

Financial Statements

Tom Hartley Cars Limited

For the Year Ended 31 October 2016



Registered number: 07061171

Tom Hartley Cars Limited

Company Information

Directors	T Hartley C Hartley
Registered number	07061171
Registered office	159 Moira Road Overseal Swadlincote Derbyshire DE12 6JD
Independent auditor	Grant Thornton UK LLP Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor Colmore Building 20 Colmore Circus Birmingham West Midlands B4 6AT

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Strategic Report

For the Year Ended 31 October 2016

Introduction

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

Business review

The principal activity of the business is the trading of classic motor vehicles. This is expected to continue for the foreseeable future.

The company achieved an increase in sales made during the year of £7,401,969. It made an operating profit of £2,277,341 (2015: £687,325) after charging £500,000 (2015: £500,000) in respect of amortisation of goodwill, a non-cash item.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The management of the business and the nature of the company's strategy are subject to a number of risks. The market in which the company operates is highly competitive and, as a result, there is constant pressure on margins.

Financial risk management objectives and policies

The company's principal financial instruments comprise loans from directors, cash and trade debtors and creditors that arise directly from the company's operations. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to provide finance for the company's operations.

It is, and has been throughout the period under review, the company's policy that no trading in financial instruments shall be undertaken. The main risk arising from the company's financial instruments is liquidity risk.

The company seeks to manage its financial risk by ensuring sufficient liquidity is available to meet foreseeable needs. The company's policy throughout the year has been to ensure continuity of funding through management of the company's cash resources.

Financial key performance indicators

The company monitors the following key performance indicators: turnover, gross profit and profit before tax. Turnover has increased from £20,525,425 to £27,927,394. Gross profit amounted to £3,424,216 (2015: £1,904,324), which represents a margin of 12.3% (2014: 9.3%). The profit before tax amounted to £2,277,331 (2015: £676,173).

The company made a profit for the year of £1,727,483 and had net assets of £8,545,850 at the year end.

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

T Hartley
Director



Date: 30 June 2017

Directors' Report

For the Year Ended 31 October 2016

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 October 2016.

Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £1,727,483 (2015 - £425,941).

Post balance sheet events

There have been no significant events affecting the Company since the year end.

Directors

The directors who served during the year and subsequently were:

T Hartley
C Hartley

Directors' responsibilities statement

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards) and applicable law including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs and 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 judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

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

Disclosure of information to auditor

The directors confirm that::

- so far as each director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware, and
- each director has taken all the steps that they ought to have been taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

Tom Hartley Cars Limited

Directors' Report (continued)

For the Year Ended 31 October 2016

Auditor

Under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006, Grant Thornton UK LLP will be deemed to have been reappointed as auditor 28 days after these financial statements were sent to members or 28 days after the latest date prescribed for filing the accounts with the registrar, whichever is earlier.

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

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'T Hartley', written over a horizontal line.

T Hartley
Director

Date: 30 June 2017



Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Tom Hartley Cars Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Tom Hartley Cars Limited for the year ended 31 October 2016, which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Cash Flows, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes. The relevant financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and the United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an Auditor's Report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of Directors and Auditor

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement on page 2, 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 Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

A description of the scope of an audit of financial statements is provided on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditscopeukprivate.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 October 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 Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with those financial statements.



Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Tom Hartley Cars Limited (continued)

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.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "David White".

David White (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of

Grant Thornton UK LLP

Chartered Accountants

Statutory Auditor

Birmingham

30 June 2017

Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the Year Ended 31 October 2016

	Note	2016 £	2015 £
Turnover	4	27,927,394	20,525,425
Cost of sales		(24,503,178)	(18,621,191)
Gross profit		3,424,216	1,904,234
Administrative expenses		(1,146,875)	(1,216,909)
Operating profit	5	2,277,341	687,325
Interest payable and expenses	8	(10)	(11,152)
Profit before tax		2,277,331	676,173
Tax on profit	9	(549,848)	(250,232)
Profit for the year		1,727,483	425,941

There was no other comprehensive income for 2016 (2015: £NIL).

The notes on pages 10 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

Balance Sheet

As at 31 October 2016

	Note	2016 £	2015 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	10	2,856,895	3,356,895
Tangible assets	11	316,833	94,116
		<u>3,173,728</u>	<u>3,451,011</u>
Current assets			
Stocks	12	3,932,399	4,029,203
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	13	44,507	81,105
Cash at bank and in hand	14	4,630,146	2,157,804
		<u>8,607,052</u>	<u>6,268,112</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	15	(3,231,200)	(2,893,299)
Net current assets		<u>5,375,852</u>	<u>3,374,813</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>8,549,580</u>	<u>6,825,824</u>
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax	17	(3,730)	(7,457)
		<u>(3,730)</u>	<u>(7,457)</u>
Net assets		<u><u>8,545,850</u></u>	<u><u>6,818,367</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	18	2	2
Other reserves	19	1	1
Profit and loss account	19	8,545,847	6,818,364
		<u>8,545,850</u>	<u>6,818,367</u>

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

T Hartley
Director

Date: 30 June 2017

The notes on pages 10 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the Year Ended 31 October 2016

	Called up share capital	Other reserves	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£	£
At 1 November 2015	2	1	6,818,364	6,818,367
Comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the year	-	-	1,727,483	1,727,483
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	1,727,483	1,727,483
At 31 October 2016	2	1	8,545,847	8,545,850

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the Year Ended 31 October 2015

	Called up share capital	Other reserves	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£	£
At 1 November 2014	2	1	6,392,423	6,392,426
Comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the year	-	-	425,941	425,941
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	425,941	425,941
At 31 October 2015	2	1	6,818,364	6,818,367

The notes on pages 10 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows

For the Year Ended 31 October 2016

	2016 £	2015 £
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit for the financial year	1,727,483	425,941
Adjustments for:		
Amortisation of intangible assets	500,000	500,000
Depreciation of tangible assets	20,588	18,664
Interest paid	10	11,152
Taxation charge	549,848	250,232
Decrease/(increase) in stocks	96,804	(1,710,060)
Decrease/(increase) in debtors	36,598	(57,896)
Decrease in creditors	(207,071)	(28,040)
Corporation tax paid	(8,603)	(805,434)
Net cash generated from / (utilised by) operating activities	2,715,657	(1,395,441)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	(243,305)	(56,415)
Net cash outflow used in investing activities	(243,305)	(56,415)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Interest paid	(10)	(11,152)
Net cash used in financing activities	(10)	(11,152)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	2,472,342	(1,463,008)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	2,157,804	3,620,812
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	4,630,146	2,157,804
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year comprise:		
Cash at bank and in hand	4,630,146	2,157,804
	4,630,146	2,157,804

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 October 2016

1. General information

Tom Hartley Cars Limited is a company limited by shared incorporated in England and Wales. The principal activity of Tom Hartley Cars Limited relates to the buying and selling of luxury and performance automobiles.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

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

Information on the impact of first-time adoption of FRS 102 is given in note 22.

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

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Revenue

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

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

2.3 Intangible assets

Goodwill represents the difference between amounts paid on the cost of a business combination and the acquirer's interest in the fair value of its identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquiree at the date of acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is amortised on a straight line basis to the Statement of Comprehensive Income over its useful economic life which is estimated to be 10 years.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 October 2016

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Assets under construction relate to the construction of a new showroom to house car stock. The capitalised showroom will be depreciated over its useful life once it becomes available for use.

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

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Motor vehicles	- 25% reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings	- 15% reducing balance

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

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

2.5 Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value after making due allowance for obsolete stock where necessary. Cost includes all direct costs in purchasing the vehicle and transportation costs where directly attributable.

2.6 Debtors

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

2.7 Cash and cash equivalents

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

2.8 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors and loans to related parties.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 October 2016

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Financial instruments (continued)

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

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

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

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

2.9 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.10 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 October 2016

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 Current and deferred taxation

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

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

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

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

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

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

No material judgements were made in applying accounting policies and no material estimation uncertainties exist for the year under review.

4. Turnover

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

	2016 £	2015 £
Sale of luxury and performance automobiles	27,927,394	20,525,425
	<u>27,927,394</u>	<u>20,525,425</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 October 2016

5. Operating profit

The operating profit is stated after charging:

	2016	2015
	£	£
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	20,588	18,664
Amortisation of intangible assets, including goodwill	500,000	500,000

6. Auditors remuneration

Fees payable to the Company's auditor and its associates in respect of:

Audit and tax compliance services	12,500	12,500
Non-audit services	1,850	1,700
	<u>14,350</u>	<u>14,200</u>

7. Employees

Staff costs were as follows:

	2016	2015
	£	£
Wages and salaries	249,228	243,502
Social security costs	24,085	22,933
	<u>273,313</u>	<u>266,435</u>

During the year, no director received any emoluments (2015 - £Nil).

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

	2016	2015
	No.	No.
Administration and sales	8	9
Directors	2	2
	<u>10</u>	<u>11</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 October 2016

8. Interest payable and similar charges

	2016	2015
	£	£
Other interest payable	10	11,152
	<u>10</u>	<u>11,152</u>

9. Taxation

	2016	2015
	£	£
Corporation tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	558,997	252,347
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	(5,422)	-
	<u>553,575</u>	<u>252,347</u>
Total current tax	<u>553,575</u>	<u>252,347</u>
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(2,981)	(2,115)
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	(746)	-
	<u>(3,727)</u>	<u>(2,115)</u>
Total deferred tax	<u>(3,727)</u>	<u>(2,115)</u>
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	<u>549,848</u>	<u>250,232</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 October 2016

9. Taxation (continued)

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2015 - higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2015 - 20.41%). The differences are explained below:

	2016 £	2015 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	2,277,331	676,173
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2015 - 20.41%)	455,466	138,007
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	100,462	112,497
Marginal relief	-	(272)
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	(6,168)	-
Change in rate of deferred tax	88	-
Total tax charge for the year	549,848	250,232

10. Intangible assets

	Patents £	Goodwill £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 November 2015	2,728	5,000,000	5,002,728
At 31 October 2016	2,728	5,000,000	5,002,728
Amortisation			
At 1 November 2015	-	1,645,833	1,645,833
Charge for the year	-	500,000	500,000
At 31 October 2016	-	2,145,833	2,145,833
Net book value			
At 31 October 2016	2,728	2,854,167	2,856,895
At 31 October 2015	2,728	3,354,167	3,356,895

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 October 2016

11. Tangible fixed assets

	Motor vehicles £	Fixtures and fittings £	Assets under construction £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 November 2015	106,288	53,455	-	159,743
Additions	-	-	243,305	243,305
At 31 October 2016	106,288	53,455	243,305	403,048
Depreciation				
At 1 November 2015	41,585	24,042	-	65,627
Charge for the period	16,176	4,412	-	20,588
At 31 October 2016	57,761	28,454	-	86,215
Net book value				
At 31 October 2016	48,527	25,001	243,305	316,833
At 31 October 2015	64,703	29,413	-	94,116

12. Stocks

	2016 £	2015 £
Finished goods and goods for resale	3,932,399	4,029,203
	<u>3,932,399</u>	<u>4,029,203</u>

Stock recognised in cost of sales during the year as an expense was £24,503,178 (2015 - £18,621,191).

13. Debtors

	2016 £	2015 £
Trade debtors	33,120	69,718
Prepayments and accrued income	11,387	11,387
	<u>44,507</u>	<u>81,105</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 October 2016

14. Cash and cash equivalents

	2016 £	2015 £
Cash at bank and in hand	4,630,146	2,157,804
	<u>4,630,146</u>	<u>2,157,804</u>

15. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2016 £	2015 £
Trade creditors	61,731	97,203
Amounts owed to related parties (note 19)	2,479,965	2,516,913
Corporation tax	558,997	12,347
Other taxation and social security	107,236	69,210
Other creditors	12,571	186,925
Accruals and deferred income	10,700	10,701
	<u>3,231,200</u>	<u>2,893,299</u>

Amounts owed to related parties are unsecured, do not attract interest and are repayable on demand.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 October 2016

16. Financial instruments

	2016 £	2015 £
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	4,630,146	2,157,804
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	33,120	69,718
	<u>4,663,266</u>	<u>2,227,522</u>
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	(2,564,967)	(2,811,742)
	<u>(2,564,967)</u>	<u>(2,811,742)</u>

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise trade debtors.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise trade creditors, amounts owed to related parties, other creditors and accruals.

17. Deferred taxation

	2016 £
At beginning of year	(7,457)
Charged to profit or loss	3,727
At end of year	<u>(3,730)</u>

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2016 £
Fixed asset timing differences	(3,730)
	<u>(3,730)</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 October 2016

18. Share capital

	2016 £	2015 £
Shares classified as equity		
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
2 Ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2

19. Reserves

Profit and loss account

The profit and loss account contains all current and prior period retained profits and losses.

20. Related party transactions

No dividends were paid during the year.

Amounts owed to related parties include £1,260,092 (2015: £1,260,092) owed to Mr T Hartley and £1,219,321 (2015: £1,256,821) owed to Mr C Hartley, both whom are directors.

An amount of £552 (2015: £nil) was also owed to Swainswood Leisure Park & SPA Limited, a related party by virtue of common directorship.

Salaries were paid to the spouses of the directors totalling £51,476 (2015: £41,636) during the year.

Key management personnel solely consists of directors, neither of which received remuneration during the year.

21. Controlling party

The directors do not consider there to be one ultimate controlling party

22. First time adoption of FRS 102

The policies applied under the entity's previous accounting framework are not materially different to FRS 102 and have not impacted on equity or profit or loss.