COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 02709454

K. W. Reader & Sons Limited

Unaudited Financial Statements

30 April 2018

REVIEW OF THE BUSINESS The directors are happy to report a profit for the year under review. PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES Like all businesses the group faces a number of operating risks and uncertainties. There are a number of risks and uncertainties that could impact on the group's long-term performance and steps are taken to understand and evaluate these. The most fundamental risks and uncertainties faced by the group are summarised below:- Economic climate The group is competing for a share of the disposable income of its target customers so revenue could be vulnerable to the pressures on disposable income. The group has a strong market position and the directors do not envisage a significant effect on revenue. Health and safety Health and safety regulations are taken very seriously by the group and the risk of non-compliance is minimised through regular training and monitoring of policies and procedures to maintain standards. Sufficient public and employer's liability insurance cover is taken in order to minimise any financial claim. Loss of licences If the group fails to comply with current licensing regulations, regulatory action could include the revocation of the licence to operate. However the group ensures managers and supervisors are fully conversant with licensing legislation to mitigate the risk. Seasonality and weather The number of admissions in the group's venues varies throughout the year with revenues being considerably increased during the holiday periods. The group's revenues can also be adversely impacted by extremes of weather conditions which could deter customers from visiting the group's venues. GOING CONCERN After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company and group have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements. Further details regarding the adoption of the going concern basis can be found in the Statement of accounting policies in the financial statements.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 31 October 2018 and signed on behalf of the board by:

K W Reader

Director

Registered office:

The Dunes Arcade

Sea Road

South Shields

Tyne and Wear

NE33 2LD

K. W. Reader & Sons Limited

Directors' Report

Year ended 30 April 2018

The directors present their report and the unaudited financial statements of the company for the year ended 30 April 2018 .

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company during the year was that of a family amusement centre including a bowling alley and public house.

Directors

The directors who served the company during the year were as follows:

K W Reader

G Reader

Dividends

Particulars of recommended dividends are detailed in note 12 to the financial statements.

Financial instruments

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 entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities.

Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability.

Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 31 October 2018 and signed on behalf of the board by:

K W Reader

Director

Registered office:

The Dunes Arcade

Sea Road

South Shields

Tyne and Wear

NE33 2LD

K. W. Reader & Sons Limited

Statement of Comprehensive Income

Year ended 30 April 2018

	Note	2018	2017
		£	£
Turnover	4	2,307,360	2,344,423
Cost of sales		665,431	665,700
Gross profit		1,641,929	1,678,723
Administrative expenses		1,501,027	1,469,941
Other operating income	5	60,953	64,079
Operating profit	6	201,855	272,861
Interest payable and similar expenses	10	128,403	165,476
Profit before taxation		73,452	107,385
Tax on profit	11	13,397	8,945
Profit for the financial year		60,055	98,440
Revaluation of tangible assets		(165,000)	(72,125)
Total comprehensive income for the year		(104,945)	26,315

All the activities of the company are from continuing operations.

K. W. Reader & Sons Limited

Statement of Financial Position

30 April 2018

	Note	2018 £	2018 £	2017 £
Fixed assets				
Tangible assets	14		4,928,104	5,296,634
Investments	15		1	1
			4,928,105	5,296,635
Current assets				
Stocks	16	39,385		41,432
Debtors	17	77,269		92,831
Cash at bank and in hand		55,216		53,741
		171,870		188,004
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	19	1,208,776		1,141,922
Net current liabilities			1,036,906	953,918
Total assets less current liabilities			3,891,199	4,342,717
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	20		2,307,429	2,636,056
Provisions				
Taxation including deferred tax	22		243,205	251,151
Net assets			1,340,565	1,455,510
Capital and reserves				
Called up share capital	26		100	100
Revaluation reserve	27		439,276	604,276
Profit and loss account	27		901,189	851,134
Shareholders funds			1,340,565	1,455,510

For the year ending 30 April 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476 ;
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements .

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

K. W. Reader & Sons Limited

Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

30 April 2018

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 31 October 2018 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

K W Reader

Director

Company registration number: 02709454

K. W. Reader & Sons Limited

Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended 30 April 2018

	Note	2018	2017
		£	£
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit for the financial year		**60,055**	98,440
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation of tangible assets		**161,350**	181,448
Interest payable and similar expenses		**128,403**	165,476
Gains on disposal of tangible assets		**(10,313)**	(592)
Tax on profit		**13,397**	8,945
Accrued income		**(783)**	(9,399)
Changes in:			
Stocks		**2,047**	2,818
Trade and other debtors		**15,562**	(5,226)
Trade and other creditors		**2,219**	(87,103)
Cash generated from operations		**371,937**	354,807
Interest paid		**(128,403)**	(165,476)
Tax paid		**(417)**	–
Net cash from operating activities		**243,117**	189,331
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of tangible assets		**(56,307)**	(124,825)
Proceeds from sale of tangible assets		**108,800**	20,200
Net cash from/(used in) investing activities		**52,493**	(104,625)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from borrowings		**(237,983)**	(67,940)
Proceeds from loans from participating interests		**85,684**	27,778
Payments of finance lease liabilities		**(61,301)**	(79,627)
Dividends paid		**(10,000)**	(10,000)
Net cash used in financing activities		**(223,600)**	(129,789)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**72,010**	(45,083)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		**(261,864)**	(216,781)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	**18**	**(189,854)**	(261,864)

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is The Dunes Arcade, Sea Road, South Shields, Tyne and Wear, NE33 2LD.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Consolidation

The company has taken advantage of the option not to prepare consolidated financial statements contained in Section 398 of the Companies Act 2006 on the basis that the company and its subsidiary undertakings comprise a small group.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably. Revenue from the rendering of services is measured by reference to the stage of completion of the service transaction at the end of the reporting period provided that the outcome can be reliably estimated. When the outcome cannot be reliably estimated, revenue is recognised only to the extent that expenses recognised are recoverable.

Income tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Operating leases

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

Lease income is recognised in profit or loss on a straight line basis over the lease term. The aggregate cost of lease incentives are recognised as a reduction to income over the lease term on a straight-line basis. Costs, including depreciation, incurred in earning the lease income are recognised as an expense. Any initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging the operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the lease and recognised as an expense over the lease term on the same basis as the lease income.

Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful life of that asset as follows:

Goodwill	-	5% straight line

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in amortisation rate, useful life or residual value of an intangible asset, the amortisation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Tangible assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any provision for impairment.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Freehold property	-	Not depreciated
Plant and machinery	-	5-20% Reducing balance
Motor vehicles	-	25% reducing balance

No depreciation is provided on freehold land and buildings and long leasehold property. The group follows a programme of regular maintenance of the properties to maintain them to such a high standard that in the opinion of the directors, the residual value would be sufficiently high to make any depreciation charge immaterial. All repairs and permanent diminution in value are charged to the profit and loss account. Freehold land and buildings and long leasehold property is revalued every three years (by the directors) with the surplus or deficit on book value being transferred to the revaluation reserve, except that a deficit which is in excess of any previously recognised surplus over depreciated cost, or the reversal of such a deficit, is charged (or credited) to the profit and loss account. A deficit which represents a clear consumption of economic benefits is charged to the profit and loss account regardless of any such previous surplus.

Investments

Fixed asset investments are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Listed investments are measured at fair value with changes in fair value being recognised in profit or loss.

Investments in associates

Investments in associates accounted for in accordance with the cost model are recorded at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Investments in associates accounted for in accordance with the fair value model are initially recorded at the transaction price. At each reporting date, the investments are measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income/profit or loss. Where it is impracticable to measure fair value reliably without undue cost or effort, the cost model will be adopted. Dividends and other distributions received from the investment are recognised as income without regard to whether the distributions are from accumulated profits of the associate arising before or after the date of acquisition.

Investments in joint ventures

Investments in jointly controlled entities accounted for in accordance with the cost model are recorded at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Investments in jointly controlled entities accounted for in accordance with the fair value model are initially recorded at the transaction price. At each reporting date, the investments are measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income/profit or loss. Where it is impracticable to measure fair value reliably without undue cost or effort, the cost model will be adopted. Dividends and other distributions received from the investment are recognised as income without regard to whether the distributions are from accumulated profits of the joint venture arising before or after the date of acquisition.

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date. For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are recognised in the statement of financial position as assets and liabilities at the lower of the fair value of the assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments, which is determined at the inception of the lease term. Any initial direct costs of the lease are added to the amount recognised as an asset. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method. Finance charges are allocated to each period so as to produce a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense. Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial instruments

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 entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities. Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability. Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund. When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Turnover

Turnover arises from:

	2018	2017
	£	£
Rendering of services	**2,307,360**	2,344,423

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

5. Other operating income

	2018	2017
	£	£
Rental income	**60,953**	64,079

6. Operating profit

Operating profit or loss is stated after charging/crediting:

	2018	2017
	£	£
Depreciation of tangible assets	**161,350**	181,448
Gains on disposal of tangible assets	**(10,313)**	(592)

7. Auditor's remuneration

	2018	2017
	£	£
Fees payable for the audit of the financial statements	**–**	6,000

8. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 65 (2017: 65).

The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the year, relating to the above, were:

	2018	2017
	£	£
Wages and salaries	**636,590**	685,052
Social security costs	**32,045**	30,574
Other pension costs	**17,204**	18,643
	685,839	734,269

9. Directors' remuneration

The directors' aggregate remuneration in respect of qualifying services was:

	2018	2017
	£	£
Company contributions to defined contribution pension plans	**12,000**	12,000

The number of directors who accrued benefits under company pension plans was as follows:

	2018	2017
	No.	No.
Defined contribution plans	**2**	2

10. Interest payable and similar expenses

	2018	2017
	£	£
Interest on banks loans and overdrafts	**106,312**	114,440
Interest on obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	**11,716**	31,003
Other interest payable and similar charges	**10,375**	20,033
	128,403	165,476

11. Tax on profit

Major components of tax expense

	2018	2017
	£	£
Current tax:		
UK current tax expense	**21,343**	417
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	**(7,946)**	8,528
Tax on profit	**13,397**	8,945

Reconciliation of tax expense

The tax assessed on the profit on ordinary activities for the year is lower than (2017: lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19 % (2017: 20 %).

	2018	2017
	£	£
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	**73,452**	107,385
Profit on ordinary activities by rate of tax	**13,956**	21,477
Effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes	**1,341**	687
Effect of capital allowances and depreciation	**10,208**	2,413
Utilisation of tax losses	**(4,162)**	(24,160)
Deferred tax movement	**(7,946)**	8,528
Tax on profit	**13,397**	8,945

12. Dividends

	2018	2017
	£	£
Dividends paid during the year (excluding those for which a liability existed at the end of the prior year)	**10,000**	10,000

13. Intangible assets

	Goodwill
	£
Cost	
At 1 May 2017	**86,000**
Additions	**–**
Disposals of previously acquired businesses	**(45,000)**
At 30 April 2018	**41,000**
Amortisation	
At 1 May 2017	**86,000**
Charge for the year	**–**
Disposals of previously acquired businesses	**(45,000)**
At 30 April 2018	**41,000**
Carrying amount	
At 30 April 2018	**–**
At 30 April 2017	–

14. Tangible assets

	Freehold property	Long leasehold property	Plant and machinery	Motor vehicles	**Total**
	£	£	£	£	**£**
Cost or valuation					
At 1 May 2017	1,050,582	2,710,520	4,190,854	47,366	**7,999,322**
Additions	–	–	56,307	–	**56,307**
Disposals	(100,000)	–	(37,445)	–	**(137,445)**
Revaluations	(155,000)	–	–	–	**(155,000)**
At 30 April 2018	795,582	2,710,520	4,209,716	47,366	**7,763,184**
Depreciation					
At 1 May 2017	95,582	–	2,586,194	20,912	**2,702,688**
Charge for the year	–	–	154,738	6,612	**161,350**
Disposals	–	–	(28,958)	–	**(28,958)**
At 30 April 2018	95,582	–	2,711,974	27,524	**2,835,080**
Carrying amount					
At 30 April 2018	700,000	2,710,520	1,497,742	19,842	**4,928,104**
At 30 April 2017	955,000	2,710,520	1,604,660	26,454	5,296,634

Tangible assets held at valuation

The group and company's long leasehold property was valued at £2.7m as at 10 August 2012 by Lambert Smith Hampton on a market value basis. The directors' believe that this accurately reflects the current value of the long leasehold property as at the balance sheet date. The group and company's freehold land and buildings were valued at £1.175m as at 30 April 2009 by Lambert Smith Hampton on a market value basis. In the directors' opinion there has been a material change in value since that date and as such adjusted the carrying value of freehold land and buildings to accurately reflect their current value as at 30 April 2018.

Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Included within the carrying value of tangible assets are the following amounts relating to assets held under finance leases or hire purchase agreements:

	Plant and machinery
	£
At 30 April 2018	**128,989**
At 30 April 2017	169,468

15. Investments

	Shares in group undertakings
	£
Cost	
At 1 May 2017 and 30 April 2018	**165,000**
Impairment	
At 1 May 2017 and 30 April 2018	**164,999**

Carrying amount	
At 30 April 2018	**1**
At 30 April 2017	1

The investment is 165,000 ordinary shares in Corporate Funfairs Limited, being 100% of the issued share capital.

16. Stocks

	2018	2017
	£	£
Finished goods and goods for resale	**39,385**	41,432

17. Debtors

	2018	2017
	£	£
Trade debtors	**35,313**	40,215
Prepayments and accrued income	**25,525**	43,946
Other debtors	**16,431**	8,670
	77,269	92,831

18. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise the following:

	2018	2017
	£	£
Cash at bank and in hand	**55,216**	53,741
Bank overdrafts	**(245,070)**	(315,605)
	(189,854)	(261,864)

19. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018	2017
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	**411,045**	475,225
Trade creditors	**181,422**	115,100
Amounts owed to group undertakings	**1**	1
Amounts owed to undertakings in which the company has a participating interest	**345,643**	259,959
Accruals and deferred income	**44,374**	45,157
Corporation tax	**21,343**	417
Social security and other taxes	**65,924**	67,853
Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	**45,143**	61,301
Other loans	**88,480**	101,377
Other creditors	**5,401**	15,532
	1,208,776	1,141,922

The company has secured its borrowings as detailed in note 20.

20. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2018	2017
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	**2,052,164**	2,220,780
Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	**23,991**	69,134
Director loan accounts	**159,835**	235,557
Other loans	**71,439**	110,585
	2,307,429	2,636,056

The bank overdraft and bank loans are secured by an all monies debenture over the whole assets of the company and a legal charge over the company's freehold and leasehold land and property.

The other loans are unsecured and attract interest at rates between 6% and 7%.

The directors' loan account is unsecured, interest free and has no fixed repayment terms.

On 19th May 2015 the group renegotiated and refinanced £1.616m of its bank loan facilities into a fixed rate loan at 4.85 % interest per annum. The remaining variable bank loan is repayable by monthly capital and interest instalments and attracts interest of 2.7% above Bank of England base rate. Both loans are over a term of 13 years and 7 months.

The finance lease and hire purchase agreements are secured on the assets to which they relate.

Included within creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year is an amount of £1,194,794 (2017: £1,301,029) in respect of liabilities payable or repayable by instalments which fall due for payment after more than five years from the reporting date.

Operating leases greater than five years relate to rental liability for the Dunes site. Repayment terms are £29,500 per annum and no interest is payable.

21. Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

The total future minimum lease payments under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are as follows:

	2018	2017
	£	£
Not later than 1 year	**45,143**	61,301
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	**23,991**	69,134
	69,134	130,435

22. Provisions

	Deferred tax (note 23)
	£
At 1 May 2017	**251,151**
Unused amounts reversed	**(7,946)**
At 30 April 2018	**243,205**

23. Deferred tax

The deferred tax included in the statement of financial position is as follows:

	2018	2017
	£	£
Included in provisions (note 22)	**243,205**	251,151

The deferred tax account consists of the tax effect of timing differences in respect of:

	2018	2017
	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	**243,205**	255,313
Unused tax losses	**–**	(4,162)
	243,205	251,151

Deferred tax has not been provided for in respect of the revaluation of fixed assets as there is no committed or binding agreement to sell any of the revalued assets.

24. Employee benefits

Defined contribution plans

The amount recognised in profit or loss as an expense in relation to defined contribution plans was £ 5,204 (2017: £ 6,643).

25. Financial instruments

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 entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities.

26. Called up share capital

Issued, called up and fully paid

	2018		2017	
	No.	**£**	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £ 1 each	**100**	**100**	100	100

27. Reserves

Revaluation reserve - This reserve records the value of asset revaluations and fair value movements on assets recognised in other comprehensive income. Profit and loss account - This reserve records retained earnings and accumulated losses.

28. Operating leases

The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2018	2017
	£	£
Not later than 1 year	**29,500**	29,500
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	**118,000**	118,000
Later than 5 years	**59,000**	88,500
	206,500	236,000

29. Directors' advances, credits and guarantees

During the year the directors entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

	2018			
	Balance brought forward	Advances/ (credits) to the directors	Amounts repaid	**Balance outstanding**
	£	£	£	**£**
K W Reader	(235,557)	(10,086)	85,808	**(159,835)**

	2017			
	Balance brought forward	Advances/ (credits) to the directors	Amounts repaid	Balance outstanding
	£	£	£	£
K W Reader	(148,346)	(169,266)	82,055	(235,557)

30. Related party transactions

The company and group are under the control of Mr K W Reader , director and majority shareholder of the company. Included within amounts due to connected company is £345,643 (2017: £259,959) due to C. and R. Limited, a company in which Mr K W Reader is a director. There is no interest accruing on this balance. The balance is payable upon demand. The balance owing to KW Reader at the year end is interest free and repayable within one year and one day.

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