

Cooling Castle Barn Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 30 October 2021

Cooling Castle Barn Limited

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Cooling Castle Barn Limited

Company Information

Director Ms Rebecca Collins

Company secretary Mr Paul Collins

Registered office Cooling Castle Barn
Main Road
Cooling, Rochester
Kent
Kent
ME3 8DT

Auditors Pure Audit Limited
Chartered Certified Accountants and Statutory Auditors
76 Canterbury Innovation Centre
University Road
Canterbury
Kent
CT2 7FG

Cooling Castle Barn Limited

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 30 October 2021

The director presents her strategic report for the year ended 30 October 2021.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company is the provision of wedding and event venues and ancillary services

Fair review of the business

Impact from the risks related to the Covid-19 pandemic

At the start of the financial year until 18th July 2021, Cooling Castle Barn continued to be heavily impacted by government legislated closures related to COVID-19. During this time revenue was down 88% in comparison to the same period pre COVID (November 2018-July 2019).

From 19th July 2021 until the year end, Cooling Castle Barn made massive strides in returning to business as usual. In the final full quarter of the year, there was a return to profitability.

A lasting impact has been the depressed sales of new weddings to new clients during these venue closures. We have worked to improve the forward order book with a focused marketing campaign and investments in the property external aesthetics.

Looking forward, the business will make a strong return in revenue & profitability in the next financial year. The headwinds of weakening consumer confidence, increased operating costs & inflation will negatively impact Cooling Castle Barn in the medium term. Where possible, this will be mitigated by cost efficiencies and technology implementation. The Cbils loan was repaid in November 2021.

The company's key financial and other performance indicators during the year were as follows:

Financial KPIs	Unit	2021	2020
Turnover	£	1,606,948	3,914,106
Profit before tax	£	299,587	80,965
Staff numbers		84	105

The company monitors staff numbers to adapt for seasonal or other business requirements.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The company's financial instruments comprise bank balances and trade creditors, the main purpose being to finance the company's trading operations.

The company has a payment policy which ensures that sales income is received according to a set timescale before the event is due to take place. Deposits are also taken on booking and these are refundable on a discretionary basis should the event be cancelled.

Cashflow management is reviewed regularly to ensure that the company has sufficient balances to meet trade creditors, payroll costs and tax liabilities as they fall due.

Cooling Castle Barn Limited

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 30 October 2021

Approved and authorised by the director on 28 July 2022

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Ms Rebecca Collins

Director

Cooling Castle Barn Limited

Director's Report for the Year Ended 30 October 2021

The director presents her report and the financial statements for the year ended 30 October 2021.

Directors of the company

The directors who held office during the year were as follows:

Ms Rebecca Collins

Mr Paul Collins (Resigned 7 June 2021)

Mrs Julie Anne Collins (Resigned 7 June 2021)

Disclosure of information to the auditors

The director has taken steps that she ought to have taken as a director in order to make herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information. The director confirms that there is no relevant information that she knows of and of which she knows the auditors are unaware.

Approved and authorised by the director on 28 July 2022

.....

Ms Rebecca Collins

Director

Cooling Castle Barn Limited

Statement of Director's Responsibilities

The director acknowledges her responsibilities for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

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

- select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

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

Cooling Castle Barn Limited

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Cooling Castle Barn Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Cooling Castle Barn Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 30 October 2021, which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, Statement of Comprehensive Income, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity, Statement of Cash Flows, and Notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 October 2021 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the director's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the original financial statements were authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our 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 this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Cooling Castle Barn Limited

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Cooling Castle Barn Limited

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the Strategic Report and Director's Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and Director's Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of our knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic Report and the Director's Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of the director

As explained more fully in the Statement of Director's Responsibilities [set out on page 5], the director is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the 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 director is responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the director either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor 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 material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

Cooling Castle Barn Limited

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Cooling Castle Barn Limited

Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

We identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and then design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, including obtaining audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Identifying and assessing potential risks related to irregularities

In identifying and assessing risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations, we considered the following:

Audit response to risks identified

- The nature of the industry and sector, control environment and business performance including the design of the Company's remuneration policies, key drivers for directors' remuneration, bonus levels and performance targets;
- results of our enquiries of management about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities and any matters we identified having reviewed the Company's policies and procedures;
- the matters discussed among the audit engagement team regarding how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements and any potential indicators of fraud.

As a result of these procedures, we considered the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the organisation for fraud and identified the greatest potential for fraud in relation to revenue recognition. In common with all audits under ISAs (UK), we are also required to perform specific procedures to respond to the risk of management override.

We also obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that the Company operates in and focused on those laws and regulations that had a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The key laws and regulations we considered in this context included the Companies Act 2006 and local tax legislation.

In addition, we considered provisions of other laws and regulations that do not have a direct effect on the financial statements but compliance with which may be fundamental to the Company's ability to operate or to avoid a material fine or penalty.

Audit response to risks identified

As a result of performing the above, we identified revenue recognition as a key audit matter related to the potential risk of fraud. Our procedures to respond to risks identified included the following:

- reviewing the financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with provisions of relevant laws and regulations described as having a direct effect on the financial statements;
- enquiring of management, concerning actual and potential litigation and claims;
- performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud;
- obtaining an understanding of provisions and discussing with management to understand the basis of recognition or non-recognition of tax provisions; and
- in addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, testing the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments; assessing whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias; and evaluating the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business.

We also communicated relevant identified laws and regulations and potential fraud risks to all engagement team members and remained alert to any indications of fraud or noncompliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit.

Cooling Castle Barn Limited

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Cooling Castle Barn Limited

Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

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We also communicated relevant identified laws and regulations and potential fraud risks to all engagement team members and remained alert to any indications of fraud or noncompliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit.

A further description of our responsibilities is available 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 members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

.....
R M Asif Rafique (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of Pure Audit Limited, Statutory Auditor

76 Canterbury Innovation Centre

University Road

Canterbury

Kent

CT2 7FG

Cooling Castle Barn Limited

Profit and Loss Account for the Year Ended 30 October 2021

	Note	2021 £	2020 £
Turnover	<u>3</u>	1,606,948	3,914,106
Cost of sales		<u>(669,087)</u>	<u>(2,198,797)</u>
Gross profit		937,861	1,715,309
Administrative expenses		(1,039,111)	(1,991,134)
Other operating income	<u>4</u>	<u>449,222</u>	<u>459,265</u>
Operating profit	<u>6</u>	<u>347,972</u>	<u>183,440</u>
Other interest receivable and similar income	<u>8</u>	190	43,693
Interest payable and similar expenses	<u>9</u>	<u>(48,575)</u>	<u>(146,168)</u>
		<u>(48,385)</u>	<u>(102,475)</u>
Profit before tax		299,587	80,965
Tax on profit	<u>13</u>	<u>9,436</u>	<u>8,141</u>
Profit for the financial year		<u><u>309,023</u></u>	<u><u>89,106</u></u>

The above results were derived from continuing operations.

The company has no recognised gains or losses for the year other than the results above.

Cooling Castle Barn Limited

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the Year Ended 30 October 2021

	2021 £	2020 £
Profit for the year	<u>309,023</u>	<u>89,106</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u><u>309,023</u></u>	<u><u>89,106</u></u>

Cooling Castle Barn Limited
(Registration number: 03541153)
Balance Sheet as at 30 October 2021

	Note	2021 £	2020 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	<u>14</u>	1,406,425	1,465,573
Current assets			
Stocks	<u>15</u>	20,105	20,036
Debtors	<u>16</u>	5,416,723	5,498,135
Cash at bank and in hand		2,505,098	940,540
		7,941,926	6,458,711
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	<u>18</u>	(3,712,631)	(2,378,684)
Net current assets		4,229,295	4,080,027
Total assets less current liabilities		5,635,720	5,545,600
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	<u>18</u>	(1,325,000)	(1,400,000)
Provisions for liabilities	<u>19</u>	(68,847)	(78,283)
Net assets		4,241,873	4,067,317
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		1,261	1,261
Retained earnings		4,240,612	4,066,056
Shareholders' funds		4,241,873	4,067,317

Approved and authorised by the director on 28 July 2022

.....
Ms Rebecca Collins
Director

Cooling Castle Barn Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 30 October 2021

	Share capital £	Retained earnings £	Total £
At 31 October 2020	1,261	4,066,056	4,067,317
Profit for the year	-	309,023	309,023
Dividends	-	(134,467)	(134,467)
At 30 October 2021	1,261	4,240,612	4,241,873

	Share capital £	Retained earnings £	Total £
At 1 May 2019	1,261	3,398,128	3,399,389
Prior period adjustment	-	807,097	807,097
Profit for the year	-	89,106	89,106
Dividends	-	(228,275)	(228,275)
At 30 October 2020	1,261	4,066,056	4,067,317

Cooling Castle Barn Limited

Statement of Cash Flows for the Year Ended 30 October 2021

		2021	(As restated) 2020
	Note	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit for the year		309,023	89,106
Adjustments to cash flows from non-cash items			
Depreciation and amortisation	<u>6</u>	92,306	161,322
Profit on disposal of tangible assets	<u>5</u>	(3,353)	-
Loss from disposals of investments	<u>5</u>	-	10
Finance income	<u>8</u>	(190)	(43,693)
Finance costs	<u>9</u>	48,575	146,168
Income tax expense	<u>13</u>	(9,436)	(8,141)
		436,925	344,772
Working capital adjustments			
Increase in stocks	<u>15</u>	(69)	(179)
Decrease/(increase) in other debtors	<u>16</u>	143,781	(1,148,538)
Increase in trade creditors	<u>18</u>	115,610	53,862
(Increase) in amounts owed by group undertakings		-	(40,299)
Cash generated from operations		696,247	(790,382)
Income taxes paid	<u>13</u>	(62,367)	(213,323)
Net cash flow from operating activities		633,880	(1,003,705)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Interest received	<u>8</u>	190	6,623
Acquisitions of tangible assets		(35,649)	(216,681)
Proceeds from sale of tangible assets		5,842	-
Dividend income	<u>8</u>	-	37,070
Net cash flows from investing activities		(29,617)	(172,988)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Interest paid	<u>9</u>	(48,575)	(146,168)
Proceeds from bank borrowing draw downs		1,150,000	1,425,000
Dividends paid	<u>24</u>	(134,467)	(228,275)
Net cash flows from financing activities		966,958	1,050,557
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		1,571,221	(126,136)
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 October		926,237	1,052,373
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 October		2,497,458	926,237

Cooling Castle Barn Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 October 2021

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in England and Wales.

The address of its registered office is:

Cooling Castle Barn
Main Road
Cooling, Rochester
Kent
Kent
ME3 8DT
UK

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the director on 28 July 2022.

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006'.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except that as disclosed in the accounting policies certain items are shown at fair value.

Cooling Castle Barn Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 October 2021

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Tangible Fixed Assets

The company has recognised tangible fixed assets. These assets are stated at their cost less provision for depreciation and impairment. The company's accounting policy sets out the approach to calculating depreciation for immaterial assets acquired. For material assets such as land and buildings the company determines at acquisition reliable estimates for the useful life of the asset, its residual value and related disposal costs. These estimates are based upon such factors as the expected use of the acquired asset and market conditions. At

subsequent reporting dates the directors consider whether there are any factors such as changes in market conditions that indicate a need to reconsider the estimates used. Where there are indicators that the carrying value of tangible assets may be impaired the company undertakes tests to determine the recoverable amount of assets. These tests require estimates of the fair value of assets less cost to sell and of their value in use.. The carrying amount is £1,406,425 (2020 -£1,465,574).

Deferred tax

Provision has been made in the financial statements for deferred tax at 31 October (note 18). This provision is based upon estimates of future taxable profits, the anticipated reversal of timing differences and the tax rates that will be in force at that time.. The carrying amount is £68,847 (2020 -£78,283).

Critical areas of judgment:

Lease commitments

The company has entered into a range of lease commitments in respect of property, plant and equipment. The classification of these leases as either financial or operating leases requires the directors to consider whether the terms and conditions of each lease are such that the company has acquired the risks and rewards associated with the ownership of the underlying assets.

Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts.

The company recognises revenue when:

- The amount of revenue can be reliably measured;
- it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity;
- and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities.

Tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

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 taxable income.

Cooling Castle Barn Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 October 2021

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between taxable profits and profits reported in the financial statements.

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

Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the balance sheet at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset class	Depreciation method and rate
Freehold property	2% straight line
Tenant's improvements to property	2% straight line or over lease term
Plant and machinery	15% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	25% reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings	15% reducing balance
Office equipment	15% reducing balance

Business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the purchase method. The consideration for each acquisition is measured at the aggregate of the fair values at acquisition date of assets given, liabilities incurred or assumed, and equity instruments issued by the group in exchange for control of the acquired, plus any costs directly attributable to the business combination. When a business combination agreement provides for an adjustment to the cost of the combination contingent on future events, the group includes the estimated amount of that adjustment in the cost of the combination at the acquisition date if the adjustment is probable and can be measured reliably.

Investments

Investments in equity shares which are publicly traded or where the fair value can be measured reliably are initially measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. Investments in equity shares which are not publicly traded and where fair value cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Interest income on debt securities, where applicable, is recognised in income using the effective interest method. Dividends on equity securities are recognised in income when receivable.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Cooling Castle Barn Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 October 2021

Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stocks are 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.

Trade creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs. Interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the profit and loss account over the period of the relevant borrowing.

Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and similar charges.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

Leases

Leases in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

Cooling Castle Barn Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 October 2021

Dividends

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the reporting period in which the dividends are declared.

Defined contribution pension obligation

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

3 Turnover

The analysis of the company's revenue for the year from continuing operations is as follows:

	Year ended 30 October 2021 £	1 May 2019 to 30 October 2020 £
Rendering of services	1,606,948	3,914,106

4 Other operating income

The analysis of the company's other operating income for the year is as follows:

	Year ended 30 October 2021 £	1 May 2019 to 30 October 2020 £
Government grants	449,222	459,265

5 Other gains and losses

The analysis of the company's other gains and losses for the year is as follows:

	Year ended 30 October 2021 £	1 May 2019 to 30 October 2020 £
Gain/loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	3,353	-
Gain/loss from disposals of investments	-	(10)
	3,353	(10)

6 Operating profit

Arrived at after charging/(crediting)

Cooling Castle Barn Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 October 2021

	Year ended 30 October 2021	1 May 2019 to 30 October 2020
	£	£
Depreciation expense	92,306	161,322
Operating lease expense - other	6,974	9,572
Profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(3,353)	-

7 Government grants

Government grants were received in the year as follows:

Medway Council covid local authority grants £75,928 (2020: nil)

Kickstarter training grants £28,842 (2020: nil)

Coronavirus job retention scheme grants £344,452 (2020: £459,265)

The amount of grants recognised in the financial statements was £449,222 (2020 - £459,265).

8 Other interest receivable and similar income

	Year ended 30 October 2021	1 May 2019 to 30 October 2020
	£	£
Interest income on bank deposits	190	2,073
Dividend income	-	37,070
Other finance income	-	4,550
	190	43,693

9 Interest payable and similar expenses

	Year ended 30 October 2021	1 May 2019 to 30 October 2020
	£	£
Interest on bank overdrafts and borrowings	48,575	25,837
Interest expense on other finance liabilities	-	120,331
	48,575	146,168

10 Staff costs

The aggregate payroll costs (including directors' remuneration) were as follows:

Cooling Castle Barn Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 October 2021

	Year ended 30 October 2021	1 May 2019 to 30 October 2020
	£	£
Wages and salaries	850,413	1,583,723
Social security costs	60,538	276,031
Other short-term employee benefits	11,255	21,153
Pension costs, defined contribution scheme	12,921	116,030
Other employee expense	9,888	4,024
	<u>945,015</u>	<u>2,000,961</u>

The average number of persons employed by the company (including the director) during the year, analysed by category was as follows:

	2021 No.	2020 No.
Administration and support	<u>84</u>	<u>105</u>
	<u>84</u>	<u>105</u>

11 Director's remuneration

The directors' remuneration for the year was as follows:

	Year ended 30 October 2021	1 May 2019 to 30 October 2020
	£	£
Remuneration	<u>29,313</u>	<u>92,031</u>

12 Auditors' remuneration

	Year ended 30 October 2021	1 May 2019 to 30 October 2020
	£	£
Audit of the financial statements	<u>5,200</u>	<u>5,000</u>

13 Taxation

Tax charged/(credited) in the income statement

Cooling Castle Barn Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 October 2021

	Year ended 30 October 2021 £	1 May 2019 to 30 October 2020 £
Current taxation		
UK corporation tax	-	73
Deferred taxation		
Arising from changes in tax rates and laws	(9,436)	(8,214)
Tax receipt in the income statement	(9,436)	(8,141)

The tax on profit before tax for the year is the same as the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2020 - higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK) of 19% (2020 - 19%).

The differences are reconciled below:

	2021 £	2020 £
Profit before tax	299,587	80,965
Corporation tax at standard rate	56,922	15,383
Effect of revenues exempt from taxation	-	(7,043)
Effect of expense not deductible in determining taxable profit (tax loss)	93	40,773
Effect of tax losses	(69,108)	70,750
Deferred tax credit from unrecognised tax loss or credit	(9,436)	(9,252)
Tax increase/(decrease) from effect of capital allowances and depreciation	12,093	(4,625)
Tax increase from changes in tax provisions due to legislation	-	74
Other tax effects for reconciliation between accounting profit and tax expense (income)	-	(114,201)
Total tax credit	(9,436)	(8,141)

Cooling Castle Barn Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 October 2021

14 Tangible assets

	Land and buildings £	Furniture, fittings and equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Other tangible assets £	Total £
Cost or valuation					
At 31 October 2020	1,241,339	611,763	30,136	339,121	2,222,359
Additions	10,282	18,766	-	6,601	35,649
Disposals	-	(1,081)	(12,660)	-	(13,741)
At 30 October 2021	1,251,621	629,448	17,476	345,722	2,244,267
Depreciation					
At 31 October 2020	200,633	292,289	24,119	239,745	756,786
Charge for the year	24,760	50,499	1,152	15,897	92,308
Eliminated on disposal	-	-	(11,252)	-	(11,252)
At 30 October 2021	225,393	342,788	14,019	255,642	837,842
Carrying amount					
At 30 October 2021	1,026,228	286,660	3,457	90,080	1,406,425
At 30 October 2020	1,040,706	317,889	6,017	100,961	1,465,573

Included within the net book value of land and buildings above is £884,293 (2020 - £901,171) in respect of freehold land and buildings and £141,935 (2020 - £139,535) in respect of short leasehold land and buildings.

Cooling Castle Barn Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 October 2021

15 Stocks

	30 October 2021	30 October 2020
	£	£
Other inventories	20,105	20,036

16 Debtors

		2021	2020
Current	Note	£	£
Trade debtors		24,015	-
Amounts owed by related parties	<u>25</u>	305,915	312,578
Other debtors		5,020,083	5,179,924
Prepayments		4,343	5,633
Income tax asset	<u>13</u>	62,367	-
		<u>5,416,723</u>	<u>5,498,135</u>

17 Cash and cash equivalents

	30 October 2021	30 October 2020
	£	£
Cash at bank	476,844	56,206
Short-term deposits	2,024,891	878,734
Other cash and cash equivalents	<u>3,363</u>	<u>5,600</u>
	2,505,098	940,540
Bank overdrafts	<u>(7,640)</u>	<u>(14,303)</u>
Cash and cash equivalents in statement of cash flows	<u>2,497,458</u>	<u>926,237</u>

18 Creditors

Cooling Castle Barn Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 October 2021

	Note	30 October 2021 £	30 October 2020 £
Due within one year			
Loans and borrowings	<u>22</u>	1,257,640	39,303
trade creditors		93,637	45,511
Social security and other taxes		164,485	238,697
Other payables		93,282	100,344
Accrued expenses		22,649	21,025
Gross amount due to customers for contract work		<u>2,080,938</u>	<u>1,933,804</u>
		<u>3,712,631</u>	<u>2,378,684</u>
Due after one year			
Loans and borrowings	<u>22</u>	<u>1,325,000</u>	<u>1,400,000</u>

19 Provisions for liabilities

	Deferred tax £	Total £
At 31 October 2020	78,283	78,283
Increase (decrease) in existing provisions	<u>(9,436)</u>	<u>(9,436)</u>
At 30 October 2021	<u>68,847</u>	<u>68,847</u>

20 Pension and other schemes

Defined contribution pension scheme

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The pension cost charge for the year represents contributions payable by the company to the scheme and amounted to £12,921 (2020 - £116,030).

21 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	2021		2020	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary A of £1 each	1,161	1,161	1,111	1,111
Ordinary B of £1 each	100	100	100	100
Ordinary C of £0 (2020 - £1) each	-	-	50	50
	<u>1,261</u>	<u>1,261</u>	<u>1,261</u>	<u>1,261</u>

Cooling Castle Barn Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 October 2021

22 Loans and borrowings

	30 October 2021	30 October 2020
	£	£
Non-current loans and borrowings		
Bank borrowings	1,325,000	1,400,000

	30 October 2021	30 October 2020
	£	£
Current loans and borrowings		
Bank borrowings	1,250,000	25,000
Bank overdrafts	7,640	14,303
	<u>1,257,640</u>	<u>39,303</u>

Bank borrowings

Bank Loan is denominated in sterling with a nominal interest rate of 3.25% pa over Bank of England base rate, and the final instalment is due on 28 January 2025. The carrying amount at year end is £1,425,000 (2020 - £1,425,000).

Secured via a first legal mortgage over the freehold property known as Cooling Castle Barns, Cooling, Rochester, Kent, ME3 8DT

The loan is being repaid in quarterly instalments of £25,000 each with a final repayment of £1,000,000 to be refinanced or repaid after expiry of the term

CBILS Loan is denominated in sterling with a nominal interest rate of 3.25% pa over Bank of England base rate, and the final instalment is due on 19 November 2021. The carrying amount at year end is £1,150,000 (2020 - £Nil).

The loan is secured via a first legal mortgage over the freehold property known as Cooling Castle Barns, Cooling, Rochester, Kent, ME3 8DT

The loan term was 12 months and it was fully repaid on 19.11.2021

23 Obligations under leases and hire purchase contracts

Operating leases

The total of future minimum lease payments is as follows:

	2021	2020
	£	£
Not later than one year	760	1,553

The amount of non-cancellable operating lease payments recognised as an expense during the year was £6,974 (2020 - £9,572).

Cooling Castle Barn Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 October 2021

24 Dividends

Interim dividends paid

	2021 £	2020 £
Interim dividend of £76.2376 (2020 - £156.659) per each Ordinary A	84,700	173,938
Interim dividend of £200.00 (2020 - £Nil) per each Ordinary B	20,000	-
Interim dividend of £595.35 (2020 - £1,086.75) per each Ordinary C	29,768	54,338
	<u>134,468</u>	<u>228,275</u>

25 Related party transactions

Key management personnel

Ellen Adams, an employee

Summary of transactions with key management

A loan in the sum of £40,780 was issued to Ms Adams on 15.03.2019. The outstanding balance on the loan as at the year end is £27,980 (2020: £32,780)

Loan is repayable over 8.5 years at 0% interest

Cooling Castle Barn Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 October 2021

Other transactions with the director

Mr & Mrs Collins owe the company £192,634 as at 30.10.2021.

Summary of transactions with subsidiaries

Peapod Portfolio Ltd

A loan is owed by Peapod Portfolio Ltd to the company

The outstanding balance on the loan as at the year end is £305,915 (2020: £312,578)

The Vines of Rochester Ltd

A loan is owed by The Vines of Rochester Ltd to the company.

The outstanding balance on the loan as at the year end is £4,623,215 (2020: £4,473,565)

26 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

The company's immediate parent is Bert & Montgomery Limited, incorporated in England & Wales.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.