# ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

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# **COMPANY INFORMATION**

Director

Mr R J Mitchell

Secretary

Ms A Mitchell

Company number

SC369372

Registered office

Castleton Farm

Fordoun

Kincardineshire AB30 1JX

**Auditor** 

Johnston Carmichael LLP

15 Academy Street

Forfar DD8 2HA

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### **BALANCE SHEET**

# AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2015

	2015		2014 Unaudited As restated	
Notes	£	£	£	£
	,			477,914
				746,595
5		303,737		276,847
		2,163,417		1,501,356
7				
	42,764		78,801	
0	1,177,612		1,106,848	
0	(712 044)		(1 363 242)	
	(713,944)		(1,303,242)	
		463,668		(256,394)
-		2,627,085		1,244,962
9		(500,400)		(500,007)
		(520,182)		(592,397)
12		(111,302)		(27,402)
		1,995,601		625,163
		•		
13		100		100
10				625,063
		1 995 601		625,163
	3 4 5 6 7 8	Notes £  3 4 5 6 6 7 531,730 42,764  1,177,612 8 (713,944)  9 12	Notes £ £  3	Notes  £ £ £ £  3 3 358,436 4 1,501,244 5 303,737 2,163,417  6 6 603,118 708,561 7 531,730 319,486 42,764 78,801 1,177,612 1,106,848 8 (713,944) (1,363,242)  9 (520,182)  12 (111,302) 1,995,601  13 100 1,995,501

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

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 and signed by the director and authorised for issue on .30.06.20.6

Mr R J Mitchell

**Director** 

Company Registration No. SC3693

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

### 1 Accounting policies

#### **Company information**

Castleton Fruit Ltd. is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is Castleton Farm, Fordoun, Kincardineshire, AB30 1JX.

#### 1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Chapter 1A Small Entities. There were no material departures from the standard.

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 pound.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015 are the first financial statements of Castleton Fruit Ltd. 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 1 January 2014. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

#### 1.2 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for soft fruit net of trade discounts. Revenue is recognised on delivery to customers such that risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to them.

### 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.

#### 1.4 Tangible fixed assets

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

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

**Buildings Freehold** 

- 20% reducing balance

Plant and machinery

- 10%-20% reducing balance

Fixtures, fittings & equipment

- 20% reducing balance

Motor vehicles

- 20% reducing balance

Assets under construction are not depreciated.

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 recognised in the profit and loss account.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### 1.5 Fixed asset investments

The company's interest in the farming partnership of Murray T Mitchell is dealt with in the financial statements by the equity method of accounting. That is, the profit and loss account includes the company's share of the partnership profits (based on the comany's entitlement to the partnership's profits) and the company's share of profit less any drawings is added to the cost of the investment in the Balance Sheet.

#### 1.6 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.

#### 1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents 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.

#### 1.8 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 trade and other receivables 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.

#### Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. The impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account.

#### Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity.

### Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into.

Basic financial liabilities are initially measured at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

#### 1.9 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.

#### 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.

### 1.10 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.

### 1.11 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

#### 1.12 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.

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the lease asset are consumed.

#### 1.13 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation are included in the profit and loss account for the period.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

# 2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

		2015 Number	2014 Number
Total		177	171
3 Intangible fixed assets			Goodwill As restated
Cost At 1 January 2015 and 31 De	ecember 2015		£ 597,392
Amortisation and impairme At 1 January 2015 Amortisation charged for the	ent		119,478 119,478
At 31 December 2015			238,956
Carrying amount At 31 December 2015			358,436
At 31 December 2014			477,914

At 31 December 2014

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

4	Tangible fixed assets				•
		Land and buildings		Assets under construction	Total
		•		,	As restated
		£	£	£	£
	Cost				
	At 1 January 2015 Additions	13,597	914,178	-	927,775
	Additions		587,428	288,759 ————	876,187
	At 31 December 2015	13,597	1,501,606	288,759	1,803,962
	Depreciation and impairment	•			
	At 1 January 2015	-	181,178	-	181,178
	Depreciation charged in the year	-	121,540		121,540
	At 31 December 2015	-	302,718	_	302,718
	Carrying amount	<del></del>			
	At 31 December 2015	13,597	1,198,888	288,759	1,501,244
	At 31 December 2014	13,597	732,998		746,595
5	Fixed asset investments			2015 £	2014 £
	Investments			303,737	276,847
	Investments represents the company's interest in the	e farming partne	rship of Murr	ay T Mitchell.	
	Movements in fixed asset investments				
	movements in fixed asset investments				Share in partnership
	Cost				£
	At 31 December 2015				276,847
	Additions				31,098
	At 31 December 2015				307,945
	Carrying amount				
	At 31 December 2015				307,945

276,847

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

6	Stocks			
-			2015	2014
			£	£
	Raw materials and consumables		200,179	156,936
	Crops in ground		380,449	520,047
	Finished goods		22,490	31,578
			603,118	708,561
7	Debtors			-
•	Debtors		2015	2014
	Amounts falling due within one year:		£	As restated £
	Total delikaria			
	Trade debtors		19,165	25,375
	Other debtors		512,565 ————	294,111
			531,730	319,486
8	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			
•	Orealtors, amounts failing due within one year		2015	2014
			£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	10	54,718	827,084
	Obligations under finance leases	11	35,125	23,500
	Trade creditors		185,247	279,962
	Corporation tax		342,525	186,730
	Other taxation and social security		22,617	3,419
	Other creditors		73,712	42,547
			713,944	1,363,242
9	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year			
	•		2015	2014
			£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	10	503,438	559,380
	Obligations under finance leases	11	16,744 ————	33,017 ———
			520,182	592,397

The bank loans and overdraft are secured by a floating charge creating fixed and floating charges over the company's assets and a legal first charge over certain assets held by a related party.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

10	Loans and overdrafts	2015	2014
		£	£
	Bank loans	558,156	611,529
	Bank overdrafts	-	774,935
		558,156	1,386,464
	Payable within one year	54,718	827,084
	Payable after one year	503,438	559,380
11	The bank loans and overdraft are secured by a floating charge creating for company's assets and a legal first charge over certain assets held by a relative secured by a floating charge creating for company's assets and a legal first charge over certain assets held by a relative secured by a floating charge creating for company's assets and a legal first charge over certain assets held by a relative secured by a floating charge creating for company's assets and a legal first charge over certain assets held by a relative secured by a floating charge creating for company's assets and a legal first charge over certain assets held by a relative secured by a floating charge creating for company's assets and a legal first charge over certain assets held by a relative secured by a floating charge creating for company's assets and a legal first charge over certain assets held by a relative secured by a floating charge company's assets and a legal first charge over certain assets held by a relative secured by a floating charge company's asset secured by a floating charge ch		2014 £
	Within one year	35,125	23,500
	In two to five years	16,744	33,017
		51,869	56,517
	Obligations under hire purchase contract are secured against the assets to	which the agreements	s pertain.
12	Provisions for liabilities	2015	2014
		£	£
•	Deferred tax liabilities	111,302	27,402
		111,302	27,402
13	Share capital		
		2015 £	2014 £
	Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid		
	80 Ordinary A shares of £1 each		
		80	
	10 Ordinary B shares of £1 each	10	10
			80 10 5 5
	10 Ordinary B shares of £1 each 5 Ordinary C shares of £1 each	10 5	10 5

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

#### 14 **Audit report information**

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006.

The auditor's report was unqualified

The figures for the comparative period have not been audited.

The senior statutory auditor was David McBain.

The auditor was Johnston Carmichael LLP.

#### 15

Capital commitments	2015	2014
At 31 December 2015 the company had capital commitments as follows:	£	£
Contracted for but not provided in the financial statements:		
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	186,452	-

#### Prior period adjustment

The comparative results for the year ended 31 December 2014 were restated by £83,567. The prior period adjustments made are as follows:

- Recognising £221k of other operating income
- Re-classifying £597k of goodwill arising from the purchase of the business from tangible fixed assets to intangible fixed assets; reversing £29k of tangible fixed assets depreciation and recognising goodwill amortisation of £119k.
- The corporation tax effect of the above adjustments resulting in an increase in the tax charge of £48k.

#### Changes to the balance sheet

	At 31 December 2014		
	As previously reported	Adjustment	As restated
	£	£	£
Fixed assets			
Goodwill	-	477,914	477,914
Tangible assets	1,314,117	(567,522)	746,595
	1,590,964	(89,608)	1,501,356

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

# 16 Prior period adjustment

	At 31 December 2014		
	As previously reported	Adjustment	As restated
•	£	. <b>£</b>	£
Current assets			
Stocks	708,561	-	708,561
Debtors due within one year	97,846	221,640	319,486
Bank and cash	78,801 ————		78,801
	885,208	221,640	1,106,848
Creditors due within one year	ı		
Loans and overdrafts	(827,084)	-	(827,084)
Finance leases	(23,500)	-	(23,500)
Taxation	(141,684)	(48,465)	(190,149)
Other creditors	(322,509)	-	(322,509)
	1,314,777	48,465	1,363,242
Net current liabilities	(429,569)	173,175	(256,394)
Total assets less current liabilities	1,161,395	83,567	1,244,962
Creditors due after one year			
Loans and overdrafts	(559,380)	-	(559,380)
Finance leases	(33,017)		(33,017)
	592,397	-	592,397
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax	(27,402)	-	(27,402)
	27,402	-	27,402
Net assets	541,596	83,567	625,163
Share capital	100		100
Profit and loss	541,496 ———	83,567	625,063
Total equity	541,596	83,567	625,163