

Company Registration No. 07745677 (England and Wales)

A J COLE & SON LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 SEPTEMBER 2018

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

A J COLE & SON LIMITED

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A J COLE & SON LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 29 SEPTEMBER 2018

		2018		2017 as restated	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	3		33,880		73,320
Tangible assets	4		252,758		224,255
Biological assets	5		153,963		167,034
Investments	6		75,582		75,582
			<u>516,183</u>		<u>540,191</u>
Current assets					
Stocks		88,141		95,125	
Debtors	7	70,243		62,136	
Cash at bank and in hand		319,346		297,777	
		<u>477,730</u>		<u>455,038</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year					
	8	(263,609)		(373,865)	
Net current assets			<u>214,121</u>		<u>81,173</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>730,304</u>		<u>621,364</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year					
	9		(33,386)		(53,197)
Provisions for liabilities			<u>(128,829)</u>		<u>(121,256)</u>
Net assets			<u><u>568,089</u></u>		<u><u>446,901</u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			400		400
Profit and loss reserves			<u>567,689</u>		<u>446,501</u>
Total equity			<u><u>568,089</u></u>		<u><u>446,901</u></u>

A J COLE & SON LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 29 SEPTEMBER 2018

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 2018 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 Companies Act 2006 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 8 April 2019 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 2018

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.

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.

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 20 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 where it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the fair value of the asset can be measured reliably.

A J COLE & SON LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 SEPTEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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
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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
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.

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 selling 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 Herd	5 years
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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.

A J COLE & SON LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 SEPTEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.9 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.

A J COLE & SON LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 SEPTEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 transaction 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.

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.

A J COLE & SON LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 SEPTEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a legal or constructive present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that the company will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting end date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation is recognised at present value. When a provision is measured at present value, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

1.14 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.

1.15 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.

A J COLE & SON LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 SEPTEMBER 2018

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 4 (2017 - 3).

3 Intangible fixed assets

	GoodwillBPS Entitlement		Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 30 September 2017 and 29 September 2018	150,000	47,200	197,200
Amortisation and impairment			
At 30 September 2017	105,000	18,880	123,880
Amortisation charged for the year	30,000	9,440	39,440
At 29 September 2018	135,000	28,320	163,320
Carrying amount			
At 29 September 2018	15,000	18,880	33,880
At 29 September 2017	45,000	28,320	73,320

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery	Office equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
At 30 September 2017	348,804	815	10,675	360,294
Additions	70,733	-	13,150	83,883
At 29 September 2018	419,537	815	23,825	444,177
Depreciation and impairment				
At 30 September 2017	130,025	394	5,620	136,039
Depreciation charged in the year	50,012	365	5,003	55,380
At 29 September 2018	180,037	759	10,623	191,419
Carrying amount				
At 29 September 2018	239,500	56	13,202	252,758
At 29 September 2017	218,779	421	5,055	224,255

A J COLE & SON LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 SEPTEMBER 2018

5 Biological assets

Dairy Herd
£

Cost

At 30 September 2017	301,693
Additions - procreation or planting	67,300
Disposals	(167,013)

At 29 September 2018	201,980
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Depreciation and impairment

At 30 September 2017	134,659
Depreciation charged for the year	18,296
Disposals	(104,938)

At 29 September 2018	48,017
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Carrying amount

At 29 September 2018	153,963
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At 29 September 2017	167,034
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6 Fixed asset investments

2018
£

2017
£

Investments	75,582	75,582
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Movements in fixed asset investments

Investments other
than loans
£

Cost or valuation

At 30 September 2017 & 29 September 2018	75,582
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Carrying amount

At 29 September 2018	75,582
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At 29 September 2017	75,582
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A J COLE & SON LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 SEPTEMBER 2018

7 Debtors	2018	2017
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	43,801	30,020
Other debtors	26,442	32,116
	<u>70,243</u>	<u>62,136</u>
	<u><u>70,243</u></u>	<u><u>62,136</u></u>
8 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2018	2017
	£	£
Trade creditors	50,725	52,185
Corporation tax	36,485	34,669
Other taxation and social security	1,331	1,280
Other creditors	175,068	285,731
	<u>263,609</u>	<u>373,865</u>
	<u><u>263,609</u></u>	<u><u>373,865</u></u>
9 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	2018	2017
	£	£
Other creditors	33,386	53,197
	<u>33,386</u>	<u>53,197</u>
	<u><u>33,386</u></u>	<u><u>53,197</u></u>

10 Prior period adjustment

The Amortisation for BPS Entitlements following the transition to FRS 102 was not accounted for correctly. This has been corrected by restating the comparative figures in these accounts and has affected the comparative figures as shown below;

		£	£	£	
		2017 Original	2017 Restated		Change
Turnover	(2,440)	(9,440)	7,000		
Tax charge	8,318	1,227	(7,091)		
Other creditors	(2,440)	(9,440)	(7,000)		
Other creditors	(4,880)	(18,880)	(14,000)		
Provision for liabilities	(42,357)	(35,266)	7,091		
Profit and loss reserves	(351,826)	(323,826)	28,000		

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.