditors
140 Coniscliffe Road
DARLINGTON
County Durham
DL3 7RT

31 October 2019

Vale Of Mowbray Limited (Registered number: 03083593)

**Profit and Loss Account
for the Year Ended 31 March 2019**

	Notes	2019 £	2018 £
TURNOVER	3	23,364,200	22,549,662
Cost of sales		18,764,263	18,833,629
GROSS PROFIT		4,599,937	3,716,033
Administrative expenses		4,391,284	4,260,995
		208,653	(544,962)
Other operating income		287,035	672,497
OPERATING PROFIT	5	495,688	127,535
Interest receivable and similar income		71	20
		495,759	127,555
Interest payable and similar expenses	6	179,073	189,058
PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE TAXATION		316,686	(61,503)
Tax on profit/(loss)	7	50,267	(122,642)
PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		266,419	61,139

The notes form part of these financial statements

Vale Of Mowbray Limited (Registered number: 03083593)

**Other Comprehensive Income
for the Year Ended 31 March 2019**

	Notes	2019 £	2018 £
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		266,419	61,139
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		-	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		<u>266,419</u>	<u>61,139</u>

The notes form part of these financial statements

Vale Of Mowbray Limited (Registered number: 03083593)

Balance Sheet
31 March 2019

	Notes	2019 £	2018 £
FIXED ASSETS			
Intangible assets	9	1	1
Tangible assets	10	16,329,392	16,995,246
		<u>16,329,393</u>	<u>16,995,247</u>
CURRENT ASSETS			
Stocks	11	761,573	502,809
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	12	1,121,980	796,821
Debtors: amounts falling due after more than one year	12	2,200,000	2,500,000
Cash at bank and in hand		2,048	40,796
		<u>4,085,601</u>	<u>3,840,426</u>
CREDITORS			
Amounts falling due within one year	13	3,180,112	3,048,901
NET CURRENT ASSETS		<u>905,489</u>	<u>791,525</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>17,234,882</u>	<u>17,786,772</u>
CREDITORS			
Amounts falling due after more than one year	14	(7,387,255)	(7,955,831)
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES	19	(260,413)	(210,146)
NET ASSETS		<u>9,587,214</u>	<u>9,620,795</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital	20	1,000	1,000
Revaluation reserve		100,000	100,000
Retained earnings		9,486,214	9,519,795
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		<u>9,587,214</u>	<u>9,620,795</u>

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 31 October 2019 and were signed on its behalf by:



M J Gatenby - Director

The notes form part of these financial statements

Vale Of Mowbray Limited (Registered number: 03083593)

**Statement of Changes in Equity
for the Year Ended 31 March 2019**

	Called up share capital £	Retained earnings £	Revaluation reserve £	Total equity £
Balance at 1 April 2017	1,000	9,458,656	100,000	9,559,656
Changes in equity				
Total comprehensive income	-	61,139	-	61,139
Balance at 31 March 2018	1,000	9,519,795	100,000	9,620,795
Changes in equity				
Dividends	-	(300,000)	-	(300,000)
Total comprehensive income	-	266,419	-	266,419
Balance at 31 March 2019	1,000	9,486,214	100,000	9,587,214

The notes form part of these financial statements

**Notes to the Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31 March 2019**

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Vale Of Mowbray Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable United Kingdom accounting standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland' ('FRS 102'), and with the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the modification to a fair value basis for certain financial instruments as specified in the accounting policies below.

There were no material departures from that standard.

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below and have remained unchanged from the previous year, and also have been consistently applied within the same accounts.

Going concern

The amount in other creditors due after more than one year represents the directors' estimate of liabilities relating to the company's historic use of employee benefit trusts and employer financed retirement benefit schemes. Indicative terms of settlement include a period of repayment of up to 10 years, accruing interest from the date of agreement. When considering the suitability of adopting the going concern basis in the preparation of these financial statements, the directors' financial forecasts include additional support from the major shareholder to help meet this liability.

After reviewing the company's forecasts and projections, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

Financial Reporting Standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

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

- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows.

Significant judgements and estimates

Preparation of the financial statements requires management to make significant judgements and estimates. The items in the financial statements where these judgments and estimates have been made include:

Depreciation - Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset. An estimate of the useful economic life of assets is detailed in the depreciation accounting policy. The value of the depreciation charge in the profit and loss account during the year was £783,156.

Accruals - Accruals are calculated so as to account for expenses relating to the period which have yet to be invoiced.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts, rebates, other sales taxes and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods.

Income recognition

Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods has transferred to the buyer. This is usually at the point that the customer has signed for the delivery of the goods.

Goodwill

Goodwill, being the amount paid in connection with the acquisition of a business is not being amortised, due to the cost value being £1.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is calculated to write down the cost less estimated residual value of all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, over their expected useful lives, using the straight-line method. The rates applicable are:

- Freehold property	Not provided
- Plant and machinery	10 years
- Fixtures and fittings	10 years
- Motor vehicles	4 years

Impairment of assets

At each reporting date fixed assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If there is an indication of possible impairment, the recoverable amount of any affected asset is estimated and compared with its carrying amount. If estimated recoverable amount is lower, the carrying amount is reduced to its estimated recoverable amount, and an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss. If an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carry amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but not in excess of the amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Stocks

Stock are stated at the lower of cost, using the first in first out method, and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell.

Taxation

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

2. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Government grants

Grants are credited to deferred revenue. Grants towards capital expenditure are released to the profit and loss account over the expected useful life of the assets. Grants towards revenue expenditure are released to the profit and loss account as the related expenditure is incurred.

Foreign currencies

In preparing the financial statements of the individual entities, transactions in currencies other than the functional currency of the individual entities (foreign currencies) are recognised at the spot rate at the dates of the transactions, or at an average rate where this rate approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits

Short-term employee benefits and contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

Leasing commitments

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

Employee benefit trusts

The company has established trusts for the benefit of employees and certain of their dependents. Monies held in these trusts are held by independent trustees and managed at their discretion.

Where the company retains future economic benefit from, and has de facto control of the assets and liabilities of the trust, they are accounted for as assets and liabilities of the company until the earlier of the date that an allocation of trust funds to employees in respect of past services is declared and the date that assets of the trust vest in identified individuals.

Where monies held in a trust are determined by the company on the basis of employees' past services to the business and the company can obtain no future economic benefit from those monies, such monies, whether in the trust or accrued for by the company are charged to the profit and loss account in the period to which they relate.

Employer financed retirement benefit schemes (EFRBS)

In a previous accounting period, the company established an EFRBS for the benefit of its officers, employees and their wider families, The Vale of Mowbray Limited 2011 EFRBS ('the Scheme').

No contributions were made to the Scheme during the current accounting period.

In accordance with FRS 102 the company does not include the assets and liabilities of the Scheme on its Balance Sheet to the extent that it considers that it will not retain any future economic benefit from the assets of the Scheme and will not have control of the rights or other access to those future economic benefits.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Financial instruments

Basic financial instruments are recognised at amortised cost with changes recognised in the profit and loss account.

3. TURNOVER

The turnover and profit (2018 - loss) before taxation are attributable to the one principal activity of the company.

An analysis of turnover by class of business is given below:

	2019	2018
	£	£
Bakery sales	20,603,104	19,726,939
Van sales	2,752,958	2,822,723
Shows	8,138	-
	<u>23,364,200</u>	<u>22,549,662</u>

4. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

	2019	2018
	£	£
Wages and salaries	6,053,005	6,290,010
Social security costs	532,149	541,115
Other pension costs	88,918	56,970
	<u>6,674,072</u>	<u>6,888,095</u>

The average number of employees during the year was as follows:

	2019	2018
Office and management	33	30
Manufacturing production	216	227
	<u>249</u>	<u>257</u>

The company operates a stakeholder defined contribution pension scheme for the benefit of the employees and directors. The assets of the scheme are administered by an independent pensions provider. Pension payments recognised as an expense during the year amount to £41,407 (2018: £29,884).

	2019	2018
	£	£
Directors' remuneration	64,800	62,298
Directors' pension contributions to money purchase schemes	974	-
	<u>65,774</u>	<u>62,298</u>

The number of directors to whom retirement benefits were accruing was as follows:

	2019	2018
Money purchase schemes	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

The above Directors' remuneration figure represents the aggregate key management personnel remuneration for the company.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

5. OPERATING PROFIT

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

	2019	2018
	£	£
Depreciation - owned assets	783,156	790,267
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	-	1,511
Audit fee	14,000	13,235
Foreign exchange differences	(1,074)	9,254
Operating lease rentals	199,938	110,237
	<u>199,938</u>	<u>110,237</u>

6. INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR EXPENSES

	2019	2018
	£	£
Bank loan interest	93,895	82,623
Other interest	85,178	106,435
	<u>179,073</u>	<u>189,058</u>

7. TAXATION

Analysis of the tax charge/(credit)

The tax charge/(credit) on the profit for the year was as follows:

	2019	2018
	£	£
Current tax:		
Over provision in prior year	-	(87,261)
Deferred tax	50,267	(35,381)
Tax on profit/(loss)	<u>50,267</u>	<u>(122,642)</u>

Reconciliation of total tax charge/(credit) included in profit and loss

The tax assessed for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The difference is explained below:

	2019	2018
	£	£
Profit/(loss) before tax	<u>316,686</u>	<u>(61,503)</u>
Profit/(loss) multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 - 0%)	60,170	-
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	17,620	-
Capital allowances in excess of depreciation	-	(35,381)
Depreciation in excess of capital allowances	32,647	-
Utilisation of tax losses	(60,170)	-
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous periods	-	(87,261)
Total tax charge/(credit)	<u>50,267</u>	<u>(122,642)</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

8. DIVIDENDS

	2019 £	2018 £
Interim	300,000	-

9. INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Goodwill £
COST	
At 1 April 2018 and 31 March 2019	1
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 March 2019	1
At 31 March 2018	1

10. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Freehold property £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Totals £
COST					
At 1 April 2018	11,602,399	12,275,819	45,895	82,584	24,006,697
Additions	70,997	203,017	-	-	274,014
Impairments	(156,712)	-	-	-	(156,712)
At 31 March 2019	11,516,684	12,478,836	45,895	82,584	24,123,999
DEPRECIATION					
At 1 April 2018	68,196	6,843,236	37,568	62,451	7,011,451
Charge for year	-	770,922	3,456	8,778	783,156
At 31 March 2019	68,196	7,614,158	41,024	71,229	7,794,607
NET BOOK VALUE					
At 31 March 2019	11,448,488	4,864,678	4,871	11,355	16,329,392
At 31 March 2018	11,534,203	5,432,583	8,327	20,133	16,995,246

Tangible fixed assets with a carrying value of £11,448,488 (2018: £11,534,203) are pledged as security for the group's bank loans.

Certain freehold land and buildings included above were recognised using a previous market based valuation as a deemed cost on transition to FRS 102. These assets have a net book value of £707,921 (2018: £707,921) and are no longer being depreciated. The historic cost equivalent of these assets is £658,026 (2018: £658,026).

11. STOCKS

	2019 £	2018 £
Stocks	32,842	5,527
Raw materials	652,604	438,146
Finished goods	76,127	59,136
	761,573	502,809

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

12. **DEBTORS**

	2019 £	2018 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	890,548	593,512
Other debtors	153,566	135,348
Amounts owed by related undertakings	60,000	60,000
Prepayments and accrued income	17,866	7,961
	<u>1,121,980</u>	<u>796,821</u>
Amounts falling due after more than one year:		
Amounts owed by group undertakings	2,200,000	2,500,000
	<u>2,200,000</u>	<u>2,500,000</u>
Aggregate amounts	<u>3,321,980</u>	<u>3,296,821</u>

13. **CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR**

	2019 £	2018 £
Bank loans and overdrafts (see note 15)	981,560	529,309
Trade creditors	1,090,988	813,760
Amounts owed to group undertakings	427,050	432,000
Corporation tax	-	31,641
Taxation and social security	128,995	132,151
Other creditors	-	317,076
Accruals and deferred income	551,519	792,964
	<u>3,180,112</u>	<u>3,048,901</u>

14. **CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR**

	2019 £	2018 £
Bank loans (see note 15)	3,966,752	4,304,605
Other creditors	3,420,503	3,555,019
Accruals and deferred income	-	96,207
	<u>7,387,255</u>	<u>7,955,831</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

15. LOANS

An analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	2019 £	2018 £
Amounts falling due within one year or on demand:		
Bank overdrafts	648,640	302,967
Bank loans	332,920	226,342
	<u>981,560</u>	<u>529,309</u>
Amounts falling due between one and two years:		
Bank loans - 1-2 years	<u>337,629</u>	<u>332,920</u>
Amounts falling due between two and five years:		
Bank loans - 2-5 years	<u>1,042,213</u>	<u>1,027,441</u>
Amounts falling due in more than five years:		
Repayable by instalments		
Bank loans - more than 5 years	<u>2,586,910</u>	<u>2,944,244</u>

16. LEASING AGREEMENTS

Minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases fall due as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Within one year	170,672	181,762
Between one and five years	139,964	237,332
	<u>310,636</u>	<u>419,094</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

17. SECURED DEBTS

The following secured debts are included within creditors:

	2019	2018
	£	£
Bank overdrafts	648,640	302,967
Bank loans	4,299,672	4,530,947
	<u>4,948,312</u>	<u>4,833,914</u>

The company has four bank loans.

The first bank loan is repayable over 25 years at a rate equal to the aggregate of (i) the banks margin of 1.350% per annum, and (ii) the base rate. The loan is due to mature on 09/04/2033.

A further bank loan of £500,000 is repayable over 25 years at a margin of 2.350% per annum over base rate. The loan is due to mature on 27/03/2034.

A third bank loan of £2,200,000 is repayable over 20 years at a margin of 1.4% per annum. The loan is due to mature on 28/05/2036.

A fourth bank loan of £1,000,000 is repayable over 8 years with a fixed interest rate of 2.32%. The loan is due to mature on 20/09/2025.

The overdrafts and loans are secured/guaranteed by:

- a) Cross Guarantee and Debenture between Vale of Mowbray Holdings Limited and Vale of Mowbray Limited.
- b) First legal charge over land and buildings at Low Street and Mowbray Terrace, Leeming Bar, North Yorkshire.
- c) Fixed and floating charge over the company and all property and assets.

18. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

	2019	2018
	£	£
Financial assets		
Debt instruments measured at amortised cost:	3,468,414	3,161,473
Financial liabilities		
Measured at amortised cost:	6,998,984	6,968,845

Financial assets include trade debtors, other debtors, amounts owed by group members, amounts owed by related companies, prepayments and accrued income. Financial liabilities include trade creditors, bank loans and overdrafts and accruals and deferred income.

19. PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES

	2019	2018
	£	£
Deferred tax	<u>260,413</u>	<u>210,146</u>

Vale Of Mowbray Limited (Registered number: 03083593)

**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 March 2019**

19. PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES - continued

	Deferred tax £
Balance at 1 April 2018	210,146
Provided during year	(42,468)
Accelerated capital allowances	92,735
Balance at 31 March 2019	<u>260,413</u>

20. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, issued and fully paid:

Number:	Class:	Nominal value:	2019 £	2018 £
1,000	Ordinary	£1	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>

21. ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY

The ultimate parent undertaking is Vale of Mowbray Holdings Limited, a company registered in England and Wales.

22. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

The company has taken advantage of exemption, under the terms of Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland', not to disclose related party transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries within the group.

Entities over which the entity has control, joint control or significant influence

	2019 £	2018 £
Management fees	150,000	250,000
Sales	2,575	1,112
Amount due from related party	60,000	60,000
Amount due to related party	<u>427,050</u>	<u>432,000</u>

23. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

The company is controlled by J Gatenby by virtue of his controlling interest in the parent company, Vale of Mowbray Holdings Limited.