Company Registration No. 07745677 (England and Wales)

# A J COLE & SON LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 SEPTEMBER 2017

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# A J COLE & SON LIMITED

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# A J COLE & SON LIMITED

## BALANCE SHEET

## AS AT 29 SEPTEMBER 2017

| | Notes | 2017 £ | 2017 £ | 2016 £ | 2016 £ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Fixed assets** | | | | | |
| Intangible assets | 3 | | 73,320 | | 112,760 |
| Tangible assets | 4 | | 224,255 | | 189,736 |
| Biological assets | 5 | | 167,034 | | 194,796 |
| Investments | 6 | | 75,582 | | 75,582 |
| | | | 540,191 | | 572,874 |
| **Current assets** | | | | | |
| Stocks | | 95,125 | | 89,283 | |
| Debtors | 7 | 62,136 | | 76,854 | |
| Cash at bank and in hand | | 297,777 | | 147,403 | |
| | | 455,038 | | 313,540 | |
| **Creditors: amounts falling due within one year** | 8 | (452,865) | | (451,033) | |
| **Net current assets/(liabilities)** | | | 2,173 | | (137,493) |
| **Total assets less current liabilities** | | | 542,364 | | 435,381 |
| **Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year** | 9 | | (39,197) | | (49,116) |
| **Provisions for liabilities** | | | (42,357) | | (34,039) |
| **Net assets** | | | 460,810 | | 352,226 |
| **Capital and reserves** | | | | | |
| Called up share capital | | | 400 | | 400 |
| Profit and loss reserves | | | 460,410 | | 351,826 |
| **Total equity** | | | 460,810 | | 352,226 |

# A J COLE & SON LIMITED

## BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

## AS AT 29 SEPTEMBER 2017

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 29 September 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 29 June 2018 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr A J Cole
**Director**

Mr A C Cole
**Director**

**Company Registration No. 07745677**

## A J COLE & SON LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 SEPTEMBER 2017

**1 Accounting policies**

**Company information**

A J Cole & Son Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Bishopbrook House, Cathedral Avenue, WELLS, Somerset, BA5 1FD.

**1.1 Accounting convention**

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements for the year ended 29 September 2017 are the first financial statements of A J Cole & Son Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 30 September 2015. An explanation of how transition to FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 10.

**1.2 Turnover**

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

**1 Accounting policies** **(Continued)**

**1.3 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill**

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of unincorporated businesses over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is considered to have a finite useful life and is amortised on a systematic basis over its expected life, which is 5 years.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating units expected to benefit from the acquisition. Cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment at least annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

**1.4 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill**

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date if the fair value can be measured reliably.

Amortisation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

| | |
|---|---|
| BPS Entitlement | 5 years |

**1.5 Tangible fixed assets**

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

| | |
|---|---|
| Plant and machinery | 20% reducing balance / 20% straight line |
| Office equipment | 20% reducing balance |
| Motor vehicles | 20% reducing balance |

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

**1.6 Biological assets**

Biological assets are recognised only when three recognition criteria have been fulfilled:

- the entity has control over the asset as a result of past events;
- it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the asset will flow to the entity; and
- the fair value or cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

**1 Accounting policies** **(Continued)**

The company measures biological assets at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

In respect of agricultural produce harvested from a biological asset, this is measured at the point of harvest at either,

- lower of cost and estimated sel ing price less costs to complete and sell; or
- fair value less costs to sell with any gain or loss arising on initial recognition of agricultural produce at fair value less costs to sell being included in profit or loss.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

| | |
|---|---|
| Dairy | 5 years |

**1.7 Impairment of fixed assets**

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

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

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

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

**1.8 Stocks**

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of replacement cost and cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

**1 Accounting policies** **(Continued)**

**1.9 Cash at bank and in hand**

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

**1.10 Financial instruments**

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

***Basic financial assets***

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

***Classification of financial liabilities***

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

***Basic financial liabilities***

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

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

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

**1.11 Equity instruments**

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

**1.12 Taxation**

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

**1 Accounting policies** **(Continued)**

***Current tax***

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

***Deferred tax***

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

**1.13 Employee benefits**

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

**1.14 Leases**

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

**2 Employees**

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 3 (2016 - 3).

**3 Intangible fixed assets**

| | Goodwill | BPS Entitlement | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ |
| **Cost** | | | |
| At 30 September 2016 and 29 September 2017 | 150,000 | 47,200 | 197,200 |
| **Amortisation and impairment** | | | |
| At 30 September 2016 | 75,000 | 9,440 | 84,440 |
| Amortisation charged for the year | 30,000 | 9,440 | 39,440 |
| At 29 September 2017 | 105,000 | 18,880 | 123,880 |
| **Carrying amount** | | | |
| At 29 September 2017 | 45,000 | 28,320 | 73,320 |
| At 29 September 2016 | 75,000 | 37,760 | 112,760 |

**4 Tangible fixed assets**

| | Plant and machinery | Office equipment | Motor vehicles | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| **Cost** | | | | |
| At 30 September 2016 | 285,891 | 815 | 10,425 | 297,131 |
| Additions | 81,550 | - | 250 | 81,800 |
| Disposals | (18,637) | - | - | (18,637) |
| At 29 September 2017 | 348,804 | 815 | 10,675 | 360,294 |
| **Depreciation and impairment** | | | | |
| At 30 September 2016 | 102,687 | 289 | 4,419 | 107,395 |
| Depreciation charged in the year | 35,240 | 105 | 1,201 | 36,546 |
| Eliminated in respect of disposals | (7,902) | - | - | (7,902) |
| At 29 September 2017 | 130,025 | 394 | 5,620 | 136,039 |
| **Carrying amount** | | | | |
| At 29 September 2017 | 218,779 | 421 | 5,055 | 224,255 |
| At 29 September 2016 | 183,204 | 526 | 6,006 | 189,736 |

### 5 Biological assets

| | Dairy |
|---|---|
| | £ |
| **Cost** | |
| At 30 September 2016 | 343,745 |
| Additions - procreation or planting | 29,250 |
| Disposals | (71,302) |
| At 29 September 2017 | 301,693 |
| **Depreciation and impairment** | |
| At 30 September 2016 | 148,949 |
| Depreciation charged for the year | 34,512 |
| Disposals | (48,802) |
| At 29 September 2017 | 134,659 |
| **Carrying amount** | |
| At 29 September 2017 | 167,034 |
| At 29 September 2016 | 194,796 |

### 6 Fixed asset investments

| | 2017 | 2016 |
|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ |
| Investments | 75,582 | 75,582 |

### 7 Debtors

| | 2017 | 2016 |
|---|---|---|
| **Amounts falling due within one year:** | £ | £ |
| Trade debtors | 30,020 | 34,734 |
| Other debtors | 32,116 | 42,120 |
| | 62,136 | 76,854 |

## 8 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

| | 2017 | 2016 |
|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ |
| Trade creditors | 138,185 | 137,848 |
| Corporation tax | 34,669 | 19,071 |
| Other taxation and social security | 1,280 | 1,237 |
| Other creditors | 278,731 | 292,877 |
| | 452,865 | 451,033 |

## 9 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

| | 2017 | 2016 |
|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ |
| Other creditors | 39,197 | 49,116 |

## 10 Reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102

**Reconciliation of equity**

| | Notes | 30 September 2015 | 29 September 2016 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | £ | £ |
| Equity as reported under previous UK GAAP | | 511,893 | 486,530 |
| Adjustments arising from transition to FRS 102: | | | |
| Biological Assets | 1 | (108,626) | (134,904) |
| BPS Entitlements | 2 | - | 3,000 |
| BPS Entitlements - Deferred Tax | 2 | (3,000) | (2,400) |
| Equity reported under FRS 102 | | 400,267 | 352,226 |

**10 Reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102** **(Continued)**

**Reconciliation of profit for the financial period**

| | Notes | 2016<br>£ |
|---|---|---|
| Profit as reported under previous UK GAAP | | 60,637 |
| Adjustments arising from transition to FRS 102: | | |
| Biological Assets | 1 | (26,278) |
| BPS Entitlements | 2 | 3,000 |
| BPS Entitlements - Deferred Tax | 2 | 600 |
| Profit reported under FRS 102 | | 37,959 |

**Notes to reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102**

**1 Biological assets**

On adoption of FRS 102, the company has reviewed their policy for accounting for biological assets under section 34 of FRS 102, and have concluded that carrying the breeding herd at depreciated cost within 'other assets' is the most appropriate policy. Consequently, an adjustment was made at 30 September 2015 to decrease the value of these assets by £108,626, in order to reflect the appropriate cost at that date, with a corresponding increase to the profit and loss reserve. In the year ended 29 September 2016, there was a depreciation charge in relation to these assets of £33,848, which has been charged to the profit and loss account.

**2 BPS Entitlements**

On adoption of FRS 102, the company has reviewed their policy for accounting for basic payment scheme entitlements and have included entitlements received by way of grant at fair value in accordance with FRS 102 sections 18 and 24, measured under the accruals model. Consequently, an adjustment was made at 30 September 2015 to decrease the value of these assets by £12,200, in order to reflect the appropriate fair value at that date, with a corresponding increase to deferred income within creditors. In the year ended 29 September 2016, there was an amortisation charge in relation to these assets of £9,440 , which has been charged to the profit and loss account. In addition, £2,440 has been released from the deferred income balance within creditors.

Deferred tax was recognised on the basic payment scheme entitlements. Consequently, an adjustment was made at 30 September 2015 to decrease the value of deferred tax by £3,000, with a corresponding decrease to retained earnings. In the year ended 29 September 2016, there was an deferred tax charge adjustment in relation to these assets of £600, which has been charged to the profit and loss account.