Sanford DeLand
ASSET MANAGEMENT

CASTLEFIELD
THE THOUGHTFUL INVESTOR

CFP SDL UK Buffettology Fund

CFP SDL Free Spirit Fund

ANNUAL REPORT & ACCOUNTS

Sub-Funds of Castlefield Funds OEIC

For the Year Ended 28 February 2018

A UK Authorised Investment Company with Variable Capital

INDEX

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

The Authorised Corporate Director ("ACD") and registered office of the Castlefield Funds ("the Company"):

CASTLEFIELD FUND PARTNERS LIMITED
III Piccadilly,
Manchester, M1 2HY

Castlefield Fund Partners Limited is authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA") and is a member of The Investment Association ("IA").

DIRECTORS OF THE ACD:

John Eckersley (Managing Director)
Summayya Mosam (Head of Service Delivery)
Susan Cohen (Head of Finance)

INVESTMENT ADVISER:

Castlefield Investment Partners LLP is the Investment Adviser to the Castlefield Funds.

DEPOSITARY:

Société Générale S.A. (London Branch),
SG House, 41 Tower Hill,
London, EC3N 4SG

AUDITOR:

Beever and Struthers
St George's House
215-219 Chester Road,
Manchester, M15 4JE

ADMINISTRATOR:

Société Générale Securities Services,
SG House, 41 Tower Hill,
London, EC3N 4SG

REGISTRAR:

Maitland Institutional Service Limited
Springfield Lodge, Colchester Road,
Chelmsford, Essex CM2 5PW

COMPANY INFORMATION

The Castlefield Funds is an Investment Company with Variable Capital under regulation 12 of the Open-Ended Investment Company Regulations and incorporated in England and Wales under registered number IC000234 and authorised by the Financial Conduct Authority with effect from 14 May 2003. Shareholders are not liable for the debts of the Company. At the period end, the Company contained seven sub-Funds throughout the year. The report and accounts contained within the below statements refer specifically to CFP SDL UK Buffettology Fund and CFP SDL Free Spirit Fund sub-Funds of the Company. The Company is a UCITS scheme which complies with the Financial Conduct Authority Collective Investment Schemes sourcebook and is structured as an umbrella company so that different sub-Funds may be established from time to time by the ACD with the approval of the Financial Conduct Authority and the agreement of the Depositary.

The Umbrella Company annual report and accounts is available on request from the ACD.

IMPORTANT NOTES

Share Class Launch
On the 18th September 2017 the Institutional Accumulation Class of shares was launched within the CFP SDL UK Buffettology Fund.

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

REPORT OF THE ACD TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE COMPANY

The ACD, as sole director, presents its report and the audited Financial Statements of the Company for the period from 1 March 2017 to 28 February 2018.

The Company is a UCITS scheme which complies with the Financial Conduct Authority's Collective Investment Schemes sourcebook. The shareholders are not liable for the debts of the Company.

The Investment Objectives and Policies of each sub-Fund of the Company are covered in the section for each sub-Fund. The sub-Funds of an umbrella company should be invested as if they were a single company. The names and addresses of the ACD, the Depositary, the Registrar, the Investment Advisors and the Auditor are detailed on page 2.

In the future there may be other sub-Funds of the Company. A sub-Fund is not a legal entity.

Where a sub-Fund invests in other Collective Investment Schemes, the maximum annual management fee that may be charged to that Collective Investment Scheme is 5% of the net asset value of such a scheme, however, it is expected that the actual annual management fee will not exceed 2%.

REMUNERATION DISCLOSURE

The provisions of the Undertakings in Collective Investment Schemes Directive ("UCITS V") took effect on 18 March 2016. The legislation made requirement for the Authorised Corporate Director (ACD) to establish and maintain remuneration policies for its staff, the purpose of which is consistent with and to promote sound and effective risk management.

The ACD is part of a larger group of companies within which remuneration policies are the responsibility of the Remuneration Committee that is comprised of two Non-Executive Directors that sit on the Group Board. All remuneration policies are subjected to annual review.

The Company avoids basing rewards on variable remuneration but pays what is believed to be fair fixed remuneration. As an Employee Owned Company, equity ownership amongst all colleagues is encouraged that creates a bias for reward based upon long term shareholder value creation.

The total remuneration of those individuals who are fully or partly involved in the activities of the UCITs scheme for the financial year ending 28 February 2018 is stated below, as disclosed within the audited Financial Statements of the management company, and includes all members of staff that are considered to be senior management or others whose actions may have a material impact on the risk profile of the Fund.

Within the Group, all staff are employed by the parent company with none employed directly by the UCITs scheme. The costs included within the below, part of which is attributable to Directors of the management company, is allocated between the entities within the group.

Fixed Remuneration £135,080

Number of Full Time Employees 6

Management has reviewed the general principles of the Remuneration Policy and its application in the last year which has resulted in no material changes to the policy. The policy pertaining to the UCITS Management Company is disclosed within the Group website.

STATEMENT OF AUTHORISED CORPORATE DIRECTOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES

The Open-Ended Investment Companies (Investment Companies with Variable Capital) Regulations 2001 (SI 2001/1228) ("the OEIC's Regulations") and the rules of the FCA contained in the COLL Sourcebook require the ACD to prepare Financial statements for each accounting period which give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company and of its net revenue and the net gains on the property of the Company for the period. The ACD is responsible for ensuring that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, there is no relevant audit information of which the Auditor is unaware. It is the responsibility of the ACD to take all necessary steps as a director to familiarise themselves with any relevant audit information and to establish that the Auditor is aware of that information.

In preparing the Financial Statements, the ACD is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- comply with the disclosure requirements of the Statement of Recommended Practice – Financial Statements of Authorised Funds issued by the Investment Management Association in May 2014;
- follow generally accepted accounting practice and applicable accounting standards;
- keep proper accounting records which enable it to demonstrate that the Financial Statements as prepared comply with the above requirements;
- take such steps as are reasonably open to it to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities;
- make judgements and 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 operation.

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

STATEMENT OF DISCLOSURE TO THE AUDITORS

So far as the ACD is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Funds' Auditors are unaware. Additionally, the ACD has taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as ACD in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information to establish that the Funds' Auditors are aware of the information.

SUB-FUND CROSS-HOLDINGS

No sub-Fund held shares in any other sub-Fund within the Investment Company with Variable Capital during the current or prior year.

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT

In accordance with the Regulations, we hereby certify the report on behalf of the directors of Castlefield Fund Partners Limited.

Susan Cohen	Summaya Mosam
Director (of the ACD)	Director (of the ACD)

6 July 2018

STATEMENT OF THE DEPOSITARY'S RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT OF THE SCHEME AND REPORT OF THE DEPOSITARY TO THE CFP SDL UK BUFFETTOLOGY FUND AND CFP SDL FREE SPIRIT FUND AS SUB-FUND OF THE CASTELFIED FUNDS (THE COMPANY) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2018

The Depositary is responsible for the safekeeping of all of the property of the company (other than tangible moveable property) which is entrusted to it and for the collection of income that arises from that property.

It is the duty of the Depositary to take reasonable care to ensure that the company is managed by the ACD in accordance with the Financial Conduct Authority's Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook ("the Sourcebook"), the Open-Ended Investment Companies Regulations 2001 (SI 2001/1228) (the OEIC Regulations), the company's Instrument of Incorporation and Prospectus, in relation to the pricing of, and dealings in, shares in the Company; the application of income of the Company; and the investment and borrowing powers and restrictions applicable to the Company.

Having carried out such procedures as we consider necessary to discharge our responsibilities as Depositary of the Company, it is our opinion, based on the information available to us and the explanations provided, that in all material respects the Company, acting through the Authorised Corporate Director:

(i) has carried out the issue, sale, redemption and cancellation, and calculation of the price of the Company's shares and the application of the Company's income in accordance with the Sourcebook and, where applicable, the OEIC Regulations, the Instrument Of Incorporation and Prospectus of the Company, and;

(ii) has observed the investment and borrowing powers and restrictions applicable to the Company.

Société Générale S.A. London Branch

29 June 2018

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF CASTLEFIELD FUNDS
Year Ended 28 February 2018

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Castlefield Funds ("the Company") for the year ended 28 February 2018 which comprise the statements of total return and statements of changes in net assets attributable to shareholders together with the balance sheet for each of the Company's sub-funds, the accounting policies of the Company set out on pages 7 to 9 and the related notes and the distribution tables for each of the Company's sub-funds. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice) and the Statement of Recommended Practice issued by the Investment Management Association (IMA) in May 2014 "Financial Statements of UK Authorised Firms".

In our opinion the Financial Statements:

- give a true and fair view of the financial position of each of the Company comprising each of its sub-funds as at 28 February 2018 and of the net revenue/deficit of revenue and the net capital gains/net capital losses on the property of the company comprising each of its sub-funds for the year then ended ; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice including FRS102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", the Instrument of Incorporation, the Statement of Recommended Practice issued by the IMA relating to UK Authorised Funds and the Collective Investment Scheme's Sourcebook rules.

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 auditor's responsibilities for the audit of financial statements section of our report below. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our 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 Authorised Corporate Director's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the Authorised Corporate Director has not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to operate 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 other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Authorised Corporate Director is responsible for the other information.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, 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 we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of the other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Authorised Corporate Director for the Financial Statements

As explained more fully in the Authorised Corporate Directors' responsibilities statement on page 3, the Authorised Corporate Director is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control and the Authorised Corporate Director determines is 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 Authorised Corporate Director is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Authorised Corporate Director either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the rules of the Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook of the Financial Conduct Authority

In our opinion:

- the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice relating to Authorised Funds, the rules of the Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook of the Financial Conduct Authority and the Instrument of Incorporation; and
- the information given in the Authorised Corporate Director's report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook of the Financial Conduct Authority rules requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- we have not received all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, are necessary for the purposes of our audit; and
- proper accounting records have not been kept or that the financial statements are not in accordance with those records.

Auditor's 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 an auditor's report 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 to be material if, individually or in 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 auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the Company's shareholders, as a body, in accordance with Rule 4.5.12 of the Collective Investment Scheme's Sourcebook issued by the Financial Conduct Authority under the Open-Ended Investment Companies Regulations 2001. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's shareholders those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume any responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's shareholders as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Beever and Struthers

Caroline Monk

For and on behalf of Beever and Struthers, Chartered Accountant and Statutory Auditor

St George's House,
215-219 Chester Road,
Manchester,
M15 4JE

11 July 2018

ABOUT THE INVESTMENT ADVISER

Castlefield Investment Partners (CIP) act as the appointed Investment Adviser to the sub-Funds as referred to within this document. Sanford DeLand Asset Management (SDL) act as an Appointed Representative of CIP. The Directors of SDL, noted within this document, act as Approved Persons of CIP for the purposes of acting as the lead day-to-day managers to the respective sub-Funds.

CIP is part of the Castlefield family of investment, advisory and operational support businesses. CIP is authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority and is a member of the London Stock Exchange.

INVESTMENT REVIEW OF CASTLEFIELD FUNDS

MARKET REVIEW

The period from March 2017 to the end of the year saw the continuation of the bull market for equities, with global markets ending on record highs afteradding $9tn (£6.7tn) over the course of the year. Reasons for this strength in equities included a strong worldwide economy, tax cuts introduced by President Trump and the central banks' cautious approach to easing financial support.

One key feature of the markets in 2017 was low volatility. In contrast to recent years: political and economic surprises were not met with an increase in market volatility, and instead the VIX Index (which measures the expected volatility of US equities) reached its lowest level since 1993. This may mean that investors are more focused on underlying economic growth data than the short-term impact created by specific events. Global equities as a whole gained 13.8% (on a GBP total return basis) over the course of 2017 to an all-time high, not dampened by concerns about conflict with North Korea or the political upheaval in Europe with the Catalan movement in Spain and an inconclusive election in Germany.

The second half of the year also saw sterling strengthen against a weakening dollar – noticeably so after the Bank of England (BoE) indicated that it intended to normalise base rates fairly soon. This strength relative to the dollar negatively impacted the UK market as much of the large-cap segment of the UK market is dominated by overseas-focused companies. The overseas revenues and earnings of these companies are compressed once converted back into our own, now stronger, currency. This resulted in UK equities rising 2.1% on a total return basis over the third quarter, which was relatively poor compared to global returns.

Markets rallied again in Q4 as Trump's tax reform bill was passed in the Senate and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) updated its global growth forecast for 2017 from 3.2% to 3.6%, indicating rising hopes for a sustained synchronised recovery. The Fed raised interest rates a further 0.25% in December, its third hike of the year, and the BoE raised interest rates for the first time since 2007 back up to 0.50%.

The positive momentum of equities continued into January 2018 with encouraging macroeconomic data pushing global equities even higher. However, while other developed markets managed to sustain these gains for the month, the UK started to lose impetus from mid-January onwards, ultimately falling 1.9% over the month. The strength of sterling versus the dollar continued to act as a headwind and this proved to be too much of a hurdle to overcome. In early February, other global markets followed UK equities lower. US stocks declined sharply following the release of data that showed a rise in US wage inflation. Counter-intuitively, this and other supportive macro-economic data caused markets to fall as investors reassessed the Fed's likely speed of monetary policy tightening. Indeed, this was the first market correction of more than 10% since early 2016, such has been the steady advance of US equities over the past couple of years. European equities followed suit with a sell-off prompted by expectations of an increase in inflation although the European Central Bank (ECB) appears likely to be the laggard when it comes to raising rates. Despite the ensuing increase in market volatility, macro data remained positive and allowed markets to recover from their lows by the end of February, although they remained in negative territory overall for 2018.

On a GBP total return basis for the period 01/03/2017 to 28/03/2018, UK equities gained 3.16%, US equities gained 5.91%, and European equities were up 9.89%.

AGGREGATED NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

The Financial Statements have been prepared in compliance with UK Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) and in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice for UK Authorised Funds issued by the Investment Association in May 2014 (2014 SORP).

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Preparation

The Financial Statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss. The principal accounting policies which have been applied consistently are set out below.

Functional and Presentation Currency

The functional and presentation currency of the Fund is Sterling.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue from collective investment schemes, quoted equity and non-equity shares is recognised net of attributable tax credits when the security is quoted ex-dividend. Overseas revenue received after the deduction of withholding tax is shown gross of taxation, with the taxation consequences shown within the taxation charge. Accumulation of revenue relating to accumulation units or shares held in collective investment schemes is recognised as revenue and included in the amount available for distribution. Bank interest, interest on debt securities, underwriting commission and other revenue are recognised on an accruals basis. In the case of debt securities, the total revenue arising includes the amortisation of any premium or discount at the time of purchase spread over the life of the security, using the effective interest rate method. The gains and losses arising on investments in structured plans are allocated between revenue and capital according to the nature of the structured plan. This is depending on the extent to which the return is capital or revenue based.

Stock Dividends

The ordinary element of stocks received in lieu of cash dividends is recognised as revenue of the sub-Fund. Any enhancement above the cash dividend is treated as capital.

Special Dividends

Special dividends are recognised as either revenue or capital depending upon the nature and circumstances of the dividend.

Expenses

For accounting purposes, all expenses (other than those relating to the purchase and sale of investments) are charged against revenue for the year on an accruals basis.

Distributions

Amounts distributable are calculated after excluding expenses borne by capital as agreed by the ACD and Depositary. The ACD and Depositary have agreed that 100% of the sub-Fund's expenses are borne by revenue. Equalisation received from the underlying investments has been treated as a reduction in the book cost of the investments and not distributed. All distributions unclaimed for a period of six years after having become due for payment shall be forfeited and shall revert to the capital of the Fund.

Valuations

All investments are valued at their fair value at noon on 28 February 2018 being the last business day of the financial year. The fair value of equity and non-equity shares is bid price, excluding any accrued interest. The fair value of dual priced collective investment schemes managed by the ACD is their cancellation price and the fair value of dual priced collective investment schemes which are managed by other management groups is their bid price. The fair value of all single priced collective investment schemes is their single price, taking account of any agreed redemption charges. Delisted and unquoted investments are shown at the ACD's valuation.

Structured plans are valued at the latest price from the product provider.

Foreign Currencies

Assets and liabilities in currencies other than Sterling are translated into Sterling at the exchange rates prevailing at noon on the last working day of the accounting year. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate prevailing at the transaction date.

Taxation

Corporation tax has been provided for at a rate of 20%. Deferred tax is provided in respect of timing differences that have originated but not been reversed at the balance sheet date. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that they are more likely than not to be recoverable. Withholding tax on overseas dividends is accounted for when the security is quoted ex dividend.

Dilution Levy

In certain circumstances the ACD may charge a dilution levy, in accordance with the Financial Conduct Authority Regulations, on all subscriptions and redemptions of shares, which is paid into the sub-Funds and included in the Statement of Change in Net Assets Attributable to Shareholders. The levy is intended to cover certain dealing charges not included in the mid-market value of the sub-Fund used in calculating the share price, which could have a diluting effect on the performance of the sub-Fund.

3. RISK MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORKS

The ACD has a documented risk management framework which details the processes and procedures used to identify, measure, manage and monitor appropriately all risks to which the funds are or may be exposed. The risks covered by the framework include market risk, liquidity risk, credit/counterparty risk, operational risk and any other risks that might be material to the funds. The first three risks are primarily focused on the investment itself while operational risk refers to the risk of loss arising from inadequate or failed processes, people or systems including attempted fraud. The risk framework details:

- the techniques, tools and arrangements including systems and processes used;
- the content and frequency of reports; and
- the allocation of responsibilities between key staff and departments.

The main risk management system used by the ACD is fully integrated with the position keeping system for the funds and is used to measure and monitor market risk, credit / counterparty risk and liquidity risk. A separate system is maintained to track instances of operational risk and monitor amendments to controls made seeking to ensure that operational risk errors do not re-occur. The ACD has a formal structure of oversight committees who review the risk profile, including market, credit, operational and liquidity risks, of each fund and the fund's compliance with its published objectives on a regular basis. As part of its governance processes, the ACD reviews the performance of the risk management framework and its associated arrangements, processes, systems and techniques on an annual basis, and the compliance of the funds with the risk management framework. The risk management framework is updated by the ACD following any significant change in the business or in risk exposures and at least annually. It is also reviewed by the Depositary.

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk of loss arising from fluctuations in the market value of investments held by the funds attributable to changes in market variables, such as equity prices, foreign exchange rates, interest rates or the credit worthiness of an issuer. The risk management framework monitors the levels of market risk to which the funds are exposed in relation to the fund investment objective and policy. A series of hard (strictly enforced) and soft (warning) limits are employed to ensure the fund stays within its published mandate. The risk systems provide a range of risk analytical tools, including sensitivities to relevant market risks, Value at Risk and stress testing, and incorporate the impact of changes to positions in real time. In addition to risk analytics, the risk system has an integrated risk limit and regulatory compliance function which performs checks on potential trades prior to the fund executing them and on the fund exposures on a daily basis. Market risk is also measured using gross leverage and global exposure (the commitment approach). The commitment approach is suitable for funds investing in traditional asset classes such as equities, fixed income, money market securities and collective investment schemes. It can also be used for funds using derivatives in a simple manner and investing in instruments with embedded derivatives where no additional leverage is created. The commitment approach measures the incremental exposure of each derivative calculated by converting it into the market value of an equivalent position in the underlying asset of that derivative or forward transaction. The ACD may in some instances, and always following the guidelines set by the regulator, take account of legally enforceable netting and hedging arrangements when calculating global exposure where these arrangements do not disregard any obvious or material risks.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the possibility that the fund will not be able to sell its assets without incurring losses within the timeframe required to meet investor redemptions. The asset liquidity profile of each fund is monitored on a regular basis and compared to both historical investor redemption patterns and potential redemption scenarios, with the aim of ensuring that the fund will be able to meet any actual redemptions in a timely manner. The liquidity risk management process includes an assessment of the market turnover, percentage of an issue held by the fund, credit rating of the issuer and/or the buy-sell spread of the market in the securities held where the information is available and is applicable. Liquidity profile stress tests under both normal and exceptional conditions are conducted on a regular basis. If market liquidity is perceived to be decreasing, the ACD might seek to take any of the following actions to improve the liquidity profile of a fund: maintain higher cash balances; maintain a greater proportion of assets in securities which are traditionally more liquid; diversify the range of issue types and sizes held; hold shorter dated securities; or hold issues with a more diversified investor base.

Credit Risk

Credit risk comprises both credit issuer risk and counterparty risk. Credit issuer risk is the potential for loss arising from the issuer of a security failing to pay interest and principal in a timely manner. Counterparty risk is the potential for loss arising from the failure of a trading counterparty to honour an obligation to the fund. The funds manage credit issuer risk as a component of market risk. Counterparty risk arises primarily with the financial brokers through whom the fund buys and sells securities. The funds may only transact with brokers from an approved broker list maintained by the ACD. All brokers on the ACD approved list are subject to regular credit and general business checks. The funds may also be exposed to counterparty risks arising from the use of forward currency instruments, usually transacted to decrease exposure to foreign currency. These risks are monitored daily and are subject to limits, in practice they are for small amounts typically less than 0.1% of the fund assets.

FUND INFORMATION

The Comparative Tables on pages 10 to 12 give the performance of each active share class in the sub-Fund.

The 'Return after charges' disclosed in the Comparative Tables is calculated as the return after operating charges per share divided by the opening net asset value per share. It differs from the sub-Fund's performance disclosed in the Manager's report which is calculated based on the latest published price.

Portfolio transaction costs are incurred when investments are bought or sold by a fund in order to achieve the investment objective. These transaction costs affect an investor in different ways depending on whether they are joining, leaving or continuing with their investment in the fund.

Since the 2nd January 2018, the Castlefield Funds have not borne any research costs and any broker commission fees incurred are done so explicitly for the execution of transactions on behalf of the Fund.

In addition, there are indirect portfolio transaction costs arising from the 'dealing spread' – the difference between the buying and selling prices of underlying investments in portfolio. Unlike shares whereby broker commissions and stamp duty are paid by the Fund on each transaction, other types of investments (such as collective investment schemes, bonds, money instruments, derivatives) do not have separately identifiable transaction costs; these costs form part of the dealing spread. Dealing spreads vary considerably depending on the transaction value and money market sentiment.

COMPARATIVE TABLES

For the financial year ended 28 February 2018:

General Shares - Income

	28 Feb 18 (pence per share)	28 Feb 17 (pence per share)	28 Feb 16 (pence per share)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	231.73	191.83	169.29
Return before operating charges*	53.94	45.51	26.97
Operating charges	(4.71)	(3.68)	(3.78)
Return after operating charges*	49.23	41.83	23.19
Distributions on income units	(1.89)	(1.93)	(0.65)
Closing net asset value per share	279.07	231.73	191.83
after direct transaction costs of:**	0.84	0.65	0.43
Performance			
Return after charges	21.25%	21.80%	13.70%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	35,797	33,019	18,153
Closing number of shares	12,827,000	14,249,429	9,462,802
Operating charges	1.83%	1.92%	2.05%
Direct transaction costs	0.26%	0.28%	0.23%
Prices			
Highest share price	286.66	236.37	204.85
Lowest share price	233.94	184.90	167.25

* Operating charges, otherwise known as OCF is the ratio of the sub-Fund's total disclosable costs (excluding overdraft interest) to the average net assets of the sub-Fund. The OCF is intended to provide a reliable figure which gives the most accurate measure of what it costs to invest in a sub-Fund and is calculated based on the last period's figures.

** Direct transaction costs are stated after deducting the proportion of the amounts collected from dilution adjustments or dilution levies that relate to direct transaction costs. A negative transaction costs figure might arise where there is a timing difference between inflows and the settlement of the resultant purchases.

Institutional Shares - Income

	28 Feb 18 (pence per share)	28 Feb 17 (pence per share)	28 Feb 16 (pence per share)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	232.48	192.39	169.71
Return before operating charges*	53.54	45.75	27.15
Operating charges	(2.81)	(2.63)	(2.96)
Return after operating charges*	50.73	43.12	24.19
Distributions on income units	(3.19)	(3.03)	(1.51)
Closing net asset value per share	280.02	232.48	192.39
after direct transaction costs of:**	0.72	0.76	0.44
Performance			
Return after charges	21.82%	22.41%	14.25%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	228,100	78,679	14,000
Closing number of shares	81,457,082	33,843,743	7,277,159
Operating charges	1.33%	1.42%	1.55%
Direct transaction costs	0.26%	0.33%	0.23%
Prices			
Highest share price	288.15	237.65	205.65
Lowest share price	235.55	185.77	167.99

* Operating charges, otherwise known as OCF is the ratio of the sub-Fund's total disclosable costs (excluding overdraft interest) to the average net assets of the sub-Fund. The OCF is intended to provide a reliable figure which gives the most accurate measure of what it costs to invest in a sub-Fund and is calculated based on the last period's figures.

** Direct transaction costs are stated after deducting the proportion of the amounts collected from dilution adjustments or dilution levies that relate to direct transaction costs. A negative transaction costs figure might arise where there is a timing difference between inflows and the settlement of the resultant purchases.

Institutional Shares - Accumulative

	28 Feb 18 (pence per share)
Change in net assets per share	
Opening net asset value per share	100.00
Return before operating charges*	11.46
Operating charges	(1.43)
Return after operating charges*	10.03
Distributions	(0.69)
Retained distribution on accumulation shares	0.69
Closing net asset value per share	110.03
after direct transaction costs of:**	0.19
Performance	
Return after charges	10.03%
Other information	
Closing net asset value (£'000)	19,399
Closing number of shares	17,630,652
Operating charges	1.33%
Direct transaction costs	0.26%
Prices	
Highest share price	112.51
Lowest share price	100.00

Operating charges, otherwise known as OCF is the ratio of the sub-Fund's total disclosable costs (excluding overdraft interest) to the average net assets of the sub-Fund. The OCF is intended to provide a reliable figure which gives the most accurate measure of what it costs to invest in a sub-Fund and is calculated based on the last period's figures.

** Direct transaction costs are stated after deducting the proportion of the amounts collected from dilution adjustments or dilution levies that relate to direct transaction costs. A negative transaction costs figure might arise where there is a timing difference between inflows and the settlement of the resultant purchases.

CFP SDL UK BUFFETTOLOGY FUND

RISK AND REWARD INDICATOR (RRI)

Typically lower rewards Lower risk						Typically higher rewards Higher risk
1	2	3	4	**5**	6	7

The sub-Fund is ranked as 5 because it has experienced medium to high rises and falls in value over the past five years. As there is less than five years of available data for this Fund, for illustrative purposes a similar type of investment has been used to calculate the risk/reward profile. Please note that even the lowest ranking does not mean a risk-free investment.

The Risk and Reward Indicator demonstrates where the sub-Fund ranks in terms of its potential risk and reward. The higher the rank the greater the potential reward but the greater the risk of losing money. It is based on past data, may change over time and may not be a reliable indication of the future risk profile of the sub-Fund.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE AND POLICY

The investment objective of the Fund is to seek to achieve an annual compounding rate of return over the long term which is superior to the performance of the UK stock market. The Fund will invest principally in a portfolio of UK equities, and may also invest in other transferable securities, money market instruments, units and/or Shares in other collective investment schemes, deposits, warrants, cash and near cash. The Investment Adviser will adopt a focussed approach to investing in shares of those companies which it believes have strong operating franchises and experienced management teams and whose shares are undervalued and offer the potential for improved economic growth.

The Fund may also invest in derivatives and forward transactions (for hedging purposes). The Fund may borrow and may enter into stocklending and underwriting transactions in accordance with COLL..

INVESTMENT REVIEW

PERFORMANCE

The Fund's Institutional Income (I) Class share price rose by 20.5% from 235.25p at the close on 28 February 2017 to 283.38p on 28 February 2018. This compared to a 0.7% rise in the UK stock market, representing relative outperformance of 19.8%. The Fund outperformed its benchmark index in eight discrete months of the financial year. Measured on a total return basis, with dividends reinvested, the I Class share price rose by 21.9% compared to a rise of 6.6% for the Fund's peer group, the IA UK All Companies sector. The share price reached a high of 288.15p on 8th January 2018 and touched a low of 235.55p on 28th March 2017.

At the period end, FE Trustnet ranked the Fund 7th out of 265 funds in the IA UK All Companies sector over one year, 3rd out of 249 over three years and 4th out of 236 over five years. Lipper, Morningstar and FE Trustnet currently accord the Fund a 5 out of 5 rating. In March, Thomson Reuters Lipper awarded the Fund the title of Best UK Equity Growth Fund over both 3 and 5 years and in July, Money Observer conferred on it the award of Best UK Smaller Growth Fund 2017 for the third year running. These awards recognised superior performance on a risk-adjusted returns basis. For the fourth year in a row, the Fund was included in the Investors Chronicle Top 100 funds.

MARKET REVIEW

TThe UK stock market touched a new all-time high on 12th January 2018 but thereafter there was an 8.6% correction over the following month. The period since the high has been marked by increased volatility. On 3rd January, the MiFID II regulatory regime came into effect. Whilst it is early days, empirical evidence suggests that its introduction may have compromised market liquidity and is leading to a reduction in research coverage of smaller companies by stockbrokers' analysts. For us, the former is a disadvantage but the latter is an advantage since we conduct most of our research in-house. Given less analytical coverage, we are starting to see some alarming downward movements in the share prices of companies that issue disappointing trading and/or other statements. The Fund has not been immune to these profit warnings but good results and trading statements elsewhere among our portfolio companies have defrayed the overall impact of these events. As I have said before, this is testament to the fact that success in investment is down to committing to great companies bought at fair (or better) prices and has nothing to do with the mood of Mr Market.

PORTFOLIO ACTIVITY

The Fund benefited from net inflows each month throughout March to February totalling £138.1m. As a result of this and the investment performance, the size of the Fund rose from £111.7m to £283.3m. There was plentiful top-up activity, i.e. buying more of what we already own, where justified on valuation grounds. By my standard, there was hyperactivity in introducing new companies into the portfolio. There were four new company purchases: Next; Craneware; Dignity; and Relx. Next and Craneware have been very successful investments in the short-term, rising by 11.7% and 38.8% above their average purchase price, less so Relx, which is down by 10.1% on the same basis. But Dignity proved to be a disaster with its business model disrupted by online funeral price comparison websites forcing the company to lower its prices. We sold the company following a profit warning in January, just six months after establishing the holding. We also lost Lavendon Group from the portfolio on its take-over by Loxam SA in March. In addition, we sold our holdings in WYG and Provident Financial ahead of the profit warnings that hit their share prices in August. These actions contributed to an increase in our portfolio turnover to 14.8% (based on the 12-month moving average) but saved us much eroded capital. Also, we had a rebuffed take-over bid for Revolution Bars in July with Stonegate Pub offering 203p in cash.

Of the new investments made, Next and Craneware were covered in the Interim Report. Relx used to be known as Reed Elsevier. It has successfully navigated a period of challenge to its traditional print publishing and advertising businesses, evolving to become an owner of key digital assets and a provider of analytics and workflow solutions. It owns proprietary technical content and data sets that are indispensable to many professional and business customers, notably in the scientific, medical, legal and insurance sectors. It is a high-quality, archetypal Buffettology business with economically resilient assets. It has been a steady compounder, growing EPS and dividends at a CAGR of around 8.5% for the last ten years and buying back shares for cancellation. With advances in IT making its data sets increasingly valuable, RELX's earnings power seems set to accelerate from here.

During the twelve-month period, the continuing investments that most benefited the Fund were Games Workshop (up by 173.3%), which was actually the best performing share price on the entire stock market in 2017, NCC Group (69.5%), Driver Group (62.1%), AB Dynamics (60.5%) and Dechra Pharmaceuticals (56.3%). There were 15 other double-digit and one single-digit risers. The main detractors from performance were Dixons Carphone (share price down by 34.6%), Restaurant Group (25.9%) and GlaxoSmithKline (20.2%). There were four other double-digit and one single-digit fallers.

As currently constituted, the portfolio consists of six companies in the FTSE 100 Index, eight in the FTSE Mid Cap 250, six smaller fully-listed companies and eight quoted on AIM. At the financial year-end, the Fund held 15.1% of its assets in unrestricted cash and a further 0.6% set aside for dividend accrual.

OUTLOOK

Brexit negotiations continue to drag on and the increasingly sensible option to us seems to be a fall back to trade on WTO terms. The EU is hardly negotiating in good faith and further capitulation to unreasonable demands must be avoided lest we fail to deliver the real benefits of leaving the bloc. Despite all the scare mongering over Brexit, there is only minor evidence of slowing economic activity. That in the first quarter of 2018 was down to poor weather in March and generally slowing global trade. Accordingly, We would not be surprised to see interest rate rises pushed out to much later in the year, if at all. Recall that Buffett says the key external factor to pay attention to is interest rates, not stock market levels. We have already mentioned the manner in which the share prices of companies reporting even mild disappointments get crucified. That is consistent with a market where high expectations may be priced in. In response, We shall continue to cautiously commit fresh capital to outstanding companies where we believe pricing opportunities prevail and shun those that appear fully valued. That is the essence of the Business Perspective Investing.

Keith Ashworth-Lord

29 April 2018

The top ten purchases and total sales during the year were as follows:

Purchases	Costs £'000	Sales	Proceeds £'000
Provident Financial	8,052	Provident Financial	9,285
Next	7,026	Mattioli Woods	5,450
Relx	6,995	Dignity	2,571
Craneware	6,494,	Dechra Pharmaceuticals	2,344
Dignity	6,029	WYG	1,947
Dechira Pharmaceuticals	5,750	RWS holdings	29
Liontrust Asset Management	4,612		
Scapa group	4,482		
Hargreaves Landsdown	4,435		
James Halstead	4,419		
Total purchases during the year were	**140,727**	**Total sales during the year were**	**21,626**

CFP SDL UK BUFFETTOLOGY FUND

PORTFOLIO OF INVESTMENTS

As at 28 February 2018

Holding	Investment	Market Value £'000	Total Value of Sub-Fund %
	BASIC MATERIALS 10.22% (9.96%)		
	Chemicals 10.22% (9.96%)		
190,000	Croda International	8,693	3.07
2,350,000 *	Scapa Group	11,298	3.99
350,000	Victrex	8,953	3.16
		28,944	**10.22**
	CONSUMER GOODS 11.25% (8.70%)		
	Beverages 5.47% (5.20%)		
1,200,000	A.G. Barr	7,944	2.81
305,000	Diageo	7,544	2.66
		15,488	**5.47**
	Leisure Goods 5.78% (3.50%)		
682,500	Games Workshop Group	16,380	5.78
		16,380	**5.78**
	CONSUMER SERVICES 20.16% (16.68%)		
	General Retailers 4.74% (2.16%)		
2,850,000	Dixons Carphone	5,624	1.99
160,000	Next	7,810	2.75
		13,434	**4.74**
	Media 2.21% (0.00%)		
420,000	RELX	6,254	2.21
		6,254	**2.21**
	Travel, Leisure & Catering 13.21% (14.51%)		
5,940,000	Air Partner	8,346	2.95
1,350,000 *	Dart Group	10,954	3.87
2,000,000	Domino's Pizza Group	6,554	2.31
2,200,000	Restaurant Group	5,399	1.91
3,750,000	Revolution Bars Group	6,143	2.17
		37,396	**13.21**
	FINANCIALS 7.04% (13.98%)		
	Financial Services 7.04% (13.98%)		
490,000	Hargreaves Lansdown	8,438	2.98
1,800,000	Liontrust Asset Management	9,936	3.51
213,100 *	Mattioli Woods	1,566	0.55
		19,940	**7.04**
	HEALTH CARE 9.51% (9.61%)		
	Pharmaceuticals & Biotechnology 9.51% (9.61%)		
485,000 *	Bioventix	10,670	3.77
400,000	Dechra Pharmaceuticals	9,968	3.52
480,000	GlaxoSmithKline	6,293	2.22
		26,931	**9.51**

Holding		Investment	Market Value £'000	Total Value of Sub-Fund %
		INDUSTRIALS 21.28% (20.32%)		
		Construction & Materials 5.24% (5.16%)		
1,600,000	*	James Halstead	6,720	2.37
1,042,000		MJ Gleeson	8,128	2.87
			14,848	**5.24**
		Industrial Engineering 10.02% (10.18%)		
1,191,200	*	AB Dynamics	10,363	3.67
2,850,000		Rotork	8,333	2.94
3,800,000		Trifast	9,652	3.41
			28,348	**10.02**
		Support Services 6.02% (4.99%)		
10,000,000	*	Driver Group	6,800	2.40
2,300,000	*	RWS Holdings	10,258	3.62
			17,058	**6.02**
		TECHNOLOGY 5.09% (1.42%)		
		Software & Computer Services 5.09% (1.42%)		
487,500		Craneware	8,825	3.12
2,800,000	*	NCC Group	5,589	1.97
			14,414	**5.08**
		Total Value of Investments	**239,435**	**84.52**
		Net Other Assets	43,861	15.48
		Total Net Assets	**283,296**	**100.00**

Figures in brackets represent sector distribution at 28 February 2017

Securities are admitted to an official stock exchange listing or traded on another regulated market unless otherwise stated.

* AIM Listed Securities

STATEMENT OF TOTAL RETURN

For the year ended 28 February 2018

		28 Feb 18		28 Feb 17	
	Notes	**£'000**	**£'000**	**£'000**	**£'000**
Income					
Net capital gains	4		32,413		11,500
Revenue	5	4,731		1,640	
Expenses	6	(2,657)		(966)	
Net revenue before taxation		2,074		674	
Taxation	7	-		-	
Net revenue after Taxation			2,074		674
Total return before distributions			34,487		12,174
Distributions	8		(2,074)		(674)
Change in net assets attributable to Shareholders from investment activities			**32,413**		**11,500**

STATEMENT OF CHANGE IN NET ASSETS ATTRIBUTABLE TO SHAREHOLDERS

For the year ended 28 February 2018

	28 Feb 18		28 Feb 17	
	£'000	**£'000**	**£'000**	**£'000**
Opening net assets attributable to Shareholders		**111,699**		**32,153**
Amounts receivable on issue of Shares	204,088		88,045	
Less: Amounts paid on cancellation of Shares	(65,025)		(19,999)	
		139,063		68,046
Change in net assets attributable to Shareholders from investment activities		32,413		11,500
Retained distribution on accumulation shares		121		-
Closing net assets attributable to Shareholders		**283,296**		**111,699**

BALANCE SHEET

As at 28 February 2018

	Notes	28 Feb 18 £'000	28 Feb 17 £'000
ASSETS			
Fixed assets:			
Investment assets		239,435	90,100
Current assets:			
Debtors	9	12,007	3,664
Cash and bank balances	10	34,399	20,790
Total Assets		**285,841**	**114,554**
LIABILITIES			
Creditors:			
Distribution payable on income shares	8	(1,602)	(653)
Other creditors	11	(943)	(2,202)
Total liabilities		**(2,545)**	**(2,855)**
Net assets attributable to Shareholders		**283,296**	**111,699**

The notes on pages 18 to 24 are an integral part of these Financial Statements.

On behalf of Castlefield Fund Partners Limited

Susan Cohen
Director (of the ACD)

Summaya Mosam
Director (of the ACD)

6 July 2018

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting, distribution and risk management policies for Notes 1 to 3 are provided in the Aggregated Notes to the Financial Statements section on pages 7 to 9.

4. NET CAPITAL GAINS

	28 Feb 18 £'000	28 Feb 17 £'000
Non-derivative securities	32,417	11,503
Transactions charges	(4)	(3)
Net capital gains	32,413	11,500

5. REVENUE

	28 Feb 18	28 Feb 17
	£'000	£'000
Bank interest	15	6
Franked UK dividends	4,623	1,634
Overseas Dividends non taxalble	93	-
	4,731	**1,640**

6. EXPENSES

	28 Feb 18	28 Feb 17
	£'000	£'000
Payable to the ACD, associates of the ACD and agents of either of them		
ACD's Annual Management Charge	375	111
Investment adviser's fee	2,059	711
	2,434	822
Payable to the Depositary, associates of the Depositary and agents of either of them		
Depositary's fees	74	33
Safe custody fees	14	7
	88	40
Other expenses		
Auditor's remuneration	5	6
Electronic messaging fees	1	18
Printing fees	-	8
Registration fees	129	72
	135	104
Total expenses	**2,657**	**966**

Irrecoverable VAT is included in the above expenses where relevant.

7. TAXATION

(a) The tax charge comprises

	28 Feb 18	28 Feb 17
	£'000	£'000
Current tax:		
Corporation tax	-	-
Total current tax charge (Note 7 (b))	**-**	**-**
Deferred tax (Note 7 (c))	-	-
Total taxation	**-**	**-**

(b) Factors affecting the tax charge for the year

The tax charge for the year differs from the special 20% rate of corporation tax applicable to Open-Ended Investment Companies (OEIC's). The differences are explained below:

	28 Feb 18	28 Feb 17
	£'000	£'000
Net revenue before taxation	2,074	674
	2,074	**674**
Return on ordinary activities multplied by the special rate of corporation tax of 20% (2017: 20%)	415	135
Effects of:		
Expense not utilised in the year	528	192
Franked UK dividends and distributions not subject to taxation	(943)	(327)
Total tax charge (note 7(a))	-	-

(c) Deferred tax

	28 Feb 18	28 Feb 17
	£'000	£'000
Deferred tax charge	-	-
Provision at start of year	-	-
	-	**-**

Authorised OEIC's are exempt from tax on capital gains made within the sub-Fund.

Factors that may affect the future tax charge:

The sub-Fund has not recognised a deferred tax asset of £962,050 (2017 £434.050) arising as a result of having unutilised management expenses. It is unlikely that the sub-Fund will obtain relief for these in the future so no deferred tax asset has been recognised.

8. DISTRIBUTIONS

The distributions take into account revenue received on the issue of shares and revenue deducted on the cancellation of shares, and comprise:

	28 Feb 18	28 Feb 17
	£'000	£'000
Interim distribution	847	365
Final distribution	1,724	653
	2,571	1,018
Add: Revenue deducted on cancellation of shares	240	92
Deduct: Revenue received on issue of shares	(737)	(436)
Net distribution for the year	2,074	674

The difference between the net revenue after taxation and the amounts distributed comprises:

	28 Feb 18	28 Feb 17
	£'000	£'000
Net revenue after taxation	2,074	674
Distributions	2,074	674

9. DEBTORS

	28 Feb 18	28 Feb 17
	£'000	£'000
Accrued revenue	490	210
Amounts receivable for issue of shares	3,175	3,454
Stock Sales awaiting settlement	8,342	-
Total debtors	12,007	3,664

10. CASH AND BANK BALANCES

	28 Feb 18	28 Feb 17
	£'000	£'000
Sterling	34,399	20,790
Total cash and bank balances	34,399	20,790

11. OTHER CREDITORS

	28 Feb 18	28 Feb 17
	£'000	£'000
Accrued expenses	88	27
Amounts payable for cancellation of shares	855	282
Purchases awaiting settlements	-	1,893
Total others creditors	943	2,202

12. RELATED PARTIES

Authorised Corporate Director ("ACD")
The annual management charge ("AMC") is 0.20% subject to a minimum of £45,000 per annum and is payable monthly. Amounts due at the year end are disclosed within accrued expenses on the balance sheet where applicable.

Investment Adviser
Sanford DeLand Asset Management (SDL) act as an Appointed Representative of Castlefield Investment Partners (CIP). The Directors of SDL, noted within this document, act as Approved Persons of CIP for the purposes of acting as the lead day-to-day managers to the respective sub-Funds. CIP is part of the group of companies to which the ACD belongs, Castlefield Partners Limited.

13. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS

There were no contingent liabilities or outstanding commitments at the balance sheet date (2017: £nil).

14. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

In pursuing the sub-Fund's investment objective, the main risks arising from the sub-Fund's financial instruments are market price, currency, interest rate, liquidity and counterparty risk.

Market Price Risk
Risk management policies surrounding this risk are discussed in note 3 on pages 8 to 9.

At 28 February 2018 if the price of the investments held by the sub-Fund increased or decreased by 5%, with all other variables remaining constant, then the net assets attributable to shareholders would increase or decrease by approximately £11,971,723 (28 February 2017: £4,504,977).

The investment adviser does not use derivative instruments to hedge the investment portfolio against market price risks.

Currency Risk
Other than cash and bank balances and bank overdrafts, there was immaterial direct foreign currency exposure within the sub-Fund at the balance sheet date.

Interest Rate Risk
The only interest-bearing financial assets of the sub-Fund are bank balances, on which interest is calculated at a variable rate by reference to sterling bank deposit rates or the international equivalent.

Liquidity Risk
Risk management policies surrounding this risk are discussed in note 3 on pages 8 to 9.

Counterparty Risk
Risk management policies surrounding this risk are discussed in note 3 on pages 8 to 9.

Fair Value of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities
There is no material difference between the carrying values and the fair values of the financial assets and liabilities of the sub-Fund disclosed in the balance sheet where applicable.

	Assets	Liabilities
	£'000	£'000
Valuation technique as at 28 February 2018		
Level 1	239,435	-
Level 2	-	-
Level 3	-	-
	239,435	-

	Assets	Liabilities
	£'000	£'000
Valuation technique as at 28 February 2017		
Level 1	90,100	-
Level 2	-	-
Level 3	-	-
	90,100	

Level 1: The unadjusted quoted price in an active market for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable (i.e. developed using market data) for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: Inputs are unobservable (i.e. for which market data is unavailable for the asset or liability).

Derivatives and Forward Transactions
As part of its monitoring of the usage of derivatives by each Fund, the ACD is required to calculate the global exposure for each Fund daily and to ensure that it meets the cover for investment in derivatives rules. The ACD has reviewed the type of derivatives used by each Fund and the manner in which the derivatives are being used and has determined that each Fund should be classified as non-sophisticated and that the most appropriate methodology for calculating global exposure is the 'commitment approach'. The Fund's Depositary has reviewed this decision and is in agreement. The commitment approach follows guidelines laid down originally by the Committee of European Securities Regulators 'CESR' and referenced by the Financial Conduct Authority Handbook in COLL 5.3.9. It measures the incremental exposure generated by the use of derivatives and forward transactions and then ensures that it does not exceed 100% of the net value of the Scheme Property. The incremental exposure of each derivative or forward is calculated by converting it into the market value of an equivalent position in the underlying asset of that derivative or forward transaction. The ACD may in some instances, and always following the CESR guidelines, take account of legally enforceable netting and hedging arrangements when calculating global exposure where these arrangements do not disregard any obvious or material risks.

The sub-Fund does not hold any derivatives or forward transactions that could materially impact the value of the sub-Fund.

15. SHARE CLASSES

The sub-Fund currently has two types of share. The Investment Adviser's Fee on each share class is as follows:

General Shares	1.50%
Institutional Shares	1.00%

The following table shows the shares in issue during the year:

General Shares	Income
Opening Shares	14,249,429
Shares Created	5,947,974
Shares Liquidated	(7,370,403)
Shares Converted	-
Closing Shares	12,827,000

Institutional Shares	Income
Opening Shares	33,843,783
Shares Created	64,643,447
Shares Liquidated	(17,030,149)
Shares Converted	-
Closing Shares	81,457,082

Institutional Accumulatiion	Accumulation
Opening Shares	-
Shares Created	18,812,959
Shares Liquidated	(1,182,307)
Shares Converted	-
Closing Shares	17,630,652

The net asset value, the net asset value per share and the number of shares in issue are given in the fund information on pages 11 to 12. All share classes have the same rights on winding up. The taxation and income are apportioned equally based on the weighted proportion of each share class.

The distribution per share class is given in the distribution tables on pages 24 to 25.

16. PORTFOLIO TRANSACTION COSTS

The following tables show portfolio transactions and their associated transaction costs. For more information about the nature of these costs please refer to the additional portfolio transaction cost information on page 10.

	28 Feb 18 £'000	28 Feb 17 £'000
Analyses of total purchase costs:		
Purchases in period before transation costs	140,135	55,252
Commissions:		
Equities total value paid	107	47
Taxes:		
Equities total value paid	485	198
Total purchase costs	**592**	**245**
Gross purchase costs	**140,727**	**55,497**
Analyses of total sale costs		
Gross sales in period before transation costs	21,642	1,178
Commissions:		
Equities total value paid	(16)	-
Taxes:		
Equities total value paid	-	-
Total sale costs	**(16)**	**-**
Total sale net of transaction costs	**21,626**	**1,178**

	28 Feb 18	28 Feb 17
	%	%
Analyses of total purchase costs:		
Commissions:		
Equities total value paid	0.08	0.08
Taxes:		
Equities total value paid	0.34	0.35
Analyses of total purchase costs:		
Commissions:		
Equities total value paid	0.07	0.02
Taxes:		
Equities total value paid	-	-
Analysis of total costs:		
Commissions	0.05	0.10
Taxes	0.21	0.35

As at the balance sheet date, the average portfolio dealing spread was 1.45% (2017: 1.26%) based on close of business prices. This spread represents the difference between the values determined respectively by reference to the bid and offer prices of investments expressed as a percentage of the value determined by reference to the offer price.

DISTRIBUTION TABLES

For the period from 1st March 2017 to 31st August 2017

Group 1 Shares purchased prior to 1st March 2017

Group 2 Shares purchased between 1st March 2017 to 31st August 2017

Interim dividend distribution in pence per share.

General Shares - Income

	Net income	Equalisation	Distribution Payable 27/11/17	Distribution Paid 27/11/16
Group 1	0.7905	-	0.7905	0.9844
Group 2	0.4314	0.3591	0.7905	0.9844

Institutional Shares - Income

	Net income	Equalisation	Distribution Payable 27/11/17	Distribution Paid 27/11/16
Group 1	1.3992	-	1.3992	1.4993
Group 2	0.7575	0.6417	1.3992	1.4993

CFP SDL UK BUFFETTOLOGY FUND

For the period from 1st September 2017 to 28th February 2018

Group 1 Shares purchased to 1st September 2017

Group 2 Shares purchased between 1st September 2017 to 28th February 2018

Final dividend distribution in pence per share.

General Shares - Income

	Net income	Equalisation	Distribution Payable 30/04/18	Distribution Paid 27/05/17
Group 1	1.1032		1.1032	0.9476
Group 2	0.5595	0.5437	1.1032	0.9476

Institutional Shares - Income

	Net income	Equalisation	Distribution Payable 30/04/18	Distribution Paid 27/05/17
Group 1	1.7927		1.7927	1.5308
Group 2	0.6386	1.1541	1.7927	1.5308

Institutional Shares - Accumulation

	Net income	Equalisation	Distribution Payable 30/04/18	Distribution Paid 27/05/17
Group 1	0.6889		0.6889	-
Group 2	0.1493	0.5396	0.6889	-

FUND INFORMATION

The Comparative Tables on pages 26 to 27 give the performance of each active share class in the sub-Fund.

The 'Return after charges' disclosed in the Comparative Tables is calculated as the return after operating charges per share divided by the opening net asset value per share. It differs from the sub-Fund's performance disclosed in the Manager's report which is calculated based on the latest published price.

Portfolio transaction costs are incurred when investments are bought or sold by a fund in order to achieve the investment objective. These transaction costs affect an investor in different ways depending on whether they are joining, leaving or continuing with their investment in the fund.

Since the 2nd January 2018, the Castlefield Funds have not borne any research costs and any broker commission fees incurred are done so explicitly for the execution of transactions on behalf of the Fund.

In addition, there are indirect portfolio transaction costs arising from the 'dealing spread' – the difference between the buying and selling prices of underlying investments in portfolio. Unlike shares whereby broker commissions and stamp duty are paid by the fund on each transaction, other types of investments (such as collective investment schemes, bonds, money instruments, derivatives) do not have separately identifiable transaction costs; these costs form part of the dealing spread. Dealing spreads vary considerably depending on the transaction value and money market sentiment.

COMPARATIVE TABLES

For the financial year ended 28 February 2018:

General Shares - Income

	28 Feb 18 (pence per share)	28 Feb 17 (pence per share)
Change in net assets per share		
Opening net asset value per share	98.60	100
Return before operating charges*	22.18	(0.95)
Operating charges	(2.83)	(0.45)
Return after operating charges*	19.35	(1.40)
Distributions on income units	-	-
Closing net asset value per share	117.95	98.60
after direct transaction costs of:**	0.82	0.35
Performance		
Return after charges	19.62%	(1.40)%
Other information		
Closing net asset value (£'000)	560	317
Closing number of shares	474,283	321,101
Operating charges	2.60%	1.40%
Direct transaction costs	0.75%	0.35%
Prices		
Highest share price	120.35	100.09
Lowest share price	98.59	98.41

* Operating charges, otherwise known as OCF is the ratio of the sub-Fund's total disclosable costs (excluding overdraft interest) to the average net assets of the sub-Fund. The OCF is intended to provide a reliable figure which gives the most accurate measure of what it costs to invest in a sub-Fund and is calculated based on the last period's figures.

** Direct transaction costs are stated after deducting the proportion of the amounts collected from dilution adjustments or dilution levies that relate to direct transaction costs. A negative transaction costs figure might arise where there is a timing difference between inflows and the settlement of the resultant purchases.

General Shares - Accumulation

	28 Feb 18 (pence per share)	28 Feb 17 (pence per share)
Change in net assets per share		
Opening net asset value per share	98.60	100
Return before operating charges*	22.01	(0.95)
Operating charges	(2.64)	(0.45)
Return after operating charges*	19.37	(1.40)
Distributions on income units	-	-
Closing net asset value per share	117.97	98.60
after direct transaction costs of:**	0.85	0.35
Performance		
Return after charges	19.65%	(1.40)%
Other information		
Closing net asset value (£'000)	9,249	1,719
Closing number of shares	7,840,720	1,748,826
Operating charges	2.40%	1.40%
Direct transaction costs	0.75%	0.35%
Prices		
Highest share price	120.36	100.09
Lowest share price	98.60	98.42

* Operating charges, otherwise known as OCF is the ratio of the sub-Fund's total disclosable costs (excluding overdraft interest) to the average net assets of the sub-Fund. The OCF is intended to provide a reliable figure which gives the most accurate measure of what it costs to invest in a sub-Fund and is calculated based on the last period's figures.

** Direct transaction costs are stated after deducting the proportion of the amounts collected from dilution adjustments or dilution levies that relate to direct transaction costs. A negative transaction costs figure might arise where there is a timing difference between inflows and the settlement of the resultant purchases.

CFP SDL FREE SPIRIT FUND

RISK AND REWARD INDICATOR (RRI)

Typically lower rewards Lower risk						Typically higher rewards Higher risk
1	2	3	4	**5**	6	7

The sub-Fund is ranked as 5 because investments of this type experienced medium to high rises and falls in value over the past five years. As there is less than five years of available data for this Fund, for illustrative purposes a similar type of investment has been used to calculate the risk/reward profile. Please note that even the lowest ranking does not mean a risk-free investment.

The Risk and Reward Indicator table demonstrates where the sub-Fund ranks in terms of its potential risk and reward. The higher the rank the greater the potential reward but the greater the risk of losing money. It is based on past data, may change over time and may not be a reliable indication of the future risk profile of the sub-Fund.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE AND POLICY

The investment objective of the Fund is to seek to achieve real growth in capital and income over the long term. The Fund will invest mainly in a portfolio of UK equities listed on the LSE or quoted on AIM/ISDX and may also invest in other transferable securities, money market instruments, units and/or Shares in other collective investment schemes, deposits, warrants, cash and near cash.

Real growth means growth in excess of inflation, defined as the UK Consumer Price Index (CPI) +2% per annum on average and long term means over a minimum investment horizon of five years. It is likely that the portfolio will contain between 25 and 40 holdings when fully invested.

The Investment Adviser will adopt a focussed approach to investing in the shares of those businesses with clear and sustainable competitive advantages that are difficult to replicate, thereby erecting a barrier to new entrants and generating superior returns on operating assets. In addition, these companies are likely to possess sound finances and experienced management teams focussed on the creation of long term value for shareholders. The Investment Adviser will seek to invest in such companies at valuations which offer the potential for long term appreciation in income and capital value. If valuations are not deemed attractive, cash levels within the fund may rise until suitable investment opportunities are found. The Fund may also invest in derivatives and forward transactions (for efficient portfolio management purposes). The Fund may borrow and may enter into underwriting transactions in accordance with COLL.

INVESTMENT REVIEW

PERFORMANCE

The Fund's Accumulation Class share price rose by 20.2% from 98.60p at the close on 28 February 2017 to 118.48p at the close on 28 February 2018. This was well ahead of the stated benchmark of CPI+2% per annum, which resulted in a benchmark increase of 4.7%, and compared to a 0.7% increase in the FTSE All-Share Index. It was achieved with average month end cash balances in the twelve-month period of 22.3%, reflecting the initial investment phase following the Fund launch in January 2017. Cash balances at the end of February 2018 were 15.88% of net assets. During this time, the Fund's peer group, the IMA UK All Companies Sector, rose by 6.6%. This placed the Fund in the top decile of its sector, finishing 12th out of 262 funds. The Fund share price started this period at its low and reached a high point of 120.4p on 8th January.

MARKET REVIEW

The UK stock market had risen by almost 8% between 28th February 2017 and 12th January 2018, but all that unwound in the space of a few days in early February 2018. The global connectedness of stock exchanges meant that fears of rising US interest rates, fuelled by a tight labour market and tax cuts, spilled over into the UK. Here the year has been marked by a squeeze on real consumer incomes as price increases on imported goods outpaced muted wage growth. Overseas earners have enjoyed strong global demand, but the strengthening of sterling against the US dollar has become a growing headwind for these businesses. Bid activity has continued apace, there has been a steady stream of initial public offerings, but equally the business failure of Carillion, a major domestic construction company, has rightly hit the headlines.

PORTFOLIO ACTIVITY

The Fund has grown steadily during its first full year from £2million to £9.8million. The Fund Manager has carefully made an initial selection of investments, with the number of holdings reaching 33 at the end of February, compared to 17 a year earlier. A particular feature of performance in the year has been bid approaches for 4 of the holdings: specialist pharmaceutical group Quantum Pharma saw a part-share, part-cash bid from Clinigen and we opted to cash out rather than roll over into a very much larger and more diverse business; software company Aveva saw a proposed combination with Schneider Electric's software business, but is retaining its London listing, with Schneider obtaining a 60% shareholding in the enlarged group and a standstill agreement on any full bid for two years: here we have opted to redeploy the cash back into Aveva shares to take advantage of future cost savings, oil market recovery, benefits from Schneider's selling efforts, and ultimately maybe a full takeover; Revolution Bars saw off a cash offer from Stonegate and interest from nightclubs operator Deltic, but the latter has since taken a stake in Revolution, indicating that it is still interested in a merger in due course; and financial software provider Fidessa has recommended a cash offer from Swiss group Temenos.

CFP SDL FREE SPIRIT FUND

Over the past twelve months, in addition to Quantum Pharma, Fidessa and Aveva, the companies contributing the most in absolute value accretion to the Fund have been Games Workshop, Craneware and On The Beach. Games Workshop seems to have finally reaped the rewards of long term investment in its fantasy warrior games, international expansion and the honing of its store portfolio, together with more engagement on social media(its website has 2 million unique users a year). Craneware is seeing accelerating top line growth as it signs up more US hospitals for its Chargemaster Toolkit and Pharmacy software which together can help them understand and manage their costs. On The Beach is gaining share as a pure online platform from traditional travel agents and packaged tour operators and has only just started its expansion outside the UK into the Nordic countries.

Portfolio turnover in the year was 14.1%, but 40% of this was "involuntary" including bid activity. Core turnover of well below 10% included taking profits on Medica, a successful IPO, and swapping out holdings in Dialight, Tribal and Bunzl for investments in businesses with better barriers to entry as evidenced by higher returns on equity.

OUTLOOK

The uncertainties generated by the all too public Brexit negotiations at home, and the unpredictable behaviour of Presidents Trump and Putin have combined with fears of rising inflation in the US to cause stock market corrections around the globe. It remains the case that the share prices of companies reporting results in line or slightly better than expectations seem to get little or no credit. Conversely even mild disappointments are getting very rough treatment. There is an uptick in UK companies entering administration or recapitalisation, notably Carillion but also many bricks and mortar retailers, and there will be knock on effects from this in the supply chain. After a period of intense pressure, real incomes may start to improve as UK wage settlements exceed consumer price inflation. This will likely drive up interest rates. All this reinforces the need to invest in companies with strong balance sheets, good cash generation and strong market positions. Harder times inevitably bring opportunities to buy into excellent businesses at better prices.

Rosemary Banyard

26 March 2018

The top ten purchases and total sales during the year were as follows:

Purchases	Costs £'000	Sales	Proceeds £'000
RELX	311	Quantum Pharma	160
Unilever	307	Ishares FTSE 100 Ucits ETF	121
Dunelm Group	276	Bunzl	111
Superdry Reg Shs	269	Quiz	56
Barr (A.G.)	268	Tribal Group	50
Revolution Bars Group	264	Character Group	50
Mortgage Advice Bureau Holdings	256	Park Group	42
On the Beach Group	255	Medica Group	39
Auto Trader Group	253	Taptica International	35
Hargreaves Lansdown	243	Dialight	33
Total purchases during the year were	**6,556**	**Total sales during the year were**	**697**

CFP SDL FREE SPIRIT FUND

PORTFOLIO OF INVESTMENTS

As at 28 February 2018

Holding		Investment	Market Value £'000	Total Value of Sub-Fund %
		BASIC MATERIALS 3.00% (3.64%)		
		Chemicals 3.00% (3.64%)		
11,500		Victrex	294	3.00
			294	**3.00**
		CONSUMER GOODS 9.67% (5.40%)		
		Beverages 3.71% (3.29%)		
55,000		A.G. Barr	364	3.71
			364	**3.71**
		Food Producers 0.65% (0.00%)		
20,000	*	Hotel Chocolat Group	64	0.65
			64	**0.65**
		Leisure Goods 2.45% (0.00%)		
10,000		Games Workshop Group	240	2.45
			240	**2.45**
		Personal Goods 2.86% (0.00%)		
7,500		Unilever	281	2.86
			281	**2.86**
		CONSUMER SERVICES 19.24% (0.00%)		
		General Retailers 2.75% (0.00%)		
44,000		Dunelm Group	257	2.62
10,000		Quiz	13	0.13
			270	**2.75**
		Media 7.63% (0.00%)		
70,000		Auto Trader Group	255	2.60
19,750		RELX	294	2.99
50,000	*	Taptica international	200	2.04
			749	**7.63**
		Retail 2.82% (0.00%)		
16,000		SuperGroup	277	2.82
			277	**2.82**
		Travel, Leisure & Catering 6.04% (0.00%)		
60,000		On the Beach Group	346	3.53
150,000		Revolution Bars Group	246	2.51
			592	**6.04**
		FINANCIALS 14.75% (16.86%)		
		Financial Services 12.45% (16.86%)		
16,000		Hargreaves Lansdown	276	2.81
43,000		Liontrust Asset Management	237	2.42
48,000	*	Mortgage Advice Bureau Holdings	277	2.83
250,000	*	Park Group	205	2.09

PORTFOLIO OF INVESTMENTS

Holding		Investment	Market Value £'000	Total Value of Sub-Fund %
10,000		S&U	226	2.30
			1,221	**12.45**
		Real Estate Investment & Services 2.30% (2.11%)		
100,000		CLS Holdings	226	2.30
			226	**2.30**
		HEALTH CARE 0.28% (0.00%)		
		Health Care Equipment & Services 0.28% (0.00%)		
10,000	*	Tristel P.L.C.	27	0.28
			27	**0.28**
		INDUSTRIALS 17.30% (19.26%)		
		Aerospace & Defense 2.28% (0.00%)		
19,000		Avon Rubber	224	2.28
			224	**2.28**
		Construction & Materials 2.79% (3.10%)		
35,100		MJ Gleeson	274	2.79
			274	**2.79**
		General Industrials 2.43% (0.00%)		
935,000	*	EKF Diagnostics Holdings	238	2.43
			238	**2.43**
		Industrial Engineering 1.55% (0.00%)		
60,000		Trifast	152	1.55
			152	**1.55**
		Support Services 8.25% (16.16%)		
4,300		DCC	287	2.93
26,000		Diploma	290	2.95
27,250		Vp	232	2.37
			809	**8.25**
		TECHNOLOGY 16.01% (11.74%)		
		Software & Computer Services 16.01% (11.74%)		
46,000		Alfa Financial Software Holdings	210	2.14
11,000		Aveva Group	314	3.20
18,000		Craneware	326	3.32
10,500	*	Fidessa Group	390	3.99
65,000		Kainos Group	231	2.35

PORTFOLIO OF INVESTMENTS

Holding	Investment	Market Value £'000	Total Value of Sub-Fund %
49,836	NCC Group	99	1.01
		1,570	**16.01**
	Total Value of Investments	**7,872**	**80.25**
	Net Other Assets	1,937	19.75
	Total Net Assets	**9,809**	**100.00**

Figures in brackets represent sector distribution at 28 February 2017

Securities are admitted to an official stock exchange listing or traded on another regulated market unless otherwise stated.

STATEMENT OF TOTAL RETURN

For the year ended 28 February 2018

	Note	28 Feb 18 £'000	28 Feb 18 £'000	28 Feb 17 £'000	28 Feb 17 £'000
Income:					
Net capital gains	4		825		(23)
Revenue	5	93		3	
Expenses:	6	(113)		(10)	
Net expenses before taxation		(20)		(7)	
Taxation	7	-		-	
Net expenses after Taxation			(20)		(7)
Total return before distributions			805		(30)
Distributions	8		(805)		-
Change in net assets attributable to Shareholders from investment activities			**805**		**(30)**

STATEMENT OF CHANGE IN NET ASSETS ATTRIBUTABLE TO SHAREHOLDERS

For the year ended 28 February 2018

	28 Feb 18 £'000	28 Feb 18 £'000	28 Feb 17 £'000	28 Feb 17 £'000
Opening net assets attributable to Shareholders		2,035		-
Amounts receivable on issue of Shares	7,857		2,074	
Less: Amounts paid on cancellation of Shares	(905)		(9)	
		6,952		2,065
Dilution Levy		17		-
Change in net assets attributable to Shareholders from investment activities		805		(30)
Closing net assets attributable to Shareholders		**9,809**		**2,035**

BALANCE SHEET

As at 28 February 2018

	Notes	28 Feb 18 £'000	28 Feb 17 £'000
ASSETS			
Fixed assets:			
Investment assets		7,872	1,158
Current assets:			
Debtors	9	691	108
Cash and bank balances	10	1,558	852
Total Assets		**10,121**	**2,118**
LIABILITIES			
Creditors:			
Other creditors	11	(312)	(83)
Total liabilities		**(312)**	**(83)**
Net assets attributable to Shareholders		**9,809**	**2,035**

The notes on pages 34 to 40 are an integral part of these Financial Statements.

On behalf of Castlefield Fund Partners Limited

Susan Cohen
Director (of the ACD)

Summaya Mosam
Director (of the ACD)

6 july 2018

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting, distribution and risk management policies for Notes 1 to 3 are provided in the Aggregated Notes to the Financial Statements section on pages 7 to 9.

4. NET CAPITAL GAINS

	28 Feb 18 £'000	28 Feb 17 £'000
Non-derivative securities	827	(22)
Transactions charges	(2)	(1)
Net capital gains	**825**	**(23)**

5. REVENUE

	28 Feb 18 £'000	28 Feb 17 £'000
Franked UK dividends	91	3
Overseas Dividends non taxable	2	-
	93	3

6. EXPENSES

	28 Feb 18 £'000	28 Feb 17 £'000
Payable to the ACD, associates of the ACD and agents of either of them		
ACD's Annual Management Charge	25	3
Investment adviser's fee	44	2
	69	5
Payable to the Depositary, associates of the Depositary and agents of either of them		
Depositary fees	18	2
	18	2
Other expenses		
Auditor's remuneration	5	-
Electronic messaging fees	1	3
Printing fees	-	-
Registration fees	20	-
Total expenses	113	10

Irrecoverable VAT is included in the above expenses where relevant.

7. TAXATION

(a) The tax charge comprises

	28 Feb 18 £'000	28 Feb 17 £'000
Current tax:		
Corporation tax	-	-
Total current tax (note 7 (b))	**-**	**-**
Deferred tax (note 7 (c))	-	-
Total taxation	**-**	**-**

(b) Factors affecting the tax charge for the year

The tax charge for the year differs from the special 20% rate of corporation tax applicable to Open-Ended Investment Companies (OEIC's). The differences are explained below:

	28 Feb 18	28 Feb 17
	£'000	**£'000**
Net revenue before taxation	(20)	(7)
Return on ordinary activities multplied by the special rate of corporation tax of 20%	(4)	(1)
Effects of:		
Franked UK dividends and distributions not subject to taxation	(19)	(1)
Expense not utilised in the year	23	2
Total tax charge for the period	**-**	**-**

(c) Deferred tax

	28 Feb 18	28 Feb 17
	£'000	**£'000**
Deferred tax charge	-	-
Provision at start of year	-	-
	-	-

Authorised OEIC's are exempt from tax on capital gains made within the sub-Fund.

Factors that may affect the future tax charge:

The sub-Fund has not recognised a deferred tax asset of £33,217 (28 February 2017: £10,663) arising as a result of having unutilised management expenses. It is unlikely that the sub-Fund will obtain relief for these in the future so no deferred tax asset has been recognised.

8. DISTRIBUTIONS

The distributions take into account revenue received on the issue of shares and revenue deducted on the cancellation of shares, and comprise:

	28 Feb 18	28 Feb 17
	£'000	**£'000**
Interim distribution	-	-
Final distribution	-	-
	-	-
Add: Revenue deducted on cancellation of shares	-	-
Deduct: Revenue received on issue of shares	-	-
Net distribution for the year	-	-

The difference between the net revenue after taxation and the amounts distributed comprises:

	28 Feb 18	28 Feb 17
	£'000	**£'000**
Net revenue after taxation	(21)	(7)
Deficit transfered to capital	21	7
Net distributions for the year	-	-

9. DEBTORS

	28 Feb 18 £'000	28 Feb 17 £'000
Accrued revenue	667	2
Amounts receivable for issue of shares	13	106
Stock Sales awaiting settlement	11	-
Total debtors	691	108

10. CASH AND BANK BALANCES

	28 Feb 18 £'000	28 Feb 17 £'000
Sterling	1,558	852
Total cash and bank balances	1,558	852

11. OTHER CREDITORS

	28 Feb 18 £'000	28 Feb 17 £'000
Accrued expenses	16	4
Amounts payable for cancellation of shares	85	1
Purchases awaiting settlements	211	78
Total others creditors	312	83

12. RELATED PARTIES

Authorised Corporate Director ("ACD")
The annual management charge ("AMC") is 0.20% subject to a minimum of £45,000 per annum and is payable monthly. Amounts due at the year end are disclosed within accrued expenses on the balance sheet where applicable.

Investment Adviser
Sanford DeLand Asset Management (SDL) act as an Appointed Representative of Castlefield Investment Partners (CIP). The Directors of SDL, noted within this document, act as Approved Persons of CIP for the purposes of acting as the lead day-to-day managers to the respective sub-Funds. CIP is part of the group of companies to which the ACD belongs, Castlefield Partners Limited.

13. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS

There were no contingent liabilities or outstanding commitments at the balance sheet date (2017: £nil).

14. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

In pursuing the sub-Fund's investment objective, the main risks arising from the sub-Fund's financial instruments are market price, currency, interest rate, liquidity and counterparty risk.

Market Price Risk
Risk management policies surrounding this risk are discussed in note 3 on pages 8 to 9.

At 28 February 2018, if the price of the investments held by the sub-Fund increased or decreased by 5%, with all other variables remaining constant, then the net assets attributable to shareholders would increase or decrease by approximately £393,597. The investment adviser does not use derivative instruments to hedge the investment portfolio against market price risks.

Currency Risk
Other than cash and bank balances and bank overdrafts, there was no material direct foreign currency exposure within the Sub-Fund at the balance sheet date.

Interest Rate Risk
The only interest-bearing financial assets of the sub-Fund are bank balances, on which interest is calculated at a variable rate by reference to Sterling bank deposit rates or the international equivalent.

Liquidity Risk
Risk management policies surrounding this risk are discussed in note 3 on pages 8 to 9.

Counterparty Risk
Risk management policies surrounding this risk are discussed in note 3 on pages 8 to 9.

Fair Value of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities
There is no material difference between the carrying values and the fair values of the financial assets and liabilities of the sub-Fund disclosed in the balance sheet where applicable.

	Assets	Liabilities
	£'000	**£'000**
Valuation technique as at 28 February 2018		
Level 1	7,872	-
Level 2	-	-
Level 3	-	-
	7,872	-
Valuation technique as at 28 February 2017		
Level 1	1,158	-
Level 2	-	-
Level 3	-	-
	1,158	

Level 1: The unadjusted quoted price in an active market for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable (i.e. developed using market data) for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: Inputs are unobservable (i.e. for which market data is unavailable for the asset or liability).

Derivatives and Forward Transactions
As part of its monitoring of the usage of derivatives by each Fund, the ACD is required to calculate the global exposure for each Fund daily and to ensure that it meets the cover for investment in derivatives rules. The ACD has reviewed the type of derivatives used by each Fund and the manner in which the derivatives are being used and has determined that each Fund should be classified as non-sophisticated and that the most appropriate methodology for calculating global exposure is the 'commitment approach'. The Fund's Depositary has reviewed this decision and is in agreement. The commitment approach follows guidelines laid down originally by the Committee of European Securities Regulators 'CESR' and referenced by the Financial Conduct Authority Handbook in COLL 5.3.9. It measures the incremental exposure generated by the use of derivatives and forward transactions and then ensures that it does not exceed 100% of the net value of the Scheme Property. The incremental exposure of each derivative or forward is calculated by converting it into the market value of an equivalent position in the underlying asset of that derivative or forward transaction. The ACD may in some instances, and always following the CESR guidelines, take account of legally enforceable netting and hedging arrangements when calculating global exposure where these arrangements do not disregard any obvious or material risks.

The sub-Fund does not hold any derivatives or forward transactions that could materially impact the value of the sub-Fund.

15. SHARE CLASSES

The sub-Fund currently has two types of share. The Investment Adviser's Fee on each share class is as follows:

General Shares	0.90%

The following table shows the shares in issue during the year:

General Shares	**Income**
Opening Shares	321,101
Shares Created	192,405
Shares Liquidated	(39,223)
Shares Converted	-
Closing Shares	474,283

General Shares	**Accumulation**
Opening Shares	1,748,826
Shares Created	6,854,524
Shares Liquidated	(762,630)
Shares Converted	-
Closing Shares	7,840,720

The net asset value, the net asset value per share and the number of shares in issue are given in the fund information on pages 26 to 27. All share classes have the same rights on winding up. The taxation and income are apportioned equally based on the weighted proportion of each share class.

The distribution per share class is given in the distribution tables on page 40.

16. PORTFOLIO TRANSACTION COSTS

The following tables show portfolio transactions and their associated transaction costs. For more information about the nature of these costs please refer to the additional portfolio transaction cost information on page 24.

	28 Feb 18	**28 Feb 17**
	£'000	£'000
Analyses of total purchase costs:		
Purchases in period before transation costs	6,521	1,279
Commissions:		
Equities total value paid	9	2
Taxes:		
Equities total value paid	26	4
Total purchase costs	35	1 285
Gross purchase costs	6,556	1,285
Analyses of total sale costs		
Gross sales in period before transation costs	698	105
Commissions:		
Equities total value paid	(1)	-
Taxes:		
Equities total value paid	-	-
Total sale costs	(1)	-
Total sale net of transaction costs	697	105

CFP SDL FREE SPIRIT FUND

	28 Feb 18	28 Feb 17
	%	%
Analyses of total purchase costs:		
Commissions:		
Equities total value paid	0.14	0.14
Taxes:		
Equities total value paid	0.40	0.33
Analyses of total sales costs:		
Commissions:		
Equities total value paid	0.19	-
Taxes:		
Equities total value paid	-	-
Analysis of total costs:		
Commissions	0.21	0.14
Taxes	0.54	0.33

As at the balance sheet date, the average portfolio dealing spread was 1.32% based on close of business prices. This spread represents the difference between the values determined respectively by reference to the bid and offer prices of investments expressed as a percentage of the value determined by reference to the offer price.

DISTRIBUTION TABLES

Expenses exceeded revenue during the period, as a result no distributions were paid.