Registered number: 00792136

# **BARLOW & SONS (HERMITAGE) LIMITED**

# UNAUDITED

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** 

INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2023

# BARLOW & SONS (HERMITAGE) LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 00792136

# BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2023

	Note		2023 £		2022 £
Fixed assets			_		~
Tangible assets	4		922,011		915,352
Investments	5		1,300		1,300
Investment property	6		5,330,470		4,856,005
		-	6,253,781	•	5,772,657
Current assets					
Stocks	7	479,527		550,376	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	8	309,273		374,505	
Cash at bank and in hand	9	1,278,254		995,381	
	,	2,067,054	-	1,920,262	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	(475,297)		(554,717)	
Net current assets			1,591,757		1,365,545
Total assets less current liabilities		-	7,845,538		7,138,202
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	11		(322,256)		(372,238)
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax	13	(766,838)		(652,636)	
			(766,838)		(652,636)
Net assets		- -	6,756,444		6,113,328
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	14		20,000		20,000
Revaluation reserve			1,586,967		1,586,967
Profit and loss account			5,149,477		4,506,361
		- -	6,756,444		6,113,328

# BARLOW & SONS (HERMITAGE) LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 00792136

# BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2023

The directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

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 financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The Company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

R J Barlow

Director

Date: 10 April 2024

P W Barlow

Director

Date: 10 April 2024

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2023

	Called up share capital £	Revaluation reserve £	Profit and loss account	Total equity £
At 1 October 2021	20,000	1,630,892	4,005,357	5,656,249
Comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the year	-	-	464,999	464,999
Dividends: Equity capital	-	-	(7,920)	(7,920)
Transfer to/from profit and loss account	-	(43,925)	43,925	-
At 1 October 2022	20,000	1,586,967	4,506,361	6,113,328
Comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the year	-	-	643,116	643,116
At 30 September 2023	20,000	1,586,967	5,149,477	6,756,444

The notes on pages 4 to 14 form part of these financial statements.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2023

#### 1. General information

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

The principal activities of the Company were those of trading as timber merchants, selling of trees and the development and rental of properties.

The registered office is:

2 Chawley Park

Cumnor Hill

Oxford

Oxfordshire

## 2. Accounting policies

OX2 9GG

## 2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

#### 2.2 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

### Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

## 2.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2023

### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.3 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using both straightline and reducing balace method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Freehold property - 2% Straight line
Plant & machinery - 15% Reducing balance
Motor vehicles - 25% Reducing balance
Fixtures & fittings - 15% Reducing balance

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

#### 2.4 Revaluation of tangible fixed assets

Individual freehold and leasehold properties are carried at current year value at fair value at the date of the revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. Revaluations are undertaken with sufficient regularity to ensure the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair value at the balance sheet date.

Fair values are determined from market based evidence normally undertaken by professionally qualified valuers.

Revaluation gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income unless losses exceed the previously recognised gains or reflect a clear consumption of economic benefits, in which case the excess losses are recognised in profit or loss.

## 2.5 Investment property

Investment property is carried at fair value determined annually by external valuers and derived from the current market rents and investment property yields for comparable real estate, adjusted if necessary for any difference in the nature, location or condition of the specific asset. No depreciation is provided. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

# 2.6 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a weighted average basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is 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.

## 2.7 Debtors

Short-term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2023

## 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

#### 2.9 Creditors

Short-term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

### 2.10 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

#### 2.11 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

#### 2.12 Pensions

## Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance Sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

### 2.13 Holiday pay accrual

A liability is recognised to the extent of any unused holiday pay entitlement which is accrued at the balance sheet date and carried forward to future periods. This is measured at the undiscounted salary cost of the future holiday entitlement so accrued at the balance sheet date.

### 2.14 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2023

## 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.15 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are recognised when an event has taken place that gives rise to a legal or constructive obligation, a transfer of economic benefits is probable and a reliable estimate can be made.

Provisions are measured as the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation, taking into account the related risks and uncertainties.

Increases in provisions are generally charged as an expense to profit or loss.

#### 2.16 Current and deferred taxation

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

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

# 3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 20 (2022 - 21).

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2023

# 4. Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold	Plant &	Motor vehicles	Fixtures &	Tatal
	property £	machinery £	Motor verticles £	fittings £	Total £
Oach construction					
Cost or valuation At 1 October 2022	754,571	149,426	241,460	90,082	1,235,539
Additions	, 34,311	51,070	241,400	13,995	65,065
Disposals	-	(24,898)	-	(3,375)	(28,273)
2.opecate					
At 30 September 2023	754,571	175,598	241,460	100,702	1,272,331
Depreciation					
At 1 October 2022	•	88,523	166,278	65,386	320,187
Charge for the year on owned					
assets	-	12,979	18,484	7,499	38,962
Disposals	-	(6,236)	-	(2,593)	(8,829)
At 30 September 2023		95,266	184,762	70,292	350,320
Net book value					
At 30 September 2023	754,571	80,332	56,698	30,410	922,011
At 30 September 2022	754,571	60,903	75,182	24,696	915,352
Cost or valuation at 30 September 20	23 is as follows:				
					Land and buildings £
At cost At valuation:					241,093
Valuations					513,478
					754,571
If the land and buildings had not been as follows:	included at valuati	ion they would ha	ave been included ι	under the historical	cost convention
				2023 £	2022 £
Cost				241,093	241,093
Accumulated depreciation				(69,238)	(64,416)
Net book value				171,855	176,677

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2023

# 5. Fixed asset investments

			Trade
			investments
			£
	At 1 October 2022		1,300
			.,
	Net book value		
	At 30 September 2023		1,300
			1,300
	At 30 September 2022		1,000
6.	Investment property		
			Freehold
			investment
			property
			£
	Valuation		
	At 1 October 2022		4,856,005
	Surplus on revaluation		474,465
	At 30 September 2023		5,330,470
	Comprising		
	Cost		2,782,003
	Annual revaluation surplus/(deficit):		, ,
	Up to 2022		2,074,002
	Additions		474,465
	At 30 September 2023		5,330,470
	The 2023 valuations were made by the Directors, on an open market value for existing use basis		
7.	Stocks		
		2023	2000
		2023 £	2022 £
	Raw materials and consumables	479,527	550,376
	<del></del>	470 507	
	<u> </u>	479,527	550,376

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2023

# 8. Debtors

	2023 £	2022 £
Trade debtors	248,541	304,878
Other debtors	23,707	22,038
Prepayments and accrued income	37,025	47,589
	309,273	374,505
9. Cash and cash equivalents		
	2023 £	2022 £
Cash at bank and in hand	1,278,254	995,381
	1,278,254	995,381
10. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
	2023 £	2022 £
Bank loans	55,180	55,179
Trade creditors	168,053	150,786
Corporation tax	77,322	57,365
Other taxation and social security	127,282	183,341
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	14,096	23,388
Other creditors	2,014	2,014
Accruals and deferred income	31,350	82,644
	475,297	554,717

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2023

# 11. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2023 £	2022 £
Bank loans	322,256	358,142
Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	-	14,096
	322,256	372,238
The aggregate amount of liabilities repayable wholly or in part more than five years after the ba	alance sheet date is	3:
	2023	2022
	£	£
Repayable by instalments	101,540	316,310
	101,540	316,310

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2023

## 12. Loans

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	2023 £	2022 £
Amounts falling due within one year		
Bank loans	55,180	55,179
	55,180	55,179
Amounts falling due 1-2 years		
Bank loans	55,179	55,179
	55,179	55,179
Amounts falling due 2-5 years		
Bank loans	165,537	165,537
	165,537	165,537
Amounts falling due after more than 5 years		
Bank loans	101,540	137,426
	101,540	137,426
	377,436	413,321

The loan balance consists of a fixed rate interest loan - which is repayable over 15 years. Interest on the fixed rate loan is charged at 4.86% per annum. The variable loan was repaid in the year.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2023

### 13. Deferred taxation

			2023 £
	At beginning of year Charged to profit or loss		(652,636) (114,202)
	At end of year	-	(766,838)
	The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:		
		2023 £	2022 £
	Fixed asset timing differences	(42,215)	(41,030)
	Capital gains	(724,623)	(611,606)
		(766,838)	(652,636)
14.	Share capital		
		2023	2022
	Allotted, called up and fully paid	£	£
	20,000 (2022 - 20,000) Ordinary shares of £1 each	20,000	20,000

## 15. Pension commitments

The Company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge respresents contributions payable by the Company to the fund and amounted to £36,356 (2022: £34,260).

# 16. Commitments under operating leases

The Company had no commitments under non-cancellable operating leases at the balance sheet date.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2023

## 17. Related party transactions

Until 1 October 2022, the Company leased land at Faircross Farm, Hermitage, Berkshire from its directors RJ and E J Barlow at a rental of £9,500 per annum.

During the year the directors of the company made purchases from the company as follows:

- J R Barlow made purchases of £1,243 (2022: £1,839), with £nil (2022: £304) owed to the company at the balance sheet date. The maximum outstanding during the year was £441 (2022: £566)
- R J Barlow made purchases of £5,746 (2022: £5,586), with £nil (2022: £nil) owed to the company at the balance sheet date. The maximum outstanding during the year was £4,710 (2022: £4,291)
- D J Barlow made purchases of £13,873 (2022: £1,599), with £5,216 (2022: £nil) owed to the company at the balance sheet date. The maximum outstanding during the year was £5,216 (2022: £1,061)
- P W Barlow made purchases of £737 (2022: £817), with £nil (2022: £nil) owed to the company at the balance sheet date. The maximum outstanding during the year was £405 (2022: £459)

## 18. Controlling party

In the opinion of the directors, the Company is not controlled by any one person.

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.