Registered number: 01247453

BACTON PIGS LIMITED

FILLETED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019



14/03/2020 COMPANIES HOUSE

BACTON PIGS LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 01247453

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2019

	Note		2019 £		2018 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		646,129		667,186
		•	646,129	•	667,186
Current assets					
Stocks		1,606,029		1,311,741	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	1,209,158		1,043,781	
Cash at bank and in hand	6	37,141		184,264	
		2,852,328	•	2,539,786	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(524,548)		(532,839)	
Net current assets			2,327,780		2,006,947
Total assets less current liabilities			2,973,909	•	2,674,133
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8		(20,582)		-
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax		(14,898)		(31,942)	٦
			(14,898)		(31,942)
Net assets		,	2,938,429	•	2,642,191



BACTON PIGS LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 01247453

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED) AS AT 30 JUNE 2019

		2019	2018
	Note	2013 £	2018 £
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	. 10	8,000	8,000
Profit and loss account	11	2,930,429	2,634,191
		2,938,429	2,642,191

The directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The Company has opted not to file the statement of income and retained earnings in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 28 February 2020.

J T Black Director

I.T. Blosch

The notes on pages 3 to 11 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated in the UK, registration number 01247453. The address of its registered office is Red House Farm, Bacton, Suffolk IP14 4LE.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2.3 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings on a straight line basis over the lease term.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Leased assets: the Company as lessee

Assets obtained under hire purchase contracts and finance leases are capitalised as tangible fixed assets. Assets acquired by finance lease are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Assets acquired by hire purchase are depreciated over their useful lives. Finance leases are those where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership are assumed by the company. Obligations under such agreements are included in creditors net of the finance charge allocated to future periods. The finance element of the rental payment is charged to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings so as to produce a constant periodic rate of charge on the net obligation outstanding in each period.

2.5 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings using the effective interest method.

2.6 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.7 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Statement of Financial Position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

2. **Accounting policies (continued)**

2.8 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Statement of Financial Position date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

2.9 Exceptional items

Exceptional items are transactions that fall within the ordinary activities of the Company but are presented separately due to their size or incidence.

2.10 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, as listed below.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Short-term leasehold property - 10% straight line

Plant and machinery

- 10% to 20% reducing balance

Motor vehicles

- 15% to 45% reducing balance

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the management accounts cost of production. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.12 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.13 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.14 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.15 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Statement of Financial Position date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Statement of Financial Position.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.16 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in the case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 18 (2018 - 18).



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Short-term leasehold property £	Plant and machinery £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 July 2018	1,227,396	2,202,003	3,429,399
Additions	23,292	114,207	137,499
Disposals	-	(112,091)	(112,091)
At 30 June 2019	1,250,688	2,204,119	3,454,807
Depreciation			
At 1 July 2018	1,213,129	1,549,084	2,762,213
Charge for the year on owned assets	6,735	139,202	145,937
Disposals	-	(99,472)	(99,472)
At 30 June 2019	1,219,864	1,588,814	2,808,678
Net book value			
At 30 June 2019	30,824	615,305	646,129
At 30 June 2018	14,267	652,919	667,186
The net book value of assets held under finance leases of as follows:	r hire purchase c	ontracts, include	ed above, are

	2019 £	2018 £
Plant and machinery	77,729	13,243
	77,729	13,243

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

5.	Debtors ·		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Trade debtors	356,158	216,540
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	646,835	668,531
	Other debtors	157,701	102,032
	Prepayments and accrued income	48,464	56,678
		1,209,158	1,043,781
6.	Cash and cash equivalents		
	·	2019 £	2018 £
	Cash at bank and in hand	37,141	184,264
		37,141	184,264
7.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Trade creditors	385,451	391,698
	Other taxation and social security	78,984	96,053
	Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	20,322	5,790
	Other creditors	3,650	2,645
	Accruals and deferred income	36,141	36,653
		524,548	532,839
8.	Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	20,582	-
		20,582	



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

9. Hire purchase and finance leases

Minimum lease payments under hire purchase fall due as follows:

	2019	2018
	£	£
Within one year	20,322	5,850
Between 1-5 years	20,582	-
	40,904	5,850
Share capital		
	2019	2018

Reserves

10.

11.

Profit and loss account

Allotted, called up and fully paid

8,000 (2018 - 8,000) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each

The profit and loss account includes all current and prior period retained profits and losses.

12. Capital commitments

At 30 June 2019 the Company had capital commitments as follows:

·	2019 £	2018 £
Contracted for but not provided in these financial statements	40,000	-
	40,000	-

13. Pension commitments

The Company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Company to the fund and amounted to £16,915 (2018 - £12,912). Contributions totalling £3,650 (2018 - £1,041) were payable to the fund at the reporting date.

£

8,000

£

8,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

14. Controlling party

The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party was David Black & Son Limited.