

**O.A. TAYLOR & SONS FARMS LIMITED**

**REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS AND**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2023**

**CONTENTS OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2023**

	<b>Page</b>
<b>Company Information</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Report of the Directors</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Report of the Independent Auditors</b>	<b>3 to 5</b>
<b>Income Statement</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Statement of Financial Position</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Notes to the Financial Statements</b>	<b>8 to 11</b>

**O.A. TAYLOR & SONS FARMS LIMITED**

**COMPANY INFORMATION  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2023**

**DIRECTORS:**

S R Taylor  
Hon A E J Taylor

**REGISTERED OFFICE:**

Washway House Farm  
Washway Road  
Holbeach  
Spalding  
Lincolnshire  
PE12 7PP

**REGISTERED NUMBER:**

13154132 (England and Wales)

**AUDITORS:**

Duncan & Toplis Audit Limited, Statutory Auditor  
Enterprise Way  
Pinchbeck  
Spalding  
Lincolnshire  
PE11 3YR

**REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2023**

The directors present their report with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 May 2023.

**DIRECTORS**

The directors shown below have held office during the whole of the period from 1 June 2022 to the date of this report.

S R Taylor  
Hon A E J Taylor

**STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES**

The directors are responsible for preparing the Report of the Directors and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have 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 directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are 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 directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are 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 them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are 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.

**STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS**

So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006) of which the company's auditors are unaware, and each director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

**AUDITORS**

The auditors, Duncan & Toplis Audit Limited, Statutory Auditor, will be proposed for re-appointment at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

**ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:**

Hon A E J Taylor - Director

15 February 2024

## **REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF O.A. TAYLOR & SONS FARMS LIMITED**

### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of O.A. Taylor & Sons Farms Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 May 2023 which comprise the Income Statement, Statement of Financial Position 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 31 May 2023 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 Auditors' 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 directors' 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 financial statements are 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 in the Report of the Directors, but does not include the financial statements and our Report of the Auditors 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 this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. 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.

### **Opinions on other matters 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 Report of the Directors for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Report of the Directors has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

### **Matters on which we are required to report by exception**

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Report of the Directors.

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; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report or in preparing the Report of the Directors.

**REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF  
O.A. TAYLOR & SONS FARMS LIMITED**

**Responsibilities of directors**

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page two, the directors are 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 directors determine 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 directors are 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 directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

**Auditors' 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 a Report of the Auditors 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:

We have identified areas of laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the financial statements from our general commercial experience, knowledge of the sector, a review of regulatory and legal correspondence and through discussions with Directors and other management obtained as part of the work required by auditing standards. We have also discussed with the Directors and other management the policies and procedures relating to compliance with laws and regulations. We communicated laws and regulations throughout the team and remained alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout the audit.

The potential impact of different laws and regulations varies considerably. Firstly, the company is subject to laws and regulations that directly impact the financial statements (for example financial reporting legislation) and we have assessed the extent of compliance with such laws as part of our financial statements audit. This included the identification and testing of unusual material journal entries, and challenging management on key estimates. These key areas of uncertainty are disclosed in the accounting policies.

Secondly, the company is subject to other laws and regulations where the consequence for non-compliance could have a material effect on the amounts or disclosures in the financial statements. We identified the following areas as those most likely to have such an effect: Health and Safety regulations, and Employment laws.

Auditing standards limit the required audit procedures to identify non-compliance with these laws and regulations to enquiry of the Directors and other management, and inspection. This inspection included a review of the external audits conducted within the year for any evidence of non-compliance, in addition to an assessment of the company's employment and health and safety controls. Through these procedures, if we became aware of any non-compliance, we considered the impact on the procedures performed on the related financial statement items.

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. The further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely the inherently limited procedures required by auditing standards would identify it. As with any audit, there is a greater risk of non-detection of irregularities as these may involve collusion, intentional omissions of the override of internal controls. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at [www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities](http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities). This description forms part of our Report of the Auditors.

**REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF  
O.A. TAYLOR & SONS FARMS LIMITED**

**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 a Report of the Auditors 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.

Alistair Main FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)  
for and on behalf of Duncan & Toplis Audit Limited, Statutory Auditor  
Enterprise Way  
Pinchbeck  
Spalding  
Lincolnshire  
PC11 3YR

15 February 2024

**INCOME STATEMENT**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2023**

	Year Ended 31.5.23 £	£	Period 25.1.21 to 31.5.22 £	£
<b>TURNOVER</b>		2,352,993		2,159,868
Cost of sales		<u>1,186,184</u>		<u>1,186,872</u>
<b>GROSS PROFIT</b>		1,166,809		972,996
Distribution costs	323,683		337,351	
Administrative expenses	<u>744,231</u>		<u>667,125</u>	
		<u>1,067,914</u>		<u>1,004,476</u>
		98,895		(31,480)
Other income		<u>84,901</u>		<u>70,469</u>
<b>OPERATING PROFIT</b>		183,796		38,989
Interest receivable and similar income		<u>-</u>		<u>6</u>
		183,796		38,995
Interest payable and similar expenses		<u>-</u>		<u>165</u>
<b>PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION</b>		183,796		38,830
Tax on profit		<u>45,457</u>		<u>-</u>
<b>PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR</b>		<u>138,339</u>		<u>38,830</u>



STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION  
31 MAY 2023

	Notes	2023 £	£	2022 £	£
<b>FIXED ASSETS</b>					
Intangible assets	4		6,037		8,080
Tangible assets	5		10,150,655		9,150,033
Investments	6		<u>14</u>		<u>14</u>
			10,156,706		9,158,127
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>					
Valuation		653,412		595,522	
Debtors	7	291,735		162,344	
Cash at bank		<u>168,823</u>		<u>210,340</u>	
		1,113,970		968,206	
<b>CREDITORS</b>					
Amounts falling due within one year	8	<u>9,801,668</u>		<u>9,075,294</u>	
<b>NET CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			<u>(8,687,698)</u>		<u>(8,107,088)</u>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			1,469,008		1,051,039
<b>CREDITORS</b>					
Amounts falling due after more than one year	9		(1,043,733)		(1,011,906)
<b>PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES</b>			<u>(247,803)</u>		<u>-</u>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>			<u>177,472</u>		<u>39,133</u>
<b>CAPITAL AND RESERVES</b>					
Called up share capital	10		303		303
Retained earnings			<u>177,169</u>		<u>38,830</u>
<b>SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS</b>			<u>177,472</u>		<u>39,133</u>

The financial statements have been prepared 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 15 February 2024 and were signed on its behalf by:

Hon A E J Taylor - Director

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2023**

**1. STATUTORY INFORMATION**

O.A. Taylor & Sons Farms Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

**2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

**Basis of preparing the financial statements**

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" including the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

**Turnover**

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

**Intangible assets**

Intangible assets are initially measured at cost. After initial recognition, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Beet tonnage contract are being amortised evenly over their estimated useful life of twenty years.

**Tangible fixed assets**

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life.

Land and buildings	- 2% on cost and Nil
Plant and machinery etc	- 15% on reducing balance

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost (or deemed cost) or valuation less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes costs directly attributable to making the asset capable of operating as intended.

**Stocks**

Valuation are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

**Financial instruments**

The company has chosen to adopt the FRS 102A in respect of financial instruments.

Basic financial assets, including trade and other debtors and cash and bank balances are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitute a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

At the end of each reporting period, financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in the income statement.

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. Accounts 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.

**Taxation**

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the statement of financial position date.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2023**

**2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

**Deferred tax**

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the statement of financial position date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

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

**Hire purchase and leasing commitments**

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

**Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits**

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to profit or loss in the period to which they relate.

**3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS**

The average number of employees during the year was 18 (2022 - 23) .

**4. INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS**

	Other intangible assets £
<b>COST</b>	
At 1 June 2022 and 31 May 2023	11,729
<b>AMORTISATION</b>	
At 1 June 2022	3,649
Charge for year	2,043
At 31 May 2023	5,692
<b>NET BOOK VALUE</b>	
At 31 May 2023	6,037
At 31 May 2022	8,080

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2023

## 5. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Land and buildings £	Plant and machinery etc £	Totals £
<b>COST</b>			
At 1 June 2022	8,704,402	672,394	9,376,796
Additions	168,045	1,110,763	1,278,808
Disposals	-	(110,709)	(110,709)
Reclassification/transfer	276,112	36,935	313,047
At 31 May 2023	9,148,559	1,709,383	10,857,942
<b>DEPRECIATION</b>			
At 1 June 2022	120,070	106,693	226,763
Charge for year	123,219	229,152	352,371
Eliminated on disposal	-	(16,606)	(16,606)
Reclassification/transfer	107,856	36,903	144,759
At 31 May 2023	351,145	356,142	707,287
<b>NET BOOK VALUE</b>			
At 31 May 2023	8,797,414	1,353,241	10,150,655
At 31 May 2022	8,584,332	565,701	9,150,033

## 6. FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS

	Other investments £
<b>COST</b>	
At 1 June 2022 and 31 May 2023	14
<b>NET BOOK VALUE</b>	
At 31 May 2023	14
At 31 May 2022	14

## 7. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2023 £	2022 £
Trade debtors	-	11,827
Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	1,163
Other debtors	291,735	149,354
	<u>291,735</u>	<u>162,344</u>

## 8. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2023 £	2022 £
Hire purchase contracts	116,967	44,992
Trade creditors	574,780	197,346
Amounts owed to group undertakings	9,090,120	8,810,055
Taxation and social security	4,186	7,412
Other creditors	15,615	15,489
	<u>9,801,668</u>	<u>9,075,294</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2023

9. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR

	2023	2022
	£	£
Hire purchase contracts	58,833	27,006
Other creditors	984,900	984,900
	<u>1,043,733</u>	<u>1,011,906</u>

10. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, issued and fully paid:

Number:	Class:	Nominal value:	2023	2022
			£	£
303	Ordinary	1	<u>303</u>	<u>303</u>

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.