REGISTERED NUMBER: 03014728 (England and Wales)

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS AND

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2017

FOR

ALLGOOD MANUFACTURING LIMITED

CONTENTS OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For The Year Ended 30 November 2017

ALLGOOD MANUFACTURING LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION
For The Year Ended 30 November 2017

DIRECTORS:	A M Carter-Clout G P Shirville A C Higgins
REGISTERED OFFICE:	63/83 Brearley Street Birmingham West Midlands B19 3NT
REGISTERED NUMBER:	03014728 (England and Wales)
AUDITORS:	Rochesters Audit Services Limited Statutory Auditors No 3 Caroline Court 13 Caroline Street St Pauls Square Birmingham West Midlands B3 1TR

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS
For The Year Ended 30 November 2017

The directors present their report with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 30 November 2017.

DIVIDENDS
No dividends will be distributed for the year ended 30 November 2017.

DIRECTORS
The directors shown below have held office during the whole of the period from 1 December 2016 to the date of this report.

A M Carter-Clout
G P Shirville
A C Higgins

STRATEGIC REPORT
The directors' report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption. The company, therefore, has taken the small companies exemption to not prepare a strategic report.

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES
The directors are responsible for preparing the Report of the Directors and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

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

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS
So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006) of which the company's auditors are unaware, and each director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS
For The Year Ended 30 November 2017

AUDITORS
The auditors, Rochesters Audit Services Limited, will be proposed for re-appointment at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

A C Higgins - Director

30 May 2018

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF ALLGOOD MANUFACTURING LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Allgood Manufacturing Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 30 November 2017 which comprise the Income Statement, Other Comprehensive Income, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity and Notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

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

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 November 2017 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information in the Report of the Directors, but does not include the financial statements and our Report of the Auditors thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Report of the Directors for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Report of the Directors has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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 Report of the Directors.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:
- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies' exemption from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report.

Responsibilities of directors
As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page two, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements
Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue a Report of the Auditors that includes our opinion.
Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our Report of the Auditors.

Peter Hewston (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Rochesters Audit Services Limited
Statutory Auditors
No 3 Caroline Court
13 Caroline Street
St Pauls Square
Birmingham
West Midlands
B3 1TR

30 May 2018

INCOME STATEMENT
For The Year Ended 30 November 2017

	Notes	2017 £	2016 £
TURNOVER		1,570,034	1,263,032
Cost of sales		1,117,481	938,752
GROSS PROFIT		452,553	324,280
Administrative expenses		192,955	241,878
OPERATING PROFIT and PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION		259,598	82,402
Tax on profit	5	5,900	5,900
PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		253,698	76,502

OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For The Year Ended 30 November 2017

	Notes	2017 £	2016 £
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		253,698	76,502
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Loss on revaluation transferred to Revaluation Reserve		-	(40,019)
Income tax relating to other comprehensive income		-	-
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR, NET OF INCOME TAX		-	(40,019)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		253,698	36,483

The notes form part of these financial statements

BALANCE SHEET
30 November 2017

	Notes	2017 £	2017 £	2016 £	2016 £
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible assets	6		158,171		173,000
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks	7	159,104		159,236	
Debtors	8	834,869		362,033	
Cash at bank and in hand		4,877		59,679	
		998,850		580,948	
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year	9	296,680		153,205	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			702,170		427,743
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			860,341		600,743
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES	11		28,500		22,600
NET ASSETS			831,841		578,143
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	12		410		410
Revaluation reserve	13		33,041		33,041
Capital redemption reserve	13		290		290
Retained earnings	13		798,100		544,402
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			831,841		578,143

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 30 May 2018 and were signed on its behalf by:

A C Higgins - Director

The notes form part of these financial statements

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
For The Year Ended 30 November 2017

	Called up share capital £	Retained earnings £	Revaluation reserve £	Capital redemption reserve £	Total equity £
Balance at 1 December 2015	410	467,900	73,060	290	541,660
Changes in equity					
Total comprehensive income	-	76,502	(40,019)	-	36,483
Balance at 30 November 2016	410	544,402	33,041	290	578,143
Changes in equity					
Total comprehensive income	-	253,698	-	-	253,698
Balance at 30 November 2017	410	798,100	33,041	290	831,841

The notes form part of these financial statements

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For The Year Ended 30 November 2017

1. **STATUTORY INFORMATION**

Allgood Manufacturing Limited is a private company, limited by shares , registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

2. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

Basis of preparing the financial statements
These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", issued by the Financial Reporting Council and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include certain items at fair value, where required by FRS 102.

Financial Reporting Standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions
The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of Section 11 Financial Instruments paragraphs 11.41(b), 11.41(c), 11.41(e), 11.41(f), 11.42, 11.44, 11.45, 11.47, 11.48(a)(iii), 11.48(a)(iv), 11.48(b) and 11.48(c);
- the requirement of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

The results of the company are consolidated in the ultimate parent's financial statements and these can be obtained from Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ.

Related party exemption
The company has taken advantage of exemption, under the terms of Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland', not to disclose related party transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries within the group.

Significant judgements and estimates
In the application of the company's accounting policies the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts 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 if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of revision and future periods if the revision effects both current and future periods.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors have made the following judgements:

The company reviews the carrying value of all assets for indications of impairment at each period. If indicators of impairment exist, the carrying value of the asset is subject to further testing to determine whether its carrying value exceeds its recoverable amount. This process will usually involve the estimation of future cash flows which are likely to be generated by the asset.

A provision is recognised when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event for which it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. If the effect is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a rate that reflects the time value of money and the risk specific to the liability.

Whether a present obligation is probable or not requires judgement. The nature and type of risks for these provisions differ and management's judgement is applied regarding the nature and extent of obligations in deciding if an outflow of resources is probable or not.

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2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Significant judgements and estimates - continued
The directors have reviewed the asset lives and associated residual values of all fixed assets classes. In re-assessing asset lives, factors such as technological innovation, product life cycles and maintenance programmes are taken into account. Residual value assessments consider issues such as future market conditions, the remaining life of the asset and projects disposal values.

Turnover
Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

Tangible fixed assets
Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life.

Plant and machinery	-	10% or 20% on cost
Fixtures and fittings	-	20% on cost
Computer equipment	-	33% on cost

The directors have adopted a policy of revaluation with regards to plant and machinery.

Plant and machinery is carried at its revalued amount, being fair value at the date of valuation less subsequent losses arising from impairment reviews. Revaluations are performed by professional qualified valuers with sufficient regularity to ensure the carrying amount does not differ materially from those that would be determined using fair values at the end of each accounting period.

Any revaluation increase in the carrying amount of plant and machinery is recognised in other comprehensive income and included in a revaluation reserve in equity, except to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in the profit and loss account, in which case the increase is credited to the profit and loss to the extent that the previous decrease is expended. Decreases that offset previous increases of the same asset are charged in other comprehensive income and debited against the revaluation reserve in equity; decreases exceeding the balance in the revaluation reserve relating to an asset are recognised in profit or loss.

Stocks
Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

Financial instruments
(i) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial instruments 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.

(ii) Financial assets and liabilities

All financial assets and liabilities are recognised when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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 its liabilities.

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2. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

Financial instruments - continued
(ii) Financial assets and liabilities - continued

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit and loss, which are initially measured at fair value unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. If an arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the financial asset or liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are only offset at the balance sheet date when, and only when there exists a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the company intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Debt instruments that have no stated interest rate and are classified as payable or receivable within one year are initially measured at an undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received, net of impairment. Other debt instruments not meeting these conditions are measure at fair value through profit and loss.

Commitments to make or receive loans which meet the conditions mentioned above are measure at cost less impairment.

Financial asset are derecognised when and only when the contractual rights to the cash flows for the financial asset expire or are settled, when the company transfers to another party substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, or the company, despite having retained some, but not all, significant risks and rewards of ownership, has transferred control of the asset to another party.

Financial liabilities are derecognised only when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

(iii) Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the fair value of cash or other resources received or receivable, net of direct issue costs.

(iv) Fair value measurement

The best evidence of fair value is a quoted price for an identical asset on an active market. When quoted prices are unavailable, the price of a recent transaction for an identical asset provides evidence of fair value as long as there has not been a significant changes in economic circumstances or a significant lapse of time since the transaction took place. If the market is not active and recent transactions of an identical asset on their own are not a good estimate of fair value, the fair value is estimated using a valuation technique.

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2. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

Current and deferred taxation

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Foreign currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are reported at the rates of exchange prevailing at that balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating result.

Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to profit and loss in the period to which they relate. Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments in the balance sheet.

Impairment of assets

Assets, other than those measured at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

For non-financial assets, the asset is impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after initial recognition, the estimated recoverable value of the asset has been reduced. The recoverable amount of the asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

For financial assets carried at amortised costs, the amount of an impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

For financial assets carried at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that would be received for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Where indicators exist for the decrease in impairment loss, and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal.
An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired financial asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised.

continued...

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
For The Year Ended 30 November 2017

3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

	2017	2016
	£	£
Wages and salaries	299,532	284,581
Social security costs	25,420	22,193
Other pension costs	24,431	8,967
	349,383	315,741

The average number of employees during the year was as follows:

	2017	2016
Office staff	3	3
Warehouse staff	10	11
	13	14

	2017	2016
	£	£
Directors' remuneration	-	-

4. OPERATING PROFIT

The operating profit is stated after charging:

	2017	2016
	£	£
Depreciation - owned assets	17,729	6,942
Auditors' remuneration	5,000	5,000
Operating leases - Land and Building	-	49,498
Operating leases - Other	2,217	3,500

5. TAXATION

Analysis of the tax charge
The tax charge on the profit for the year was as follows:

	2017	2016
	£	£
Deferred tax	5,900	5,900
Tax on profit	5,900	5,900

continued...

5. **TAXATION - continued**

Reconciliation of total tax charge included in profit and loss
The tax assessed for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The difference is explained below:

	2017	2016
	£	£
Profit before tax	259,598	82,402
Profit multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.330% (2016 - 20%)	50,180	16,480
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	92	112
Capital allowances in excess of depreciation	-	(1,852)
Depreciation in excess of capital allowances	8,379	-
Losses available for group relief	(52,751)	(8,840)
Total tax charge	5,900	5,900

Tax effects relating to effects of other comprehensive income

There were no tax effects for the year ended 30 November 2017.

	2016		
	Gross	Tax	Net
	£	£	£
Loss on revaluation transferred to revaluation reserve	(40,019)	-	(40,019)
	(40,019)	-	(40,019)

The UK corporation tax rate will reduced from 20% to 19%, effective 1 April 2017. Further changes to the rate of UK corporation tax were proposed in the Budget of 16 March 2016 to further reduce the rate to 17% from 1 April 2020. As these changes have an immaterial effect on the deferred tax balance at the balance sheet date, they are not reflected in these financial statements.

continued...

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
For The Year Ended 30 November 2017

6. **TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS**

	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Computer equipment £	Totals £
COST OR VALUATION				
At 1 December 2016	171,350	42,579	1,857	215,786
Additions	-	2,900	-	2,900
At 30 November 2017	171,350	45,479	1,857	218,686
DEPRECIATION				
At 1 December 2016	-	40,929	1,857	42,786
Charge for year	17,135	594	-	17,729
At 30 November 2017	17,135	41,523	1,857	60,515
NET BOOK VALUE				
At 30 November 2017	154,215	3,956	-	158,171
At 30 November 2016	171,350	1,650	-	173,000

Cost or valuation at 30 November 2017 is represented by:

	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Computer equipment £	Totals £
Valuation in 2011	98,450	-	-	98,450
Valuation in 2016	(133,874)	-	-	(133,874)
Cost	206,774	45,479	1,857	254,110
	171,350	45,479	1,857	218,686

If plant and machinery had not been revalued it would have been included at the following historical cost:

	2017 £	2016 £
Cost	217,774	217,774
Aggregate depreciation	111,732	95,143

Plant and machinery was revalued as at 30 November 2016 at an open market fair value by independent valuer,
Deeley Matthews.

7. **STOCKS**

	2017 £	2016 £
Raw materials/component stock holding	159,104	159,236

 continued...

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
For The Year Ended 30 November 2017

8. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2017	2016
	£	£
Trade debtors	168	16,443
Amounts owed by group undertakings	778,884	306,153
Other debtors	50	50
VAT	55,767	26,110
Prepayments and accrued income	-	13,277
	834,869	362,033

9. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2017	2016
	£	£
Trade creditors	255,809	92,007
Other creditors	13,773	28,624
Accrued expenses	27,098	32,574
	296,680	153,205

10. LEASING AGREEMENTS

Minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases fall due as follows:

	2017	2016
	£	£
Within one year	774	27,404
Between one and five years	-	774
	774	28,178

Included in the operating commitments above were commitments in respect of land and buildings of £Nil (2016: £24,749) due within one year.

11. PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES

	2017	2016
	£	£
Deferred tax		
Accelerated capital allowances	28,500	22,600

	Deferred tax
	£
Balance at 1 December 2016	22,600
Charge to Income Statement during year	5,900
Balance at 30 November 2017	28,500

continued...

12. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, issued and fully paid:

Number:	Class:	Nominal value:	2017 £	2016 £
410	Ordinary	£1	410	410

Ordinary shares have a right to receive notice of, attend and vote at a general meeting of the company.

13. RESERVES

	Retained earnings £	Revaluation reserve £	Capital redemption reserve £	Totals £
At 1 December 2016	544,402	33,041	290	577,733
Profit for the year	253,698	-	-	253,698
At 30 November 2017	798,100	33,041	290	831,431

The company's reserves are as follows:

The retained earnings reserve represents the cumulative profits and losses, net of dividends.

The capital redemption reserve represents the cumulative value of share capital redeemed by the company.

The revaluation reserve represents the cumulative effect of revaluations of plant and machinery which are
valued at fair value.

14. ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY

The company is a subsidiary undertaking of Allgood Plc, a company incorporated in England. The ultimate
parent undertaking is Carterville Limited, a company incorporated in England.

No individual had control of this entity.

Copies of the financial statements for Carterville Limited and Allgood Plc are available from Companies House,
Crown Way, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ.