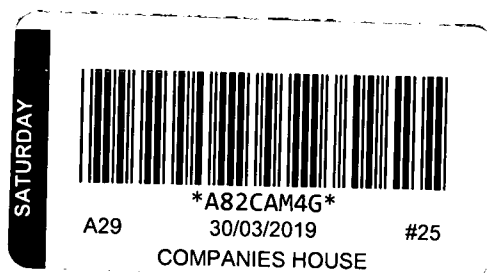


Company Registration No. 02763262 (England and Wales)

FOTHERGILL-CRENETTE LIMITED

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 DECEMBER 2018**

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR



FOTHERGILL-CRENETTE LIMITED

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

The directors are responsible for preparing the 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 and
- 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.

FOTHERGILL-CRENETTE LIMITED**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION****AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018**

	Notes	2018 £	£	2017 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		1,304,196		1,140,521
Current assets					
Stocks		846,148		434,133	
Debtors	5	651,482		542,302	
Cash at bank and in hand		72,936		305,813	
		1,570,566		1,282,248	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(1,687,311)		(1,595,051)	
Net current liabilities			(116,745)		(312,803)
Total assets less current liabilities			1,187,451		827,718
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8		(641,865)		(504,274)
Provisions for liabilities	9		(3,870)		(46,464)
Net assets			541,716		276,980
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	10	500,000		500,000	
Revaluation reserve		221,876		226,857	
Profit and loss reserves		(180,160)		(449,877)	
Total equity			541,716		276,980

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the 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 19/3/19 and are signed on its behalf by:


N A Garner
Director

FOTHERGILL-CRENETTE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Fothergill-Crenette Limited is a private company limited by shares and is registered and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Greenvale Mill, Summit, Littleborough, Lancashire, OL15 9QP.

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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which presupposes the continued support of the intermediate parent undertaking, Porcher Industries.

The Company made a profit before tax during the year of £272,142 and had net current liabilities of £116,745 and net assets of £541,716 at 31 December 2018. An amount of £1,213,474 was owing to group undertakings as at that date.

The directors have received written confirmation from the intermediate parent undertaking of its intention to provide continued financial support, as necessary, in order for the Company to meet its obligations for a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements. On this basis, the directors have concluded that adopting the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements is appropriate.

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.

FOTHERGILL-CRENETTE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

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.

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost or valuation less depreciation. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation less estimated residual value of each asset over its expected useful life, as follows:

Freehold property	2% per annum straight line
Plant and machinery	15% per annum reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings	15% per annum reducing balance
Office and computer equipment	15% - 25% per annum 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.

Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

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

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

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.

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. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

FOTHERGILL-CRENETTE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

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 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 trade and other 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 financial asset is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

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 trade and other 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.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the fair value of 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.

Derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to fair value at each reporting end date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset, whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability.

FOTHERGILL-CRENETTE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the current tax expense and deferred tax expense. Current tax assets are recognised when tax paid exceeds the tax payable.

Current and deferred tax is charged or credited to profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited to other comprehensive income or equity, when the tax follows the transaction or event it relates to and is also charged or credited to other comprehensive income, or equity.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the entity intends either to settle on the net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting period.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date, where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred by the balance sheet date with certain limited exceptions.

Deferred tax is calculated on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

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.

Retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company. The annual contributions payable are charged to the profit and loss account.

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 statement of financial position as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to the income statement 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 leased asset are consumed.

FOTHERGILL-CRENETTE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Foreign exchange

Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities and transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating profit.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 20 (2017 - 18).

3 Directors' remuneration

	2018 £	2017 £
Remuneration paid to directors	77,204	70,715

The number of directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing under defined contribution schemes amounted to 1 (2017 - 1).

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold property £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Office and computer equipment £	Total £
Cost					
At 1 January 2018	1,091,755	1,839,506	14,032	45,475	2,990,768
Additions	153,752	18,194	65,714	797	238,457
At 31 December 2018	1,245,507	1,857,700	79,746	46,272	3,229,225
Depreciation and impairment					
At 1 January 2018	251,223	1,543,627	13,563	41,834	1,850,247
Depreciation charged in the year	22,007	45,874	6,134	767	74,782
At 31 December 2018	273,230	1,589,501	19,697	42,601	1,925,029
Carrying amount					
At 31 December 2018	972,277	268,199	60,049	3,671	1,304,196
At 31 December 2017	840,532	295,879	469	3,641	1,140,521

FOTHERGILL-CRENETTE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

5 Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	528,692	481,365
Amounts owed by group undertakings	83,725	-
Other debtors	39,065	10,937
	<u>651,482</u>	<u>492,302</u>
Amounts falling due after more than one year:		
Deferred tax asset	-	50,000
	<u>-</u>	<u>50,000</u>
Total debtors	<u>651,482</u>	<u>542,302</u>

6 Finance lease obligations

	2018 £	2017 £
Future minimum lease payments due under finance leases:		
Less than one year	2,159	2,159
Between one and five years	4,498	6,658
	<u>6,657</u>	<u>8,817</u>

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 5 years. All leases are on a fixed repayment basis and no arrangements have been entered into for contingent rental payments.

7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Obligations under finance leases	2,159	2,159
Trade creditors	241,104	200,455
Amounts due to group undertakings	1,213,474	1,252,090
Other taxation and social security	16,139	39,578
Accruals and deferred income	214,435	100,769
	<u>1,687,311</u>	<u>1,595,051</u>

FOTHERGILL-CRENETTE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

8 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	Notes	2018 £	2017 £
Obligations under finance leases	6	4,498	6,658
Amounts due to group undertakings		637,367	497,616
		<u>641,865</u>	<u>504,274</u>

9 Provisions for liabilities

	2018 £	2017 £
Deferred tax liabilities	3,870	46,464
	<u>3,870</u>	<u>46,464</u>

10 Called up share capital

	2018 £	2017 £
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid 500,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	500,000	500,000
	<u>500,000</u>	<u>500,000</u>

FOTHERGILL-CRENETTE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

11 Revaluation reserve

	2018 £	2017 £
At beginning of year	226,857	223,457
Deferred tax on revaluation of tangible assets	1,019	1,020
Adjustment to deferred tax rate - tangible assets	-	8,380
Transfer to retained earnings	(6,000)	(6,000)
At end of year	<u>221,876</u>	<u>226,857</u>

12 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:

	2018 £	2017 £
Within one year	19,243	4,749
Between one and five years	28,988	4,749
	<u>48,231</u>	<u>9,498</u>

13 Parent company

At 31 December 2018 the company's parent company was Chavanoz Industrie, a company incorporated in France.

The ultimate controlling party is Warwick Capital Partners LLP.

14 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Alison Ashley.
The auditor was RSM UK Audit LLP.