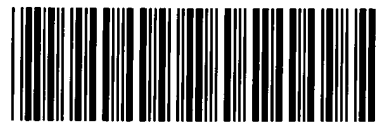


Company Registration No. 03233431 (England and Wales)

ANDERSONS (DENTON HOLME) LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

TUESDAY



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COMPANIES HOUSE

ANDERSONS (DENTON HOLME) LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	M Barker V Wood
Secretary	C Barker
Company number	03233431
Registered office	Denton Holme Sawmills Denton Street Carlisle Cumbria CA2 5EQ
Auditor	BHP, Chartered Accountants First Floor, Mayesbrook House Lawnswood Business Park Redvers Close Leeds LS16 6QY

ANDERSONS (DENTON HOLME) LIMITED

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ANDERSONS (DENTON HOLME) LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

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

Fair review of the business

The company's balance sheet as detailed on page 8 shows a satisfactory position, shareholder's funds amounting to £1.4 million (2015: £1 million).

The company supplies timber, kitchen and joinery products, to both trade and retail customers from its five branches in Carlisle, Dumfries, Kilmarnock, Stranraer and Barrow in Furness.

The directors are pleased to report another profitable year of trading for the company, the results showing an increase in turnover of £3 million, which includes a full year of trading at the Barrow in Furness branch.

Cash resources have been managed carefully during the period with the company continuing to trade well within its banking facility.

The directors believe that the company is well positioned to take advantage of the opportunities as they are presented.

Principal risks and uncertainties

Financial risk management objectives and policies

The directors continue to monitor and anticipate changes in the market place and embrace new products and technologies to ensure the Company remains a market leader. The adverse effect of the Euro and Dollar exchange rates created in the economy as a result of Brexit are closely monitored.

New build housing is recovering along with customers continuing to upgrade their existing properties thus enabling the company to embrace all opportunities in the market. Continuing low interest rates contribute to demand for the company's products.

Trade debt is closely monitored to keep bad debt risk to an absolute minimum.

Overhead costs are closely monitored and cash flow tightly controlled.

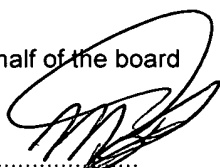
Key performance indicators

The directors consider their key performance indicators to be the following:

Turnover - increased by 28.7% (2015: 5.5%)

Gross margin - a margin of 35.0% (2015: 33.5%) was achieved.

On behalf of the board



.....
M Barker

Director

.....
19/4/17

ANDERSONS (DENTON HOLME) LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

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

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of timber merchants and kitchen furniture suppliers.

Directors

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

M Barker
V Wood

Results and dividends

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

Ordinary dividends were paid amounting to £430,000. The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

Auditor

The auditor, BHP, Chartered Accountants, are deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, 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). 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;
- 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.

ANDERSONS (DENTON HOLME) LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

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.

On behalf of the board



.....
M Barker

Director

.....
19/4/17

ANDERSONS (DENTON HOLME) LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF ANDERSONS (DENTON HOLME) LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Andersons (Denton Holme) Limited for the year ended 31 December 2016 set out on pages 6 to 24. 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 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 set out on pages 2 - 3, 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

A description of the scope of an audit of financial statements is provided on the FRC'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 December 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 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.

ANDERSONS (DENTON HOLME) LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF ANDERSONS (DENTON HOLME) 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.

BHP, Chartered Accountants

Michael Jackson (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of BHP, Chartered Accountants

26 April 2017

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

First Floor, Mayesbrook House
Lawnswood Business Park
Redvers Close
Leeds
LS16 6QY

ANDERSONS (DENTON HOLME) LIMITED

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Notes	2016 £	2015 £
Turnover	3	13,350,366	10,372,802
Cost of sales		(8,675,431)	(6,903,205)
Gross profit		<u>4,674,935</u>	<u>3,469,597</u>
Administrative expenses		(3,586,198)	(2,971,645)
Operating profit	4	<u>1,088,737</u>	<u>497,952</u>
Interest receivable and similar income	7	4,425	-
Interest payable and similar expenses	8	(41,057)	(37,641)
Profit before taxation		<u>1,052,105</u>	<u>460,311</u>
Taxation	9	(229,778)	(89,162)
Profit for the financial year		<u><u>822,327</u></u>	<u><u>371,149</u></u>

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

ANDERSONS (DENTON HOLME) LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	2016 £	2015 £
Profit for the year	822,327	371,149
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>822,327</u>	<u>371,149</u>

ANDERSONS (DENTON HOLME) LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Notes	2016		2015	
		£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	11		879,072		953,750
Current assets					
Stocks	12	1,271,926		1,044,767	
Debtors	13	2,296,311		1,889,243	
Cash at bank and in hand		960,575		410,490	
		<u>4,528,812</u>		<u>3,344,500</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	<u>(3,564,311)</u>		<u>(2,748,352)</u>	
Net current assets			964,501		596,148
Total assets less current liabilities			1,843,573		1,549,898
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	15		(349,173)		(444,995)
Provisions for liabilities	18		(90,852)		(93,682)
Net assets			<u>1,403,548</u>		<u>1,011,221</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	21		50,000		50,000
Profit and loss reserves			1,353,548		961,221
Total equity			<u>1,403,548</u>		<u>1,011,221</u>

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 19/4/17 and are signed on its behalf by:


M Barker
Director

Company Registration No. 03233431

ANDERSONS (DENTON HOLME) LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Notes	Share capital £	Profit and loss reserves £	Total £
Balance at 1 January 2015		50,000	970,076	1,020,076
Year ended 31 December 2015:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	371,149	371,149
Dividends	10	-	(380,004)	(380,004)
Balance at 31 December 2015		<u>50,000</u>	<u>961,221</u>	<u>1,011,221</u>
Year ended 31 December 2016:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	822,327	822,327
Dividends	10	-	(430,000)	(430,000)
Balance at 31 December 2016		<u>50,000</u>	<u>1,353,548</u>	<u>1,403,548</u>

ANDERSONS (DENTON HOLME) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Andersons (Denton Holme) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Denton Holme Sawmills, Denton Street, Carlisle, Cumbria, CA2 5EQ.

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 on the historical cost convention, modified to include certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

The company has taken exemption under FRS 102 paragraph 1.12 not disclose the requirements under FRS 102 section 7 Statement of Cash flows due to the fact that the company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Triggerdown Limited. Triggerdown Limited produces consolidated financial statements which are available from the Registrar of Companies, Companies House Cardiff, CF14 3UZ.

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:

Land and buildings Leasehold	over the period of the lease
Plant and machinery	4% - 10% straight line
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	10% - 25% straight line
Motor vehicles	25% - 33% straight line

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.

ANDERSONS (DENTON HOLME) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

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 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 the lower of replacement cost and 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.

In the prior year the impairment losses were disclosed within administration expenses. The directors believe that these losses should be re-allocated to cost of sales and included in the gross profit calculation. Therefore the prior year profit and loss account has been restated in order to show a true and fair view of the impairment losses in relation to stock held.

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 taken advantage of the exemption the financial instruments disclosures on the basis that they are included in the consolidated financial statements of Triggerdown Limited.

ANDERSONS (DENTON HOLME) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

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

Trade debtors, loans and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'loans and receivables'. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Interest is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating the interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the debt instrument to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

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.

ANDERSONS (DENTON HOLME) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

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.

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.

ANDERSONS (DENTON HOLME) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 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.

1.12 Retirement benefits

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

1.13 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

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.

ANDERSONS (DENTON HOLME) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

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

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

	2016 £	2015 £
Turnover		
Kitchen	7,528,254	5,618,137
Timber, doors and joinery	4,141,380	3,490,114
Other	1,680,732	1,264,551
	<u>13,350,366</u>	<u>10,372,802</u>
Other significant revenue		
Interest income	4,425	-
	<u>4,425</u>	<u>-</u>

Turnover analysed by geographical market

	2016 £	2015 £
United Kingdom	13,350,366	10,372,802
	<u>13,350,366</u>	<u>10,372,802</u>

4 Operating profit

	2016 £	2015 £
Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial statements	8,250	8,000
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	126,060	75,876
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets held under finance leases	65,499	58,614
Loss/(profit) on disposal of tangible fixed assets	1,650	(11,737)
Cost of stocks recognised as an expense	8,564,305	6,783,191
Operating lease charges	316,228	319,535
	<u>9,288,837</u>	<u>13,984,289</u>

ANDERSONS (DENTON HOLME) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

5 Employees

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

	2016 Number	2015 Number
Number of production staff	58	49
Number of administrative staff	20	18
Number of management staff	2	2
	<u>80</u>	<u>69</u>

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2016 £	2015 £
Wages and salaries	1,754,539	1,457,572
Social security costs	157,214	128,849
Pension costs	62,725	49,144
	<u>1,974,478</u>	<u>1,635,565</u>

6 Directors' remuneration

	2016 £	2015 £
Remuneration for qualifying services	44,973	51,384
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	36,000	29,293
	<u>80,973</u>	<u>80,677</u>

The number of directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing under defined contribution schemes amounted to 2 (2015 - 2).

7 Interest receivable and similar income

	2016 £	2015 £
Interest income		
Interest on bank deposits	4,425	-
	<u>4,425</u>	<u>-</u>

ANDERSONS (DENTON HOLME) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

8 Interest payable and similar expenses

	2016	2015
	£	£
Interest on bank overdrafts and loans	15,373	14,417
Interest on finance leases and hire purchase contracts	8,365	7,549
Interest on invoice finance arrangements	17,050	15,675
Other interest	269	-
	<u>41,057</u>	<u>37,641</u>

9 Taxation

	2016	2015
	£	£
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	234,942	47,429
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(2,334)	(5,784)
Total current tax	<u>232,608</u>	<u>41,645</u>
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(2,830)	45,680
Adjustment in respect of prior periods	-	1,837
Total deferred tax	<u>(2,830)</u>	<u>47,517</u>
Total tax charge	<u>229,778</u>	<u>89,162</u>

ANDERSONS (DENTON HOLME) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

9 Taxation

(Continued)

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:

	2016 £	2015 £
Profit before taxation	1,052,105	460,311
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.00% (2015: 20.00%)	210,421	92,062
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	8,883	1,406
Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation	-	(46,618)
Depreciation on assets not qualifying for tax allowances	5,676	-
Under/(over) provided in prior years	(2,334)	(5,784)
Deferred tax adjustments in respect of prior years	-	1,837
Tax at marginal rate	-	(163)
Other tax adjustments	-	580
Movement in accelerated capital allowances	7,132	45,680
Short term timing differences	-	162
Taxation for the year	229,778	89,162

10 Dividends

	2016 £	2015 £
Interim paid	430,000	380,004

ANDERSONS (DENTON HOLME) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

11 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings Leasehold	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings & equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost					
At 1 January 2016	433,901	222,552	868,624	516,658	2,041,735
Additions	9,980	-	64,069	91,791	165,840
Disposals	-	-	(62,757)	(82,455)	(145,212)
At 31 December 2016	443,881	222,552	869,936	525,994	2,062,363
Depreciation and impairment					
At 1 January 2016	71,261	214,369	506,810	295,543	1,087,983
Depreciation charged in the year	41,621	3,005	60,650	86,283	191,559
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	-	(19,796)	(76,455)	(96,251)
At 31 December 2016	112,882	217,374	547,664	305,371	1,183,291
Carrying amount					
At 31 December 2016	330,999	5,178	322,272	220,623	879,072
At 31 December 2015	362,639	8,182	361,814	221,115	953,750

The net carrying value of tangible fixed assets includes the following in respect of assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts.

	2016 £	2015 £
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	18,459	29,547
Motor vehicles	181,119	175,394
	199,578	204,941
Depreciation charge for the year in respect of leased assets	65,499	58,614

12 Stocks

	2016 £	2015 £
Work in progress	100,000	120,000
Finished goods and goods for resale	1,171,926	924,767
	1,271,926	1,044,767

ANDERSONS (DENTON HOLME) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

13 Debtors		2016	2015
Amounts falling due within one year:		£	£
Trade debtors		805,029	680,511
Corporation tax recoverable		72,489	22,254
Amounts due from associate undertakings		1,009,022	1,021,384
Other debtors		262,236	22,558
Prepayments and accrued income		147,535	142,536
		<u>2,296,311</u>	<u>1,889,243</u>

14 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		2016	2015
	Notes	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	16	83,667	102,956
Obligations under finance leases	17	79,610	71,239
Trade creditors		1,566,660	1,283,418
Amounts due to group undertakings		-	10,000
Corporation tax		285,177	47,429
Other taxation and social security		274,548	186,400
Other creditors		877,691	724,922
Accruals and deferred income		396,958	321,988
		<u>3,564,311</u>	<u>2,748,352</u>

15 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		2016	2015
	Notes	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	16	272,364	352,702
Obligations under finance leases	17	76,809	92,293
		<u>349,173</u>	<u>444,995</u>

Amounts included above which fall due after five years are as follows:

Payable by instalments	120,134	149,076
	<u>120,134</u>	<u>149,076</u>

ANDERSONS (DENTON HOLME) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

16 Loans and overdrafts

	2016 £	2015 £
Bank loans	356,031	455,658
Payable within one year	83,667	102,956
Payable after one year	272,364	352,702

The bank loans are secured by a cross guarantee between Andersons (Denton Holme) Limited, its parent company, Triggerdown Limited and an associated undertaking, Reverseword Limited. The bank loans are also secured on the property in Kirkbean, Dumfries. There is also a personal guarantee in place by M Barker, a director.

Included within other creditors is an invoice discounting account amounting to £528,255 (2015: £453,280) which is secured on the debts to which the balance relates.

The bank loans due over 5 years by instalment have the following terms:

- Repayable over 15 years and bears interest at 2.44% per annum above the Base Rate.
- Repayable over 7 years and bears interest at 3.3% per annum above the Base Rate

17 Finance lease obligations

	2016 £	2015 £
Future minimum lease payments due under finance leases:		
Within one year	79,610	71,239
In two to five years	76,809	92,293
	156,419	163,532

Finance lease payments represent rentals payable by the company for certain items of plant and machinery. Leases include purchase options at the end of the lease period, and no restrictions are placed on the use of the assets. The average lease term is 3 years. All leases are on a fixed repayment basis and no arrangements have been entered into for contingent rental payments.

The finance lease obligations are secured on the assets to which they relate.

18 Provisions for liabilities

	Notes	2016 £	2015 £
Deferred tax liabilities	19	90,852	93,682
		90,852	93,682

ANDERSONS (DENTON HOLME) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

19 Deferred taxation

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

	Liabilities 2016 £	Liabilities 2015 £
Balances:		
In respect of accelerated capital allowances	90,852	93,682
	<u>90,852</u>	<u>93,682</u>
Movements in the year:		2016 £
Liability at 1 January 2016		93,682
Credit to profit or loss		(2,830)
Liability at 31 December 2016		<u>90,852</u>

20 Retirement benefit schemes

	2016 £	2015 £
Defined contribution schemes		
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	62,725	49,144
	<u>62,725</u>	<u>49,144</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

	2016 £	2015 £
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid		
50,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	50,000	50,000
	<u>50,000</u>	<u>50,000</u>

The ordinary shares hold full equity rights.

ANDERSONS (DENTON HOLME) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

22 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	2016 £	2015 £
Within one year	331,750	332,158
Between two and five years	1,296,771	1,311,651
In over five years	2,690,450	3,006,450
	<u>4,318,971</u>	<u>4,650,259</u>

23 Related party transactions

Remuneration of key management personnel

The remuneration of key management personnel, some of whom are also directors, is as follows.

	2016 £	2015 £
Aggregate compensation	<u>146,742</u>	<u>140,565</u>

Transactions with related parties

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

	Sale of goods		Purchase of goods	
	2016 £	2015 £	2016 £	2015 £
Pacific Imports Limited	-	2	-	-
Reverseword Limited	-	-	285,600	285,600
The Private Pension - Andersons	-	-	30,400	30,400
Other related parties	-	8,064	-	3,480
	<u>-</u>	<u>8,066</u>	<u>316,000</u>	<u>319,480</u>

ANDERSONS (DENTON HOLME) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

23 Related party transactions

(Continued)

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

	Balance £	2016 Provision £	Net £
Amounts owed by related parties			
Pacific Imports Limited	142,571	63,562	79,009
Reverseword Limited	930,013	-	930,013
	<u>1,072,384</u>	<u>63,562</u>	<u>1,009,022</u>
	Balance £	2015 Provision £	Net £
Amounts owed in previous period			
Pacific Imports Limited	142,371	51,000	91,371
Reverseword Limited	930,013	-	930,013
	<u>1,072,384</u>	<u>51,000</u>	<u>1,021,384</u>

24 Directors' transactions

Advances or credits have been granted by the company to its directors as follows:

Description	% Rate	Opening balance £	Amounts advanced £	Amounts repaid £	Closing balance £
M Barker -	-	10,549	564,097	(318,302)	256,344
		<u>10,549</u>	<u>564,097</u>	<u>(318,302)</u>	<u>256,344</u>

25 Controlling party

Andersons (Denton Holme) Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Triggerdown Limited. Triggerdown Limited is controlled by M Barker, a director of Andersons (Denton Holme) Limited.