J.P. Matthews Limited Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements 31 December 2016

THOMAS WESTCOTT

Chartered Accountants 80 Oxford Street Burnham-on-Sea Somerset TA8 1EF



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Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2016

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Officers and Professional Advisers

Director

Mrs.S.A. Stockings

Company secretary

Mrs.S.A.Stockings

Registered office

80 Oxford Street Burnham-on-Sea Somerset

TA8 1EF

Accountants

Thomas Westcott Chartered Accountants 80 Oxford Street Burnham-on-Sea Somerset TA8 1EF

Bankers

National Westminster Bank Plc

20 Regent Street Burnham-on-Sea Somerset TA8 1AB

Director's Report

Year ended 31 December 2016

The director presents her report and the unaudited financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2016.

Director

The director who served the company during the year was as follows:

Mrs.S.A. Stockings

Small company provisions

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 1. My and signed on behalf of the

board by:

Mrs.S.A. Stockings

Director

Registered office: 80 Oxford Street Burnham-on-Sea Somerset

TA8 1EF

Statement of Financial Position

31 December 2016

		2016		2015
	Note	£	£	£
Fixed assets				
Tangible assets	5		1,669,286	1,350,432
Investments	6		1	1
			1,669,287	1,350,433
Current assets				
Stocks		351,665		273,056
Debtors	7	83,506		144,766
Cash at bank and in hand		395,356		553,518
		830,527		971,340
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	195,037		156,984
Net current assets			635,490	814,356
Total assets less current liabilities			2,304,777	2,164,789
Provisions				
Taxation including deferred tax			55,361	55,856
Net assets			2,249,416	2,108,933
Capital and reserves				
Called up share capital			1,700	1,700
Share premium account			411,940	411,940
Revaluation reserve			396,909	396,909
Profit and loss account			1,438,867	1,298,384
Members funds			2,249,416	2,108,933

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

For the year ending 31 December 2016 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's responsibilities:

- 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;
- The director acknowledges her responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The statement of financial position continues on the following page.

The notes on pages 5 to 11 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position (continued)

31 December 2016

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mrs S A Stockings

Director

Company registration number: 00679966

The notes on pages 5 to 11 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2016

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 80 Oxford Street, Burnham-on-Sea, Somerset, TA8 1EF.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Disclosure exemptions

The entity satisfies the criteria of being a qualifying entity as defined in FRS 102. Its financial statements are consolidated into the financial statements of (enter name of group financial statements) which can be obtained from (enter detail). As such, advantage has been taken of the following disclosure exemptions available under paragraph 1.12 of FRS 102: b) No cash flow statement has been presented for the company.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration net of sale charges received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for livestock supplied, and use of land, stated net of discounts and of Value Added Tax.

Revenue from the rendering of services is measured by reference to the stage of completion of the service transaction at the end of the reporting period provided that the outcome can be reliably estimated. When the outcome cannot be reliably estimated, revenue is recognised only to the extent that expenses recognised are recoverable.

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2016

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Taxation (continued)

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Equipment Improvements

20% straight line

10% straight line

The non-provision of depreciation on freehold land and buildings is contrary to Financial Reporting Standard No. 15. However, in the opinion of the director, this departure is not considered to have a material effect on the financial statements.

Investments

Fixed asset investments are held at cost.

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2016

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Impairment of fixed assets (continued)

For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value but taking account of the increasing value of the young pigs.

Cash and cash equvilents

Cash and cash equivilants comprise cash at bank and in hand, demand deposits with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and bank overdrafts. In the statement of financial position, bank overdrafts are shown within borrowing or current liabilities.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense.

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2016

4.	Taxation	on ordinary	activities
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Major components of tax expense

Commont Acous	2016 £	2015 £
Current tax: UK current tax expense	35,054	30,324
Deferred tax: Origination and reversal of timing differences	(495)	(382)
Taxation on ordinary activities	34,559	29,942

Reconciliation of tax expense

The tax assessed on the profit on ordinary activities for the year is lower than (2015: lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2015: 20%).

	2016 £	2015 £
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	175,042	176,765
Profit on ordinary activities by rate of tax	35,009	35,353
Effect of capital allowances and depreciation	45	236
Effect of revenue exempt from tax	_	(157)
Effect of different UK tax rates on some earnings Other tax adjustment to increase/(decrease) tax liability -deferred	-	158
tax movement Other tax adjustment to increase/(decrease) tax liability - profit on	(495)	(382)
sale of land		(5,266)
Tax on profit	34,559	29,942

5. Tangible assets

	Land and buildings £	Equipment £	Improvem'ts	Total £
Cost				
At 1 January 2016	1,346,970	6,800	6,370	1,360,140
Additions	319,763			319,763
At 31 December 2016	1,666,733	6,800	6,370	1,679,903
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2016	. <u>-</u>	6,528	3,180	9,708
Charge for the year		272	637	909
At 31 December 2016		6,800	3,817	10,617
Carrying amount		:		-
At 31 December 2016	1,666,733		2,553	1,669,286
At 31 December 2015	1,346,970	272	3,190	1,350,432
At 31 December 2015	1,346,970	272	3,190	1,350,432

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2016

5. Tangible assets (continued)

Freehold land and buildings includes two investment properties at a valuation of £475,000, carried out by J H Denbee FRICS on 25 May 2013. These properties have a historical cost of £78,091. The previous valuation on 22 May 2007 was £370,000. A Property was purchased during the year at a cost of £319,763.

The balance of £871,970 represents agricultural land at historical cost.

6. Investments

			Other investments other than loans
	Cost At 1 Jan 2016 and 31 Dec 2016		1
	Impairment		
	At 1 Jan 2016 and 31 Dec 2016		_
	Carrying amount At 31 December 2016		1
7.	Debtors		
	Trade debtors Other debtors	2016 £ 25,742 57,764 83,506	2015 £ 49,295 95,471 144,766
8.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
	Bank loans and overdrafts Trade creditors Accruals and deferred income Corporation tax Director loan accounts	2016 £ 57,210 79,957 5,911 35,054 16,905 195,037	2015 £ 45,210 59,396 6,086 30,324 15,968 156,984
		195,057	====

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2016

9. Deferred tax

lows:	
2016	2015
55,361 ———	55,856 ———
in respect of:	
2016	2015
£	£
(495)	96
55,856	55,760
55,361	55,856
	2016 £ 55,361 in respect of: 2016 £ (495) 55,856

10. Director's advances, credits and guarantees

During the year the director entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

	2016			
Mrs.S.A. Stockings	Balance brought forward £ (15,968)	Advances/ (credits) to the director £ (970)	Amounts repaid £	Balance outstanding £ (16,905)
		201	5	
	Balance	Advances/		
	brought	(credits) to	Amounts	Balance
	forward	the director	repaid	outstanding
	£	£	£	£
Mrs.S.A. Stockings	(14,687)	(1,320)	39	(15,968)
				

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2016

11. Related party transactions

The company was under the control of the director Mrs. S. A. Stockings, who was also the majority shareholder throughout the current and previous year.

The balance on the director's loan account is shown in note 8 to these financial statements.

Mrs.S.A. Stockings is the sole director of Fawley Farms Limited. During the year, the company accrued management fees of £6,600 (2015 - £7,850) and incurred haulage costs of £1,534 (2015 - £5,730) to Fawley Farms Limited. The company also purchased pigs to the value of £115,122 (2015 - £337,769) from Fawley Farms Limited. At the year end £8,134 (2015: £5,249) was owed to Fawley Farms Limited.

Mrs.S.A. Stockings is the sole director of Stockcroft Limited. During the year, the company accrued management and administration fees of £8,380 (2015 - £10,100) to Stockcroft Limited. At the year end £8,380 (2015: £nil) was due to Stockcroft Limited. During the year the company made sales of £21,326 to Stockcroft Limited.

Mrs.S.A Stockings was appointed a director of Thames Valley Cambac Limited on 12th April 2016. During the year the company made sales of £1,184,426 to Thames Valley Cambac Limited and purchased pigs to the value of £19,183. At the year end, £24,392 (2015 nil) was owed to the company by Thames Valley Cambac Limited.

At the year end there was £4,557 owing to the Trustees of Mrs V M Matthews deceased, a shareholder, in respect of grass keep income received in the company relating to land owned by the Trust.

All transactions were carried out under normal market terms.