Strategic Report, Report of the Directors and

Audited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2016

<u>for</u>

FORTHGLEN INVESTMENTS LIMITED

A5J2B15F A19 04/11/2016 #251 COMPANIES HOUSE

Contents of the Financial Statements FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

	Page
Company Information	1
Strategic Report	2
Report of the Directors	5
Report of the Independent Auditors	. 6
Income Statement	7
Other Comprehensive Income	
Balance Sheet	9
Statement of Changes in Equity	10
Cash Flow Statement	11
Notes to the Cash Flow Statement	12
Notes to the Financial Statements	. 13
Reconciliation of Equity	20
Reconciliation of Profit	22

FORTHGLEN INVESTMENTS LIMITED

Company Information FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

DIRECTORS:

D Patel H Desai Mrs R Desai

SECRETARY:

D Patel

REGISTERED OFFICE:

C/O Butler & Co. LLP

3rd Floor

126-134 Baker Street

London WIU 6UE

REGISTERED NUMBER:

03324596

AUDITORS:

Butler & Co LLP Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor Third Floor

126-134 Baker Street

London W1U 6UE

Strategic Report FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 March 2016.

REVIEW OF BUSINESS

The company continued its principal activities of operating in the eating and drinking- out market from four different locations in the UK with the brand name "ZeroDegrees".

The current economic environment continues to be challenging, the gross profit margin is 42% (2015 42%). As a result, cost and margin control are of paramount importance to the company. A number of cost reduction and supplier negotiation initiatives are taking place during 2016/17 which will contributed to better financial performance in the future.

Key Performance Indicators

	2016 £	2015 £
Turnover	£4,158,213	£3,954,314
Cost of sales	£2,424,219	£2,309,203
As a % of sales	58%	58%
Other income	£35,697	£41,058
Operating costs	£1,575,468	£1,486,914
Operating results	£194,223	£199,255

The success of company and its performance is determined by the quality of its people, food, services and cleanliness. Despite the competitive environment and upward cost pressure we do not compromise on the quality of our ingredients. We expect to control the cost wherever possible and also absorb all other random variation affecting the business by a combination of increased revenues and operating efficiencies.

Our vision is that guest love to eat and drink with us. And, we aim to achieve this by looking at our markets, our guests and our brands and identify where there are opportunities for us to grow our business and developing superior brand propositions with high levels of consumer relevance, recruit, retain and develop people who deliver excellent service for our guests.

Strategic Report FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The directors have considered the principal risks and uncertainties affecting the company as at 31 March 2016 and up to the date of this report.

Market risks

Failure to anticipate pricing and market changes

External influences, such as changes in the general economic climate or competitor's activity, could have a detrimental effect on customers' spending patterns and therefore the Company's revenue, profitability and consequently the value of its assets. Zero degree is focused on the long-term potential of the eating and drinking out market. The company owns sites in four different places in the UK with a wide spectrum of customer offers targeted at different consumer groups. This range allows the company to respond to changes in consumer expenditure either by flexing our offerings or by substituting a different offering at a particular location. This activity is supported by branch manager who analyses and evaluates a range of information including that in respect of competitors.

Failure to anticipate changes is consumer taste

Social and demographic changes are constantly driving the culture and taste of eating and drinking out trend and consumer behaviour. The company focuses on guest feedback seriously. This feedback together with the observation from the markets is monitored and evaluated by a top level management to ensure that the relevance to customer taste is maintained.

Operational risks

Cost of goods price increases

Increases in the price if goods for resale and utilities costs as a result of increase in global demand and uncertainty of supply in producing nations can have a significant impact on the cost base consequently impacting margins. The company negotiates to drive competitive cost advantage and collaborates with supplier to increase efficiencies in the supply chain. The fragmented nature of the food supply industry markets gives the company the opportunity to source product from a number of alternative supplier on order to drive down costs. The company continually evolves the composition of menus and retail prices in order to optimise value to the customer as well as profit for the company.

Failure to attract high quality teams to operate micro-brewery plants and chefs

The company makes significant investment in training to ensure that its people have the right skills to perform their jobs successfully and implement good Human Resources practice.

Finance risks

Failure to manage performance against our borrowing covenants

There are risks that borrowing covenants are breached because of circumstances such as a change in the economic climate leading to fall in the operating profit and to reduced cash inflows etc. The finance team conducts forecasting with periodic reviews and monitors its operation. In addition, regular forecasting and testing of covenant compliance is performed and frequent communication is maintained with the board of directors.

Liquidity risk

The company has to manage the financial risk by ensuring sufficient liquidity is available to meet foreseeable needs and to invest cash assets safely and profitably. The short-term flexibility is achieved by undertaking rolling credit facilities and shareholders support.

Interest rate risk

The company's exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates relates primarily to bank loan and overdraft facilities. The company's exposure to interest rate fluctuations on its borrowings is managed by the use of both fixed and floating facilities.

Regulatory risks

Failure to operate safely and legally

A major health and safety failure could lead to illness, injury or loss of life or significant damage to the company's or a brand's reputation. Zerodegrees maintains a robust programme of health and safety checks within its restaurants and pubs. Food suppliers are required to meet the British Retail Consortium Global Standard for Food Safety and are subject to regular safety and quality audits. Comprehensive health and safety training programmes are in place.

Strategic Report FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

7

. H Desai - Director

Date:

27.10.16

Report of the Directors FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

The directors present their report with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 March 2016.

DIVIDENDS

No dividends will be distributed for the year ended 31 March 2016.

DIRECTORS

The directors shown below have held office during the whole of the period from 1 April 2015 to the date of this report.

D Patel H Desai Mrs R Desai

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The directors are responsible for preparing 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 or she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself or herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

AUDITORS

The auditors, Butler & Co LLP, will be proposed for re-appointment at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

H Desai - Director

Date: 37.10.16

Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of Forthglen Investments Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Forthglen Investments Limited for the year ended 31 March 2016 on pages seven to twenty two. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including 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 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.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page five, 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

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Strategic Report and the Report of the Directors to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

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 31 March 2016 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.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion 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.

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.

Sanjeev Phadke (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Butler & Co LLP Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor Third Floor 126-134 Baker Street

London W1U 6UE

_

27 October 2016

Income Statement

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

	Notes	2016 £	2015 £
TURNOVER	2	4,158,213	3,954,314
Cost of sales		2,424,219	2,309,203
GROSS PROFIT		1,733,994	1,645,111
Administrative expenses		1,575,469	1,486,914
9		158,525	158,197
Other operating income		35,697	41,058
OPERATING PROFIT	4	194,222	199,255
Interest payable and similar charges	. 6	54,335	59,159
PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION	·	139,887	140,096
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	7	32,328	50,694
PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		107,559	89,402

Other Comprehensive Income

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

Notes	2016 £	2015 £
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	107,559	89,402
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	-	
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	107,559	<u>89,402</u>

Balance Sheet 31 MARCH 2016

		2016		2015	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS Intangible assets	8				
Tangible assets	9		6,736,257		7,020,405
			6,736,257	•	7,020,405
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks	10	37,058		43,395	
Debtors	11	25,332		39,111	
Cash at bank		550,567		362,998	
		612.057		445 504	
CREDITORS		612,957		445,504	
Amounts falling due within one year	12	2,340,906		2,160,533	
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES		•	(1,727,949)		(1,715,029)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			5,008,308		5,305,376
CREDITORS					•
Amounts falling due after more than one year	13		(2,632,202)	•	(3,024,926)
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES	16	• •	(253,813)		(265,716)
NET ASSETS			2,122,293		2,014,734
•			<u>-</u>		
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	17		499,980	·¢	499,980
Retained earnings	18		1,622,313		1,514,754
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			2,122,293		2,014,734

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on behalf by:

27.10.16

and were signed on its

H Desai - Director

Statement of Changes in Equity FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

		Called up share capital £	Retained earnings	Total equity
Balance at 1 April 2014		499,980	1,425,352	1,925,332
Changes in equity Total comprehensive income	_	<u>.</u>	89,402	89,402
Balance at 31 March 2015	_	499,980	1,514,754	2,014,734
Changes in equity Total comprehensive income	· _	<u> </u>	107,559	107,559
Balance at 31 March 2016	· _	499,980	1,622,313	2,122,293

Cash Flow Statement FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

	Notes	2016 £	2015 £
Cash flows from operating activities Cash generated from operations Interest paid Tax paid	,1	627,289 (54,335) 	677,492 (59,159) (49,734)
Net cash from operating activities		575,464	568,599
Cash flows from investing activities Purchase of tangible fixed assets Sale of tangible fixed assets Net cash from investing activities		(36,875)	(538,057) 150 (537,907)
Cash flows from financing activities New loans in year Loan repayments in year Net cash from financing activities		(351,020) (351,020)	8,011
Increase in cash and cash equivalents Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	2	187,569 362,998	38,703 324,295
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	2		362,998

Notes to the Cash Flow Statement FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

1. RECONCILIATION OF PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION TO CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS

	2016	2015
	£	£
Profit before taxation	139,887	140,096
Depreciation charges	321,022	335,166
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	-	1,581
Finance costs	54,335	59,159
•	515,244	536,002
Decrease in stocks	6,337	19,589
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other debtors	11,269	(811)
Increase in trade and other creditors	94,439	122,712
Cash generated from operations	<u>627,289</u>	677,492

2. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The amounts disclosed on the Cash Flow Statement in respect of cash and cash equivalents are in respect of these Balance Sheet amounts:

Vaan	andad	21	March	2016
Year	engeg	1 1	viaren	7010

	31/3/16 f	1/4/15 f
Cash and cash equivalents	550,567	362,998
Year ended 31 March 2015	31/3/15	1/4/14
	£	£
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>362,998</u>	324,295

Notes to the Financial Statements FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

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

Turnover

Turnover represents fair value of consideration received for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, net of VAT.

Revenue related to income received from customers who eat and drink in the restaurants, is recognised on the day the event occurs.

Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life or, if held under a finance lease, over the lease term, whichever is the shorter.

Freehold property

- 2% on cost

Long leasehold Plant and machinery over the lease term 10% on reducing balance

Motor vehicles

25% on reducing balance

Computer equipment

33% on cost

Stocks

Stock are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost represents the average cost. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated cost of completion and selling expenses.

Deferred tax

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

Foreign currencies

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating result.

Hire purchase and leasing commitments

Assets obtained under hire purchase contracts or finance leases are capitalised in the balance sheet. Those held under hire purchase contracts are depreciated over their estimated useful lives. Those held under finance leases are depreciated over their estimated useful lives or the lease term, whichever is the shorter.

The interest element of these obligations is charged to profit or loss over the relevant period. The capital element of the future payments is treated as a liability.

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis on the assumption that the company will continue to trade in the foreseeable future. The basis may not be appropriate because as at 31 March 2016 the company's current liabilities exceeded its current assets. The Directors, having made appropriate enquiries, consider that adequate resources exist for the company to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and with the continued support of the company's shareholder, the company will be able to meet its liabilities as they fall due for payment. Therefore, the directors are of the opinion that it is appropriate to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2016.

Hire purchase and leasing commitments

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

continued...

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

2. TURNOVER

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

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

	Food Drinks & Beverages	2016 £ 2,226,448 1,931,765 4,158,213	2015 £ 2,205,020 1,749,294 3,954,314
3.	STAFF COSTS		
		2016	2015
	Wages and salaries	£ 1,205,007	£ 1,163,529
	Social security costs	142,760	133,368
		1,347,767	1,296,897
	The average monthly number of employees during the year was as follows: Office and management Restaurant staff	2016 · 4 100 104	2015 4 98 102
4.	OPERATING PROFIT		
	The operating profit is stated after charging:		
		2016	2015
	Depreciation - owned assets	£ 310,541	£ 323,520
	Depreciation - owned assets Depreciation - assets on hire purchase contracts or finance leases	10,482	11,646
	Loss on disposal of fixed assets		1,581
	Directors' remuneration		-

5. AUDITORS' REMUNERATION

Fees payable to the company's auditors for the audit of the company's financial statements is £5,515 (2015 - £5,250) which includes £500 (2015 - £500) for the provision of a non - audit services.

6. INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR CHARGES

A STATE OF THE STA	2016 £	2015 £
Bank interest Bank loan interest	£ 736 53,599	932 58,227
·	54,335	59,159

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

7. TAXATION

8.

Analysis of the tax charge		
The tax charge on the profit on ordinary activities for the year was as follows	: 2016 £	2015
Current tax: UK corporation tax	44,231	£ (2,510)
Deferred tax	. (11,903)	53,204
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	32,328	50,694
Reconciliation of total tax charge included in profit and loss	and a LUZ The difference is an	
The tax assessed for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporation ta	x in the UK. The difference is ex	(piained below)
	2016 £	2015 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	139,887	140,096
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax the UK of 20% (2015 - 20%)	in 27,977	28,019
Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Capital allowances in excess of depreciation Depreciation in excess of capital allowances Utilisation of tax losses Utilisation of losses Losses created Losses carried back Deferred taxation R&D enhanced relief Total tax charge	37,435 (9,509) (11,903) (11,672) 32,328	316 (40,354) - (8,212) - 20,231 (2,510) 53,204 - 50,694
INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS		Patents and licences £
COST At 1 April 2015 and 31 March 2016		3,208
AMORTISATION At 1 April 2015 and 31 March 2016		3,208
NET BOOK VALUE At 31 March 2016		<u> </u>
At 31 March 2015		

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

9. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

COST	Freehold property	Long leasehold £	Plant and machinery £
At 1 April 2015 Additions	2,632,914	3,628,139	3,649,020 20,822
At 31 March 2016	2,632,914	3,628,139	3,669,842
DEPRECIATION			
At 1 April 2015	523,614	607,217	1,767,851
Charge for year	34,720	87,395	190,199
At 31 March 2016	558,334	694,612	1,958,050
NET BOOK VALUE			
At 31 March 2016	2,074,580	2,933,527	1,711,792
At 31 March 2015	2,109,300	3,020,922	1,881,169
	Motor vehicles £	Computer equipment	Totals £
COST	0.500	0.200	0.027.005
At 1 April 2015 Additions	9,500 3,395	8,322 12,658	9,927,895 <u>36,875</u>
At 31 March 2016	12,895	20,980	9,964,770
DEPRECIATION			
At 1 April 2015	6,034	2,774	2,907,490
Charge for year	1,716	6,993	321,023
At 31 March 2016	7,750	9,767	3,228,513
NET BOOK VALUE At 31 March 2016	5,145	11,213	6,736,257
At 31 March 2015	3,466	5,548	7,020,405

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost, net of depreciation and any provision for impairment. The carrying values of tangible fixed assets are reviewed for impairment if events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

9. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS - continued

	Fixed assets, included in the above, which are held under hire purchase contracts or final	nce leases are as fol	lows: Plant and machinery £
	COST At 1 April 2015 and 31 March 2016		129,407
	DEPRECIATION At 1 April 2015 Charge for year		24,587 10,482
	At 31 March 2016		35,069
	NET BOOK VALUE At 31 March 2016		94,338
	At 31 March 2015	•	104,820
10.	STOCKS	2016	2015
	Goods for resale	£	£
	Goods for resale	37,058	43,395
11.	DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR	2016 £	2015 £
	Tax Prepayments and accrued income	25,332	2,510 36,601
	repayments and accrued meome	25,332	39,111
12.	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR	2016 £	2015 £
	Bank loans and overdrafts (see note 14) Trade creditors Tax	336,982 307,879 44,231	302,774 308,870
	Social security and other taxes Other creditors	139,872 1,451,175	134,230 1,332,050
	Accrued expenses	60,767	82,609
		2,340,906	2,160,533
13.	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR		
		2016 £	2015 £
	Bank loans (see note 14) Directors Loan account	1,561,512 _1,070,690	1,946,741 1,078,185
		2,632,202	3,024,926

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

14. LOANS

The Bank of Scotland loans are repayable by monthly instalments. All loans and overdraft facilities are secured as monies debentures granted by the company over the whole assets of the company. First legal mortgage over 25 Lower Park Road, Bristol, BSI 5BN granted and first legal mortgage over 27 Westgate Street, Cardiff, CF10 1DD granted with Bank of Scotland.

The company has successfully managed to observe the performance covenants for 2015 under the existing loan facilities with the Bank of Scotland.

Mr D Patel, director of the company has a personal guarantee for the company's obligation to the Bank of Scotland for £250,000.

Loan and overdraft facilities secured with NatWest banks are as debentures on all assets of the company. Leasehold 1st legal charge on Station Building, 1-4 Southend Road, Beckenham, Kent, legal charge on 25-27 Montpellier Vale, Blackheath, London, SE3 and legal charge on 29-31 Montpellier Vale, Blackheath, London, SE3.

15. LEASING AGREEMENTS

	Land and buildings		Other operating leases	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	£	£	£	£
Expiring:				
Between one and five years	•	-	94,664	66,345
In more than five years	197,500	197,500		
	197,500	197,500	94,664	66,345

Amounts due under H.P agreement are secured on plant and machinery acquired using H.P/lease finance.

16. PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES

Deferred tax	2016 2015 £ £ 253,813 265,716
Balance at 1 April 2015 Released during year	Deferred tax £ 265,716 (11,903)
Balance at 31 March 2016	253,813

17. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, issue	ed and fully paid:			
Number:	Class:	Nominal	2016	2015
	•	value:	£	£
499,980	Ordinary	1	499,980	499,980

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

18. RESERVES

Retained earnings £

At 1 April 2015 Profit for the year 1,514,754 107,559

At 31 March 2016

1,622,313

19. OTHER FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS

The company's bankers hold a composite guarantee from the company in relation to borrowings by three related undertakings.

20. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

As at the year end the company owed £1,133,009 (2015 - £1,013,885) to its related company 'Baystate Company Limited' which is under the common directorship.

As at the year end the company owed £674,058 (2015 - £679,901) to Mr H Desai, director of the company.

As at the year end the company owed £72,169 (2015 - £72,202) to Mrs R Desai, director of the company.

As at the year end the company owed £324,462 (2015 - £326,081) to Mr D Patel, director of the company.

21. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

There is no ultimate controlling party in the company.

j

Reconciliation of Equity 1 APRIL 2014 (Date of Transition to FRS 102)

	Notes	UK GAAP £	Effect of transition to FRS 102 £	FRS 102 £
FIXED ASSETS Tangible assets	9	6,819,245	_	6,819,245
-		0,017,243		0,017,243
CURRENT ASSETS Stocks	10	62,984	_	62,984
Debtors	11	35,790	-	35,790
Cash at bank		324,295	<u> </u>	324,295
		423,069	-	423,069
CREDITORS				
Amounts falling due within one year		(2,112,085)		(2,112,085)
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES		(1,689,016)		(1,689,016)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		5 120 220		5 120 220
LIABILITIES		5,130,229	-	5,130,229
CREDITORS		(2.000.205)		(2.002.205)
Amounts falling due after more than one year		(2,992,385)	-	(2,992,385)
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES		(212,512)		(212,512)
NET ASSETS		1,925,332		1,925,332
CAPITAL AND RESERVES				•
Called up share capital	17	499,980	-	499,980
Retained earnings		1,425,352		1,425,352
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		1,925,332		1,925,332

Reconciliation of Equity - continued 31 MARCH 2015

		UK GAAP	Effect of transition to FRS 102	FRS 102
	Notes	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS	0	# 000 405		T 000 105
Tangible assets	9	7,020,405	·	7,020,405
CURRENT A COPTO				
CURRENT ASSETS Stocks	10	42 205		43,395
Debtors		43,395 60,302	(21.101)	39,111
Cash at bank	, 11	-	(21,191)	
Cash at bank		362,998		362,998
		166 605	(21.101)	445 504
		466,695	(21,191)	445,504
CREDITORS				
Amounts falling due within one year		(2,181,724)	21,191	(2,160,533)
7 thounts faming due within one year		(2,101,724)		(2,100,333)
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES		(1,715,029)	_	(1,715,029)
		(1,710,025)		(1,713,027)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT				
LIABILITIES		5,305,376	-	5,305,376
CREDITORS				
Amounts falling due after more than one year		(3,024,926)	-	(3,024,926)
	*			
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES		(265,716)		(265,716)
NET ASSETS		2,014,734		2,014,734
				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
CAPITAL AND RESERVES				
Called up share capital	17	499,980	-	499,980
Retained earnings		1,514,754	-	1,514,754
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		2,014,734		2,014,734

Reconciliation of Profit FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2015

		Effect of	
	UK	transition	
	GAAP	to FRS 102	FRS 102
	£	£	£
TURNOVER	3,954,314	-	3,954,314
Cost of sales	(2,309,203)		(2,309,203)
GROSS PROFIT	1,645,111	-	1,645,111
Administrative expenses	(1,486,914)	-	(1,486,914)
Other operating income	41,058		41,058
OPERATING PROFIT	199,255	-	199,255
Interest payable and similar charges	(59,159)	-	(59,159)
PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES			
BEFORE TAXATION	140,096	-	140,096
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	(50,694)		(50,694)
PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR	89,402	_	89,402