

SYKES HOUSE FARM LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 JUNE 2018



LITHGOW PERKINS LLP

Chartered Accountants
Crown Chambers
Princes Street
Harrogate

SYKES HOUSE FARM LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	M P Smith R C Smith R L Hirst
Secretary	M J Smith
Company number	00917409
Registered office	Crown Chambers Princes Street HARROGATE HG1 1NJ
Auditor	Lithgow Perkins LLP Crown Chambers Princes Street HARROGATE HG1 1NJ

SYKES HOUSE FARM LIMITED

CONTENTS

	Page
Strategic report	1
Directors' report	2
Directors' responsibilities statement	3
Independent auditor's report	4 - 5
Statement of income and retained earnings	6
Balance sheet	7
Statement of cash flows	8
Notes to the financial statements	9 - 20

SYKES HOUSE FARM LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

The directors present the strategic report for the year ended 30 June 2018.

Review of the business

We aim to present a balanced review of the development and performance of the business during the year, and its position at the year end. Our review is consistent with the size and non- complex nature of the business and is written in the context of the risks and uncertainties we face.

The profit for the year, after taxation, is £569,214 (2017 £590,357). Total ordinary dividends of £250,000 (2017 £500,000) were paid during the year. Shareholders' funds increased by £319,214 due to retained earnings. We feel that the results for the year and the financial position at the year end are satisfactory.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The principal risks and uncertainties facing the company are competitive risks. As for many businesses of our size and in our sector the business environment in which we operate continues to be challenging. We are aware that any plans for future development may be subject to unforeseen events outside of our control. However, we will continue to be flexible and respond to market conditions and opportunities as they arise.

Key performance indicators

We consider the Company's key financial performance indicators during the year were as follows:

	2018 £'000	2017 £'000	Change %
Turnover	11,727	11,787	-0.5%
Gross profit	3,611	3,384	+6.7%
Gross profit %	30.8%	28.7%	+2.1%

The company's principal financial instruments are trade debtors and trade creditors that arise directly from its operations.

Future development

In the coming year the company aims to grow sales by volume increases aided by some new products.

On behalf of the board



R C Smith

Director

15 March 2019

SYKES HOUSE FARM LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2018.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of suppliers of fresh and frozen foods.

Directors

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

M P Smith
R C Smith
R L Hirst

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 6.

Ordinary dividends were paid amounting to £250,000. The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

Auditor

The auditor, Lithgow Perkins LLP, is deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

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.

Disclosure of information in the strategic report

In accordance with section 414C(11) of the Companies Act 2006 (Strategic Report and Directors' Report) Regulations 2013, the company has prepared a Strategic Report, which includes information that would have previously been included in the Directors' Report.

On behalf of the board



R C Smith

Director

15 March 2019

SYKES HOUSE FARM LIMITED

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual 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). 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.

SYKES HOUSE FARM LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF SYKES HOUSE FARM LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Sykes House Farm Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 30 June 2018 which comprise the statement of income and retained earnings, the balance sheet, 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 Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 June 2018 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.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information 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.

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

SYKES HOUSE FARM LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF SYKES HOUSE FARM LIMITED

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report and the directors' 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 directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine 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 directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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.

Use of our report

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



Michael Briggs BA FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Lithgow Perkins LLP

20 March 2019

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

Crown Chambers
Princes Street
HARROGATE
HG1 1NJ

SYKES HOUSE FARM LIMITED

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND RETAINED EARNINGS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

	Notes	2018 £	2017 £
Turnover	3	11,726,993	11,787,358
Cost of sales		(8,115,765)	(8,403,169)
Gross profit		3,611,228	3,384,189
Distribution costs		(2,813,372)	(2,663,456)
Administrative expenses		(92,282)	(65,058)
Other operating income		1,460	1,622
Operating profit	4	707,034	657,297
Interest receivable and similar income	8	3,585	180
Unrealised gain on current asset investment		17,319	58,582
Profit before taxation		727,938	716,059
Tax on profit	9	(158,724)	(125,702)
Profit for the financial year		569,214	590,357
Retained earnings brought forward		2,201,864	2,111,507
Dividends	10	(250,000)	(500,000)
Retained earnings carried forward		2,521,078	2,201,864

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

SYKES HOUSE FARM LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 JUNE 2018

	Notes	2018 £	£	2017 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	11		707,541		760,819
Current assets					
Stocks	13	362,868		406,326	
Debtors	14	1,298,831		1,250,253	
Investments	15	650,509		579,190	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,043,981		883,730	
		3,356,189		3,119,499	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	16	(1,436,652)		(1,583,454)	
Net current assets			1,919,537		1,536,045
Total assets less current liabilities			2,627,078		2,296,864
Provisions for liabilities	17		(105,000)		(94,000)
Net assets			2,522,078		2,202,864
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	21		1,000		1,000
Profit and loss reserves	22		2,521,078		2,201,864
Total equity			2,522,078		2,202,864

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 15 March 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:



R C Smith
Director

Company Registration No. 00917409

SYKES HOUSE FARM LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

	Notes	2018 £	£	2017 £	£
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from operations	24	726,752		1,016,424	
Income taxes paid		(141,724)		(162,202)	
Net cash inflow from operating activities		585,028		854,222	
Investing activities					
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(126,012)		(119,890)	
Proceeds on disposal of tangible fixed assets		1,650		30,668	
Proceeds on disposal of fixed asset investments		(71,319)		(579,190)	
Proceeds from other investments and loans		17,319		513,190	
Interest received		3,585		180	
Net cash used in investing activities		(174,777)		(155,042)	
Financing activities					
Dividends paid		(250,000)		(500,000)	
Net cash used in financing activities		(250,000)		(500,000)	
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		160,251		199,180	
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		883,730		684,550	
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		1,043,981		883,730	

SYKES HOUSE FARM LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Sykes House Farm Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Crown Chambers, Princes Street, HARROGATE, HG1 1NJ.

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 amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

1.4 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:

Freehold land	not depreciated
Leasehold property	10% straight line
Fixtures and fittings	5% - 20% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	25% 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.

SYKES HOUSE FARM LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

1 Accounting policies

1.5 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). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

1.6 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of the purchased cost and net realisable value.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss.

1.7 Current asset investments

Current asset investments are listed investments and are measured at fair value

1.8 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.9 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.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

SYKES HOUSE FARM LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

1 Accounting policies

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.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, 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.

Other financial liabilities

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value through profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

SYKES HOUSE FARM LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

1 Accounting policies

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

1.10 Equity instruments

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

1.11 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.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.12 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.

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.

1.13 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.14 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the lease asset are consumed.

SYKES HOUSE FARM LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

1 Accounting policies

1.15 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

1.16 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation are included in the profit and loss account for the period.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are 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.

3 Turnover and other revenue

	2018 £	2017 £
Turnover analysed by class of business		
Sale of goods	11,726,993	11,787,358
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	2018 £	2017 £
Other significant revenue		
Interest income	3,585	180
Grants received	1,460	1,622
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

The whole of the turnover is attributable to the principal activity of the company wholly undertaken in the United Kingdom.

SYKES HOUSE FARM LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

4 Operating profit

	2018	2017
	£	£
Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Exchange losses/(gains)	10,177	(4,482)
Government grants	(1,460)	(1,622)
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	160,089	156,980
Loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets	17,551	4,167
Cost of stocks recognised as an expense	8,115,765	8,403,169
Operating lease charges	25,000	-

Exchange differences recognised in profit or loss during the year, except for those arising on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss, amounted to £10,177 (2017 - £4,482).

5 Auditor's remuneration

	2018	2017
	£	£
Fees payable to the company's auditor and associates:		
For audit services		
Audit of the financial statements of the company	4,995	4,850
For other services		
All other non-audit services	9,791	9,109

6 Employees

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

	2018	2017
	Number	Number
Production staff	51	55
Distribution staff	18	20
Administrative staff	15	15
	84	90

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2018	2017
	£	£
Wages and salaries	1,755,244	1,711,827
Social security costs	143,344	131,972
Pension costs	71,405	50,162
	1,969,993	1,893,961

SYKES HOUSE FARM LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

7 Directors' remuneration

	2018 £	2017 £
Remuneration for qualifying services	56,600	24,775
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	24,000	12,000
	<u>80,600</u>	<u>36,775</u>

The number of directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing under defined contribution schemes amounted to 2 (2017 - 2).

8 Interest receivable and similar income

	2018 £	2017 £
Interest income		
Interest on bank deposits	<u>3,585</u>	<u>180</u>
Investment income includes the following:		
Interest on financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss	<u>3,585</u>	<u>180</u>

9 Taxation

	2018 £	2017 £
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	148,000	142,000
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(276)	(298)
Total current tax	<u>147,724</u>	<u>141,702</u>
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	<u>11,000</u>	<u>(16,000)</u>
Total tax charge	<u>158,724</u>	<u>125,702</u>

SYKES HOUSE FARM LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

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:

	2018 £	2017 £
Profit before taxation	727,938	716,059
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2017: 19.00%)	138,308	136,051
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	6,420	2,302
Tax effect of income not taxable in determining taxable profit	(3,290)	(11,130)
Effect of change in corporation tax rate	-	5,387
Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation	17,286	(6,908)
Taxation charge for the year	158,724	125,702

10 Dividends

	2018 £	2017 £
Interim paid	250,000	500,000

11 Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold land £	Leasehold property £	Fixtures and fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost					
At 1 July 2017	68,669	296,691	712,337	614,750	1,692,447
Additions	-	10,100	12,845	103,067	126,012
Disposals	-	-	(11,416)	(81,728)	(93,144)
At 30 June 2018	68,669	306,791	713,766	636,089	1,725,315
Depreciation and impairment					
At 1 July 2017	18,669	255,512	301,093	356,354	931,628
Depreciation charged in the year	-	17,550	63,840	78,699	160,089
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	-	(9,282)	(64,661)	(73,943)
At 30 June 2018	18,669	273,062	355,651	370,392	1,017,774
Carrying amount					
At 30 June 2018	50,000	33,729	358,115	265,697	707,541
At 30 June 2017	50,000	41,179	411,244	258,396	760,819

SYKES HOUSE FARM LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

12 Financial instruments

	2018 £	2017 £
Carrying amount of financial assets		
Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	1,262,681	1,195,671
Equity instruments measured at cost less impairment	650,509	579,190
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Carrying amount of financial liabilities		
Measured at amortised cost	1,249,249	1,411,052
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

13 Stocks

	2018 £	2017 £
Raw materials and consumables	362,868	406,326
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

14 Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	1,260,704	1,191,764
Other debtors	12,046	23,343
Prepayments and accrued income	26,081	35,146
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	1,298,831	1,250,253
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

15 Current asset investments

	2018 £	2017 £
Listed investments	650,509	579,190
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Listed investments included above:		
Listed investments carrying amount	650,509	579,190
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

SYKES HOUSE FARM LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

16 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade creditors	652,209	818,756
Amounts owed to group undertakings	532,544	452,544
Corporation tax	148,000	142,000
Other taxation and social security	39,403	30,402
Other creditors	-	95,241
Accruals and deferred income	64,496	44,511
	<u>1,436,652</u>	<u>1,583,454</u>

17 Provisions for liabilities

	Notes	2018 £	2017 £
Deferred tax liabilities	18	<u>105,000</u>	<u>94,000</u>

18 Deferred taxation

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the company and movements thereon:

	Liabilities 2018 £	Liabilities 2017 £
Balances:		
Accelerated capital allowances	<u>105,000</u>	<u>94,000</u>
Movements in the year:		2018 £
Liability at 1 July 2017		94,000
Charge to profit or loss		<u>11,000</u>
Liability at 30 June 2018		<u>105,000</u>

SYKES HOUSE FARM LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

19 Government grants

The amount recognised in creditors in the financial statements for deferred government grants due within one year is £5,795 (2017: £7,255).

The amount recognised in other operating income for government grants released to profit and loss is £1,460 (2017: £1,622).

A grant of £37,699 was received in 2010 from The European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development. £32,457 in respect of capital expenditure is amortised over the life of the asset.

20 Retirement benefit schemes

	2018 £	2017 £
Defined contribution schemes		
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	<u>71,405</u>	<u>50,162</u>

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

21 Share capital

	2018 £	2017 £
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
750 Ordinary 'A' Shares of £1 each	750	750
150 Ordinary 'B' Shares of £1 each	150	150
100 Ordinary 'C' Shares of £1 each	100	100
	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>

The company's ordinary shares, which carry no right to fixed income, each carry the right to one vote at general meetings of the company.

22 Profit and loss reserves

Includes all current and prior period retained profits and losses net of distributions to owners.

23 Controlling party

The company is controlled by the directors of its ultimate holding company, Live Yorkshire Limited, a company registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Crown Chambers, Princes Street, Harrogate, HG1 1NJ. Copies of the parent company's accounts can be obtained from Companies House, Cardiff.

SYKES HOUSE FARM LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

24 Cash generated from operations

	2018 £	2017 £
Profit for the year after tax	569,214	590,357
Adjustments for:		
Taxation charged	158,724	125,702
Investment income	(3,585)	(180)
Loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets	17,551	4,167
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	160,089	156,980
Unrealised gain on current asset investments	(17,319)	(58,582)
Movements in working capital:		
Decrease/(increase) in stocks	43,458	(26,692)
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	(48,578)	19,304
(Decrease)/increase in creditors	(152,802)	205,368
Cash generated from operations	726,752	1,016,424