Company Registration No. 04627713 (England and Wales)
APARTMENT 1 LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2017

COMPANY INFORMATION

Director D Fisher

Secretary A J Fisher

Company number 04627713

Registered office The Apartment Group 1st Floor, Two

Jesmond Three Sixty Newcastle upon Tyne

NE2 1DB

Auditor RMT Accountants & Business Advisors Ltd

Gosforth Park Avenue Newcastle upon Tyne

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Business address 26-32 Collingwood Street

Newcastle upon Tyne

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STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2017

The director presents the strategic report for the year ended 31 July 2017.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company is that of a wine bar and night club operator.

Financial performance, financial position and key performance indicators

The director considers turnover, gross profit and EBITDA (earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation) to be the key measures of the company's performance:

- Turnover has increased in the year by 5.9% to £5,378,416.
- Gross profit margin has increased during the year from 83.5% to 83.6%.
- EBITDA for the year was £2,066,670 (2016 £2,122,402).
- Profit after tax for the year was £1,428,563 (2016 £1,433,369).

The balance sheet shows that the company net assets have increased significantly to £7,150,613 from £6,722,050. The company generated cash from operations of £3,473,187, invested £102,901 in fixed assets over the period and made repayments of £560,977 against the current loan borrowings increasing cash levels to £2,369,073 from £552,111 over the year.

The director considers the company's financial performance and position to be satisfactory in the light of current trading conditions.

Fixed assets

In the opinion of the director, the value of the company's land and buildings are not materially in excess of that shown in the financial statements when considered in relation to its use in the company's trade.

Princfipal risks and uncertainties

The management of the business and the execution of the company's strategy are subject to a number of risks. The board reviews these risks and puts in place policies to mitigate them. The key business and financial risks are:

Employees

The company's performance depends largely on some key employees. The company provides competitive remuneration packages to ensure key employees are both retained and incentivised.

Environment, health and safety incidents

Appropriate measures are implemented to ensure the risk of any environmental and health and safety issues are minimised. The company strives to maintain high standards in these areas.

Interest rate risk

The company monitors interest rate risk and considers that its current policy meets its objectives of managing its exposure.

Liquidity risk

The director regularly monitors the financial information to ensure that any risks in this area are considered on a timely basis.

Credit risk

The director regularly monitors debtors to ensure that any risks of bad and doubtful debts are provided for on a timely basis.

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2017

Future developments

The director believes that the company is well placed in terms of strategic and market position to maximise its ability to generate sales and satisfy customer demand, in spite of the difficult economic conditions currently facing the business.

On behalf of the board

D Fisher Director

Approved by the board on 17 August 2018

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2017

The director presents his annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 July 2017.

Director

The director who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements was as follows:

D Fisher

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 8.

Ordinary dividends were paid amounting to £1,000,000. The director does not recommend payment of a final dividend.

Auditor

In accordance with the company's articles, a resolution proposing that RMT Accountants & Business Advisors Ltd be reappointed as auditor of the company will be put at a General Meeting.

Statement of director's responsibilities

The director is responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the director has 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 director must not approve the financial statements unless he is 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 director is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies 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 director is 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. He is 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.

DIRECTOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2017

Strategic report

The company has chosen in accordance with Companies Act 2006, s. 414C(11) to set out in the company's strategic report information required by Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008, Sch. 7 to be contained in the directors' report. It has done so in respect of future developments and fixed assets.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

D Fisher Director

Approved by the board on 17 August 2018

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF APARTMENT 1 LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Apartment 1 Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 July 2017 which comprise the Profit And Loss Account, the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Statement of Cash Flows 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 FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally 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 July 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.

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 Auditor's 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.

Material uncertainty related to going concern

We draw attention to note 1 in the financial statements which indicates that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. As at the date of approving the financial statements, the company is in the process of refinancing part of its bank loan. £5m is due for repayment in August 2018 however the bank has indicated it will roll the facility on until the refinancing process is finalised. The director is confident that funding arrangements will be finalised in the coming quarter and financial forecasts support the going concern assumption.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other information

The director is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBER OF APARTMENT 1 LIMITED

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

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

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 and the Director's Report.

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 director's remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of director

As explained more fully in the Director's Responsibilities Statement, the director is 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 is 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 director is 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 director either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's 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 an auditor's report 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: http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBER OF APARTMENT 1 LIMITED

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

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.

Maxine Pott (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of RMT Accountants & Business Advisors Ltd
Statutory Auditor
Gosforth Park Avenue
Newcastle upon Tyne
NE12 8EG

Date: 17 August 2018

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2017

		2017	2016
	Notes	£	£
Turnover	3	5,378,416	5,078,881
Cost of sales		(883,440)	(839,950)
Gross profit		4,494,976	4,238,931
Administrative expenses		(3,357,944)	(2,815,779)
Other operating income		804,953	576,436
Operating profit	4	1,941,985	1,999,588
Interest receivable and similar income	7	7,653	5
Interest payable and similar expenses	8	(162,151)	(202,841)
Profit before taxation		1,787,487	1,796,752
Tax on profit	9	(358,924)	(363,383)
Profit for the financial year		1,428,563	1,433,369

The Profit And Loss Account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2017

	2017 £	2016 £
Profit for the year	1,428,563	1,433,369
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	1,428,563	1,433,369

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 JULY 2017

		2017		20	16
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	11		4,589,159		4,610,943
Current assets					
Stocks	13	130,074		115,719	
Debtors	14	7,343,015		9,466,094	
Cash at bank and in hand		2,369,073		552,11 1	
		9,842,162		10,133,924	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one		(0.000.000)		(0.000.000)	
year	15	(2,060,996)		(2,208,036)	
Net current assets			7,781,166		7,925,888
Total assets less current liabilities			12,370,325		12,536,831
Creditors: amounts falling due after more	40		(E 444 070)		/F (00) 404\
than one year	16		(5,114,676)		(5,693,131)
Provisions for liabilities	18		(105,036)		(121,650)
Net assets			7,150,613		6,722,050
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	21		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			7,150,513		6,721,950
Total equity			7,150,613		6,722,050

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 17 August 2018

D Fisher Director

Company Registration No. 04627713

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2017

		Share capital Profit and loss reserves			
	Notes	£	£	£	
Balance at 1 August 2015		100	6,288,581	6,288,681	
Year ended 31 July 2016: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year Dividends	10	-	1,433,369 (1,000,000)	1,433,369 (1,000,000)	
Balance at 31 July 2016		100	6,721,950	6,722,050	
Year ended 31 July 2017: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year Dividends	10	- -	1,428,563 (1,000,000)	1,428,563 (1,000,000)	
Balance at 31 July 2017		100	7,150,513	7,150,613	

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2017

		20°	17	201	6
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities Cash generated from operations Interest paid Income taxes paid	26		4,162,347 (162,151) (527,009)		2,058,100 (202,841) (391,526)
Net cash inflow from operating activities			3,473,187		1,463,733
Investing activities Purchase of tangible fixed assets Interest received Net cash used in investing activities		(102,901) 7,653	(95,248)	(73,715) 5 ———	(73,710)
Financing activities Repayment of bank loans Dividends paid		(560,977) (1,000,000)		(593,243) (1,000,000)	
Net cash used in financing activities			(1,560,977)		(1,593,243)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents			1,816,962		(203,220)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	r		552,111		755,331
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year			2,369,073		552,111

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Apartment 1 Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is The Apartment Group 1st Floor, Two, Jesmond Three Sixty, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE2 1DB. The principal business address is 26-36 Collingwood Street, NE1 1JF.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest \pounds .

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

Going concern - material uncertainty

These financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis. The director has a reasonable expectation that the company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

Included within creditors due after more one year is a final loan instalment of £5,097,177 payable to the bank in August 2018 however the bank has indicated it will roll the facility on until the refinancing process is finalised. The director is confident that funding arrangements will be finalised in the coming quarter and financial forecasts support the going concern assumption.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover represents the total value of bar and door takings, excluding value added tax. Turnover is attributable to the continuing principal activity of the company and arose wholly within the United Kingdom.

1.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Tenants improvements Straight line over the life of the lease Leasehold property Straight line over the life of the lease

Plant and machinery 10% reducing balance
Fixtures, fittings and equipment 15% reducing balance
Motor vehicles 20% reducing balance

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.4 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 Stocks

Stock is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Cost is calculated on goods for resale as the purchase price on the cost of the stock.

Net realisable value is based on estimated selling price.

1.6 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally 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.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans and loans from connected companies, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.7 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.8 Taxation

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

Current tax

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

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

1.9 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received, if considered material to the financial statements.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.10 Retirement benefits

The company provides a defined contribution pension scheme, the assets of which are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to the profit and loss account in the period to which they relate.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.11 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.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the director is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

Critical judgements

The following judgements (apart from those involving estimates) have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Assessing indicators of impairment

In assessing whether there have been any indications of impairment of assets, the directors have considered both external and internal sources of information such as market conditions and experience of recoverability. There have been no indicators of impairments identified during the current financial year.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are as follows.

Determining residual values and useful economic lives of tangible fixed assets

The company depreciates tangible fixed assets over their estimated useful lives. The estimation of the useful lives of assets is based on historic performance as well as expectations about future use and therefore requires estimates and assumptions to be applied by management. The actual lives of these assets can vary depending on a variety of factors, including technological innovation, product life cycles and maintenance programmes.

Judgement is applied by management when determining the residual values for tangible fixed assets. When determining the residual value management aim to assess the amount that the company would currently obtain for disposal of the asset, if it were already of the condition expected at the end of its useful economic life. Where possible this is done with reference to external market prices. The carrying amount of tangible fixed assets at the reporting end date was £4,594,892 (2016 - £4,610,943).

3 Turnover and other revenue

An analysis of the company's turnover is as follows:

	2017	2016
	£	£
Turnover analysed by class of business		
Bar and door takings	5,378,416	5,078,881

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2017

3	Turnover and other revenue		(Continued)
		2017 £	2016 £
	Other significant revenue	Z.	E.
	Room hire	32,280	13,422
	Head office recharges	769,361	559,314
		2017	2016
		£	£
	Turnover analysed by geographical market		
	United Kingdom	5,378,416 ————	5,078,881
4	Operating profit		
•	operating profit	2017	2016
	Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):	£	£
	Government grants	(500)	(500)
	Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial		
	statements	6,000	6,000
	Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	124,685	122,814

5 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2017	2016
	Number	Number
Director	1	1
Operational	98	128
Administration and finance	20	15
	119	144
Their aggregate remuneration comprised:		
Their aggregate remuneration comprised.	2017	2016
	£	£
Wages and salaries	1,114,677	1,034,523
Social security costs	41,570	37,924
Pension costs	6,148	5,973
	1,162,395	1,078,420

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2017

6	Director's remuneration	2017 £	2016 £
	Remuneration for qualifying services	12,180 =====	23,545
7	Interest receivable and similar income	2017 £	2016 £
	Interest income		-
	Interest on bank deposits Other interest income	3	5
	Other interest income	7,650	
	Total income	7,653	5
8	Interest payable and similar expenses	2017	2016 £
	Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:	£	t.
	Other interest on financial liabilities	155,256	197,841
	Other finance costs:		
	Other interest	6,895	5,000
		162,151 ———	202,841
9	Taxation		
		2017 £	2016 £
	Current tax		
	UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	353,923	359,971
	Adjustments in respect of prior periods	21,615	-
	Total current tax	375,538	359,971
	Deferred tax		
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	(16,614)	3,412
	Total tax charge	358,924 ———	363,383

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2017

9 Taxation (Co	ontinued)
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The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

						2017 £	2016 £
	Profit before taxation					1,787,487	1,796,752
	Former And Association in the same	- d No6 dd			IZ . \$		
	Expected tax charge base 19.67% (2016: 20.00%)	ed on the standard r	ate or corporat	ion tax in the U	K OT	351,599	359,350
	Tax effect of expenses the	at are not deductible	in determinin	a taxable profit		1,319	1,005
	Adjustments in respect of			y		21,615	-
	Permanent capital allowa	. •	preciation			1,005	(384)
	Deferred tax adjustment		•			(16,614)	3,412
	Tanakan di ama fandia					250,004	
	Taxation charge for the ye	əar				358,924 ———	363,383
10	Dividends						
						2017	2016
						£	£
	Ordinary interim paid					1,000,000	1,000,000
11	Tangible fixed assets						
11	Tangible fixed assets	Tenants improvements	Leasehold property		tures, fittings nd equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
11	Tangible fixed assets				_	Motor vehicles	Total
11	Cost	improvements £	property £	machinery a	nd equipment	£	£
11	Cost At 1 August 2016	improvements	property	machinery a	nd equipment		
11	Cost	improvements £	property £	machinery a	nd equipment	£	£
11	Cost At 1 August 2016 Additions	594,805	\$ 3,235,417	1,127,003 53,438	917,324 21,502	7,760 27,961	5,882,309 102,901
111	Cost At 1 August 2016	improvements £	property £	machinery at £ 1,127,003	equipment £ 917,324	£ 7,760	£ 5,882,309
111	Cost At 1 August 2016 Additions At 31 July 2017	594,805	\$ 3,235,417	1,127,003 53,438	917,324 21,502	7,760 27,961	5,882,309 102,901
11	Cost At 1 August 2016 Additions At 31 July 2017 Depreciation	594,805 - 594,805	3,235,417 - 3,235,417	1,127,003 53,438 1,180,441	917,324 21,502 938,826	7,760 27,961 35,721	5,882,309 102,901 5,985,210
11	Cost At 1 August 2016 Additions At 31 July 2017 Depreciation At 1 August 2016	594,805 - 594,805 - 110,989	3,235,417 - 3,235,417 - 28,362	1,127,003 53,438 1,180,441 666,853	917,324 21,502 938,826 457,851	7,760 27,961 35,721	5,882,309 102,901 5,985,210
111	Cost At 1 August 2016 Additions At 31 July 2017 Depreciation	594,805 - 594,805	3,235,417 - 3,235,417	1,127,003 53,438 1,180,441	917,324 21,502 938,826	7,760 27,961 35,721	5,882,309 102,901 5,985,210
111	Cost At 1 August 2016 Additions At 31 July 2017 Depreciation At 1 August 2016	594,805 - 594,805 - 110,989	3,235,417 - 3,235,417 - 28,362	1,127,003 53,438 1,180,441 666,853	917,324 21,502 938,826 457,851	7,760 27,961 35,721	5,882,309 102,901 5,985,210
111	Cost At 1 August 2016 Additions At 31 July 2017 Depreciation At 1 August 2016 Charge for the year	594,805 	3,235,417 - 3,235,417 - 28,362 3,242	1,127,003 53,438 1,180,441 666,853 47,864	917,324 21,502 938,826 457,851 56,467	7,760 27,961 35,721 7,311 5,216	5,882,309 102,901 5,985,210 1,271,366 124,685
111	Cost At 1 August 2016 Additions At 31 July 2017 Depreciation At 1 August 2016 Charge for the year At 31 July 2017	594,805 	3,235,417 - 3,235,417 - 28,362 3,242	1,127,003 53,438 1,180,441 666,853 47,864	917,324 21,502 938,826 457,851 56,467	7,760 27,961 35,721 7,311 5,216	5,882,309 102,901 5,985,210 1,271,366 124,685

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2017

12	Financial instruments		2017 £	2016 £
	Carrying amount of financial assets		~	~
	Debt instruments measured at amortised cost		7,036,481	9,301,380
	Carrying amount of financial liabilities			
	Measured at amortised cost		6,376,327	6,952,964
13	Stocks			
			2017	2016
			£	£
	Goods for resale		130,074	115,719
14	Debtors			
			2017	2016
	Amounts falling due within one year:		£	£
	Trade debtors		9,697	2,173
	Amounts due from connected companies		681,529	682,067
	Other debtors		97,358	103,923
	Prepayments and accrued income		306,534	164,714
			1,095,118	952,877
	Amounts falling due after more than one year:			
	Amounts due from connected companies		6,247,897	8,513,217
	Total debtors		7,343,015	9,466,094
15	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			
		Notes	2017 £	2016 £
		Notes	~	~
	Bank loans and overdrafts	17	567,564	550,586
	Trade creditors		380,633	393,532
	Amounts due to connected companies		103,655	110,485
	Corporation tax		553,923	705,394
	Other taxation and social security Other creditors		227,923 103,379	224,810 50,513
	Accruals and deferred income		123,919	172,716
			2,060,996	2,208,036

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2017

16	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		2017	2016
		Notes	£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts Government grants	17	5,097,177 17,499	5,675,132 17,999
			5,114,676	5,693,131
	Amounts included above which fall due after five years are as follow	s:		
	Payable by instalments		2,664,394	3,309,472
17	Loans and overdrafts		2017	2016
			£	£
	Bank loans		5,664,741	6,225,718
	Payable within one year Payable after one year		567,564 5,097,177	550,586 5,675,132

The bank loans are secured by way of a debenture dated 15 August 2011 incorporating a fixed and floating charge over the assets of the company and there is a first legal charge dated 15 August 2011 over the leasehold property, together with an assignment over a life policy in the name of the director, Mr D Fisher, in favour of The Co-Operative Bank Plc.

18 Provisions for liabilities

		2017	2016	
	Notes	£	£	
Deferred tax liabilities	19	105,036	121,650	

19 Deferred taxation

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where the company has a legally enforceable right to do so. The following is the analysis of the deferred tax balances (after offset) for financial reporting purposes:

	Liabilities	Liabilities
	2017	2016
Balances:	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	105,036	121,650

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2017

19	Deferred taxation		(Continued)
	Movements in the year:		2017 £
	Liability at 1 August 2016 Credit to profit or loss		121,650 (16,614)
	Liability at 31 July 2017		105,036
20	Retirement benefit schemes	2047	2046
	Defined contribution schemes	2017 £	2016 £
	Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	6,148	5,973
	The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employee scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered		ts of the
21	Share capital	2017	2016
	Ordinary share capital	£	£
	Issued and fully paid		4
	100 Ordinary of £1 each	100	100 ———

22 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

The company has given an unlimited cross guarantee in respect of the bank borrowings with Newton Hall (Northumberland) Limited and Manners (Newcastle) Limited. No liability is expected to arise as a result of this guarantee.

23 Related party transactions

Remuneration of key management personnel

The remuneration of key management personnel is as follows.

	2017 £	2016 £
Aggregate compensation	12,180	23,545

Transactions with related parties

During the year the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2017

Related party transactions (Continued) Head office recharges: 2017 2016 £ Other related parties 769,361 559,314 The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date: 2017 2016 Amounts owed to related parties £ £ Other related parties 103,655 110,485 103,655 110,485 The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date: 2017 2016 Amounts owed by related parties £ £ Other related parties 6,929,426 9,195,284 6,929,426 9,195,284

24 Directors' transactions

Dividends totalling £1,000,000 (2016 - £1,000,000) were paid in the year in respect of shares held by the company's director.

Included within creditors due within one year is an amount owed to D Fisher, director and shareholder of the company amounting to £25,840 (2016 - £8,125 debtor).

25 Controlling party

D Fisher is the controlling party by virtue of his interest in the issued share capital of the company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2017

Cash generated from operations		
	2017	2016
	£	£
Profit for the year after tax	1,428,563	1,433,369
Adjustments for:		
Taxation charged	358,924	363,383
Finance costs	162,151	202,841
Investment income	(7,653)	(5)
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	124,685	122,814
Movements in working capital:		
(Increase)/decrease in stocks	(14,355)	10,110
Decrease/(increase) in debtors	2,123,079	(86,823)
(Decrease)/increase in creditors	(12,547)	12,911
(Decrease) in deferred income	(500)	(500)
Cash generated from operations	4,162,347	2,058,100

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.