Company Registration No. 06332621 (England and Wales)

HENSOL CASTLE RESORT DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

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HENSOL CASTLE RESORT DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Mr G L Leeke OBE FCA Mr S N Leeke Ms E J Leeke Mr S J Leeke Mr M A Fowler FCCA Mr P Martin
Secretary	Mr S N Leeke
Company number	06332621
Registered office	Mwyndy Business Park Mwyndy Pontyclun Mid Glamorgan Wales CF72 8PN
Auditor	UHY Hacker Young Lanyon House Mission Court Newport South Wales United Kingdom NP20 2DW

HENSOL CASTLE RESORT DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

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HENSOL CASTLE RESORT DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

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

Principal activities
The principal activity of the company continued to be that of property development.

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

Mr G L Leeke OBE FCA
Mr S N Leeke
Ms E J Leeke
Mr S J Leeke
Mr M A Fowler FCCA
Mr P Martin

Auditor
UHY Hacker Young have expressed their willingness to continue in office as auditor and appropriate arrangements have been put in place for them to be deemed reappointed as auditor in the absence of an Annual General Meeting.

Statement of directors' responsibilities
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:

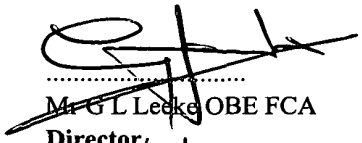
- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

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.

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.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

On behalf of the board



Mr G L Leeke OBE FCA
Director
23/9/16

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF HENSOL CASTLE RESORT DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Hensol Castle Resort Developments Limited for the year ended 31 March 2016 which comprise the Profit And Loss Account, the Balance Sheet and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 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, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

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

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2016 and of its loss 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 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 Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements, and the Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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 any material misstatements in the Directors' Report.

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; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing the directors' report and take advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Mr John Griffiths (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of UHY Hacker Young

23/4/2016

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

Lanyon House
Mission Court
Newport
South Wales
United Kingdom
NP20 2DW

HENSOL CASTLE RESORT DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

	Notes	2016 £	2015 £
Turnover		3,572,095	746,032
Cost of sales		(6,577,089)	(703,900)
Gross (loss)/profit		(3,004,994)	42,132
Administrative expenses		(29,082)	(20,241)
Other operating income		141,709	119,712
(Loss)/profit before taxation		(2,892,367)	141,603
Taxation		88,449	278
(Loss)/profit for the financial year		(2,803,918)	141,881

HENSOL CASTLE RESORT DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 MARCH 2016

	Notes	2016 £	2016 £	2015 £	2015 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		213,050		127,863
Current assets					
Stocks		3,250,841		9,145,681	
Debtors	4	13,708,287		9,314,958	
Cash at bank and in hand		327,859		155,946	
		17,286,987		18,616,585	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(2,003,907)		(1,243,055)	
Net current assets			15,283,080		17,373,530
Total assets less current liabilities			15,496,130		17,501,393
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		(15,126,018)		(14,401,406)
Provisions for liabilities			-		(623)
Net assets			370,112		3,099,364
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		1,000		1,000
Revaluation reserve	9		89,312		-
Profit and loss reserves			279,800		3,098,364
Total equity			370,112		3,099,364

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 23/9/16 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr G L Leeke OBE FCA
Director

Mr M A Fowler FCCA
Director

Company Registration No. 06332621

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Hensol Castle Resort Developments Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Mwyndy Business Park, Mwyndy, Pontyclun, Mid Glamorgan, Wales, CF72 8PN.

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 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

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.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2016 are the first financial statements of Hensol Castle Resort Developments Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 April 2014. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

This company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102, being a member of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including this company, which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group. The company has therefore taken advantage of exemptions from the following disclosure requirements:

- Section 4 'Statement of Financial Position' – Reconciliation of the opening and closing number of shares;
- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows' – Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures;
- Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instrument Issues' – Carrying amounts, interest income/expense and net gains/losses for each category of financial instrument; basis of determining fair values; details of collateral, loan defaults or breaches, details of hedges, hedging fair value changes recognised in profit or loss and in other comprehensive income;
- Section 26 'Share based Payment' – Share-based payment expense charged to profit or loss, reconciliation of opening and closing number and weighted average exercise price of share options, how the fair value of options granted was measured, measurement and carrying amount of liabilities for cash-settled share-based payments, explanation of modifications to arrangements;
- Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures' – Compensation for key management personnel.

The financial statements of the company are consolidated in the financial statements of J.H. Leeke and Sons Limited. These consolidated financial statements are available from its registered office, Mwyndy Business Park, Mwyndy, Pontyclun, Mid Glamorgan, Wales, CF72 8PN.

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

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.

The company is a wholly-owned subsidiary within the J H Leeke and Sons Limited group of companies and is party to the group banking facilities. The group meets its day-to-day working capital requirements through a composite account facility and a revolving loan provided by the group's bankers.

The group's banking facilities were renewed in March 2016 by its bankers Barclays Bank Plc and Lloyds Bank Plc on favourable terms. The group will be able to take advantage of a £40m Revolving Credit Facility ("RCF") which along with the cash generated from the strong profitability being generated will allow the group to continue to invest in its core operations.

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.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

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.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

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:

Land and buildings Freehold	Not depreciated
Plant and machinery	Between 15% and 20% on cost

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.

No depreciation is provided on freehold land as, in the opinion of the directors, the residual value of the properties is not lower than their value at the date of acquisition. An annual impairment review is carried out by the directors in respect of these buildings.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible 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.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.6 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

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. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents 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.

1.8 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 statement of financial position 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.

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

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 publically traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

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 receipts 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.

1 **Accounting policies** **(Continued)**

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 though 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.

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

1.9 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.

1.10 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.

1.11 Leases
Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

2 Operating (loss)/profit

Operating (loss)/profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):	2016 £	2015 £

The company's audit fee for the current year of £745 (2015: £745) is borne by Leekes Limited, a group undertaking, and not recharged.

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings £	Plant and machinery etc £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 April 2015	112,288	27,500	139,788
Revaluation	89,312	-	89,312
At 31 March 2016	201,600	27,500	229,100
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 April 2015	-	11,925	11,925
Depreciation charged in the year	-	4,125	4,125
At 31 March 2016	-	16,050	16,050
Carrying amount			
At 31 March 2016	201,600	11,450	213,050
At 31 March 2015	112,288	15,575	127,863

4 Debtors

	2016	2015
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Trade debtors	(478)	6,448
Other debtors	41,636	324,304
	41,158	330,752
Deferred tax asset	73,180	-
	114,338	330,752
Amounts falling due after one year:		
Amounts due from group undertakings	13,593,949	8,984,206
Total debtors	13,708,287	9,314,958

Included within amounts owed by group undertakings is £1,000 (2015: £1,000) relating to unpaid share capital.

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, interest-free and are not repayable within 12 months.

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2016	2015
	£	£
Trade creditors	7,794	4,868
Other taxation and social security	666,815	-
Other creditors	1,329,298	1,238,187
	2,003,907	1,243,055

6 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2016	2015
	£	£
Amounts due to group undertakings	15,126,018	14,401,406

Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, interest-free and are not repayable within 12 months.

7 Provisions for liabilities

	2016	2015
	£	£
Deferred tax liabilities	-	623
	-	623

8 Called up share capital

	2016	2015
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued		
1,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000	1,000

9 Revaluation reserve

	2016	2015
	£	£
At beginning of year	-	-
Revaluation surplus arising in the year	89,312	-
At end of year	89,312	-

10 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

A contingent liability exists in respect of inter-group cross-guarantees entered into in respect of group bank borrowings. Group bank borrowings at the balance sheet date amount to £25,300,000 (2015: £25,500,000).

11 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of exemption, under the terms of FRS 102, Section 33.1A, from disclosing related party transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries within the group.

At the year end the company was owed £2,755,487 (2015: £2,913,251) by J.H. Leeke and Sons Limited, its parent company.

At the year end the company was owed £10,838,462 (2015: £6,070,955) by Vale of Glamorgan Hotel Limited, a group company.

At the year end the company owed £15,126,018 (2015: £14,401,406) to Leekes Limited, a group company.

At the year end the company owed £1,273,730 (2015: £1,170,555) to Hensol Castle Park Developments Limited, a company owned and controlled by G L Leeke.

12 Parent company

The immediate and ultimate parent company is J H Leeke and Sons Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales. J H Leeke and Sons Limited is the parent of the smallest and largest group of which the company is a member and for which consolidated accounts are prepared. Copies of the J H Leeke and Sons Limited accounts can be obtained from the company's registered office.

The directors consider the parent company's controlling party to be G L Leeke.