Statutory Copy

ROLLINSON SAFEWAY LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2016

Company Registration No. 01210156 (England and Wales)

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ROLLINSON SAFEWAY LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Mr M Joyce Mr P Rollinson
Secretary	Mr M Joyce
Company number	01210156
Registered office	RSL House 65 Hall Lane Armley Leeds LS12 1PQ
Accountants	Naylor Wintersgill Limited Carlton House Grammar School Street Bradford BD1 4NS
Business address	RSL House 65 Hall Lane Armley Leeds LS12 1PQ
Bankers	Handelsbanken Fifth Floor

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LS1 4BJ

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ROLLINSON SAFEWAY LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MAY 2016

	Notes	2016 £	2016 £	2015 £	2015 £
Fixed assets					
Goodwill	3		1,800		4,200
Tangible assets	4		1,079,121		1,064,190
Investment properties	5		879,844		879,844
Investments	6		400		400
			1,961,165		1,948,634
Current assets					
Stocks		19,697		19,673	
Debtors	7	784,405		677,743	
Cash at bank and in hand		403,235		378,619	
		1,207,337		1,076,035	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(850,617)		(736,464)	
Net current assets			356,720		339,571
Total assets less current liabilities			2,317,885		2,288,205
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9		(414,151)		(501,187)
Provisions for liabilities			(48,975)		(16,469)

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Net assets		1,854,759	1,770,549
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	**11**	100	100
Revaluation reserve	**12**	68,436	70,337
Profit and loss reserves		1,786,223	1,700,112
Total equity		1,854,759	1,770,549

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

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ROLLINSON SAFEWAY LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MAY 2016

For the financial year ended 31 May 2016 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

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 and delivered 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 28 September 2016 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr P Rollinson
Director

Company Registration No. 01210156

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ROLLINSON SAFEWAY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2016

1 Accounting policies

Company information
Rollinson Safeway Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is RSL House, 65 Hall Lane, Armley, Leeds, LS12 1PQ.

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 May 2016 are the first financial statements of Rollinson Safeway 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 June 2014. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

1.2 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.

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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.

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1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.3 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of unincorporated businesses over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is considered to have a finite useful life and is amortised on a systematic basis over its expected life, which is 5 years.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating units expected to benefit from the acquisition. Cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment at least annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Freehold land and buildings	2.5% Straight line
Plant and machinery	25% Reducing balance
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	25% Reducing balance
Motor vehicles	17.5% 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 .

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1.5 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is measured using the fair value model and stated at its fair value as the reporting end date. The surplus or deficit on revaluation is recognised in the profit and loss account.

Where fair value cannot be achieved without undue cost or effort, investment property is accounted for as tangible fixed assets.

1.6 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company . Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

1.7 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.

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1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

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.

1.8 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

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impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.9 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.

1.10 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.

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.

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1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

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.

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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.

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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.

1.11 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.

1.12 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

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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.

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1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.13 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.

1.14 Retirement benefits

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

1.15 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.

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.

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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.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 192 (2015 - 192).

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ROLLINSON SAFEWAY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2016

3 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill
	£
Cost	
At 1 June 2015 and 31 May 2016	12,000
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 June 2015	7,800
Amortisation charged for the year	2,400
At 31 May 2016	10,200
Carrying amount	
At 31 May 2016	1,800
At 31 May 2015	4,200

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 June 2015	230,000	2,846,556	3,076,556
Additions	-	230,035	230,035
Disposals	-	(619,042)	(619,042)

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At 31 May 2016	230,000	2,457,549	2,687,549
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 June 2015	17,250	1,995,116	2,012,366
Depreciation charged in the year	5,750	205,128	210,878
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(614,816)	(614,816)
At 31 May 2016	23,000	1,585,428	1,608,428
Carrying amount			
At 31 May 2016	207,000	872,121	1,079,121
At 31 May 2015	212,750	851,440	1,064,190

5 Investment property

	2016
	£
Fair value	
At 1 June 2015 and 31 May 2016	879,844

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5 Investment property **(Continued)**

Investment property comprises of number of rental properties. The fair value of the investment property has been arrived at on the basis of a valuation carried out at 31 May 2016 by the directors. The valuation was made on an open market value basis by reference to market evidence of transaction prices for similar properties.

6 Fixed asset investments

	2016	2015
	£	£
Investments	400	400

Investments held in subsidiaries at cost which is consistent with FRS102.

Movements in fixed asset investments

	Shares in group undertakings
	£
Cost or valuation	
At 1 June 2015 & 31 May 2016	400
Carrying amount	
At 31 May 2016	400

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At 31 May 2015	400

7 **Debtors**

Amounts falling due within one year:	**2016** £	**2015** £
Trade debtors	400,489	292,395
Amounts due from group undertakings	332,354	322,354
Other debtors	51,562	62,994
	784,405	677,743

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ROLLINSON SAFEWAY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2016

8 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2016	2015
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	31,000	31,000
Trade creditors	100,618	95,780
Corporation tax	124,570	107,260
Other taxation and social security	125,938	117,737
Other creditors	468,491	384,687
	850,617	736,464

9 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2016	2015
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	379,750	410,750
Other creditors	34,401	90,437
	414,151	501,187

The bank loan is secured by a fixed and floating charge against the company's assets.

10 Provisions for liabilities

	2016	2015

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		£	£
	Deferred tax liabilities	48,975	16,469
		48,975	16,469

11 Called up share capital

	2016	2015
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Authorised		
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100
Issued and fully paid		
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100

12 Revaluation reserve

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ROLLINSON SAFEWAY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2016

12 Revaluation reserve **(Continued)**

	2016	2015
	£	£
At beginning of year	70,337	72,238
Transfer to retained earnings	(1,901)	(1,901)
At end of year	68,436	70,337

13 Capital commitments

Amounts contracted for but not provided in the financial statements:

	2016	2015
	£	£
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	-	195,000

14 Related party transactions

Remuneration of key management personnel

	2016	2015
	£	£

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Aggregate compensation	47,025	49,159

15 Directors' transactions

Dividends totalling £540000 (2015 - £31850) were paid in the year in respect of shares held by the company's directors.

Loans have been granted by the director to the Company as follows:

Description	% Rate	Opening Balance	Amounts Advanced	Interest Charged	Amounts Repaid	Closing Balance
		£	£	£	£	£
Directors loan	-	61,246	540,000	-	(472,528)	128,718
		61,246	540,000	-	(472,528)	128,718

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If you think this is a server error, please contact the webmaster.

Error 403

www.datalog.co.uk

Apache

ROLLINSON SAFEWAY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2016

16 Parent company

The ultimate controlling party is Paul Rollinson, a director.

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