Company Registration No. 06470409 (England and Wales)

Abbotsley Farms Limited

Unaudited financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2017

Pages for filing with the Registrar

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Statement of financial position As at 30 September 2017

	Notes	£	2017 £	£	2016 £
	110103	-	-	-	_
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	3		71,754		113,411
Tangible assets	4	·	14,219,146		13,443,807
Investment properties	5		1,288,250		1,607,500
Investments	6		46,261		46,260
			15,625,411		15,210,978
Current assets					
Stocks		632,394		577,341	
Debtors	7	290,860		315,436	
Cash at bank and in hand		22,249		110,336	
		945,503		1,003,113	
Creditors: amounts falling due within					
one year	8	(4,710,079)		(4,626,639)	
Net current liabilities			(3,764,576)		(3,623,526)
Total assets less current liabilities			11,860,835		11,587,452
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9		(3,313,497)		(3,058,187)
Provisions for liabilities	11		(134,910)		(141,045)
Net assets			8,412,428		8,388,220
6 2 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2					
Capital and reserves	42		4.0		4.5
Called up share capital	12		16		15
Share premium account			7,444,586		7,444,586
Profit and loss reserves			967,826		943,619
Total equity			8,412,428		8,388,220

Statement of financial position (continued) As at 30 September 2017

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 30 September 2017 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 Act 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 4 June 2018 and are signed on its behalf by:

J M Topham

Director

Company Registration No. 06470409

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Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 30 September 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Abbotsley Farms Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Suite C, Unex House, Bourges Boulevard, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, PE1 1NG.

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.

These financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2017 are the first financial statements of Abbotsley Farms Limited 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 October 2015. An explanation of how transition to FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 14.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 399 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts, on the basis that the group of which this is the parent qualifies as a small group. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover represents sales to customers in respect of crops and is stated net of value added tax.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 30 September 2017

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.3 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill arising on the acquisition of trade and assets represents the excess of the fair value of the consideration over the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities 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.

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 if the fair value can be measured reliably.

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:

Basic Payment Scheme Entitlements

Over 5 years straight line

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:

Freehold buildings

2% on cost

Plant and machinery

10% - 20% on written down value

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 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. The surplus or deficit on revaluation is recognised in profit or loss.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 30 September 2017

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Investment properties are included in the balance sheet at their open market value. Depreciation is provided only on those investment properties which are leasehold and where the unexpired term is less than 20 years.

No depreciation is provided on freehold investment properties. The requirement of the Companies Act 2006 is to depreciate all fixed assets which have a useful economic life but that requirement conflicts with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland, for the financial statements to give a true and fair view.

1.7 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

Entities in which the company has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

1.8 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 cashgenerating unit to which the asset belongs.

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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 30 September 2017

1 Accounting policies (continued)

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.

1.9 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises the cost of seeds, fertilisers and sprays, plus a proportion of labour, machinery costs, machinery depreciation and other relevant indirect costs that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

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.

1.10 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.

1.11 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 statement of financial position 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 debtors, 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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 30 September 2017

1 Accounting policies (continued)

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.

1.12 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.13 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 income statement 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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 30 September 2017

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. Where items recognised in other comprehensive income or equity are chargeable to or deductible for tax purposes, the resulting current or deferred tax expense or income is presented in the same component of comprehensive income or equity as the transaction or other event that resulted in the tax expense or income. 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.

1.14 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 statement of financial position as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to the income statement 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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 30 September 2017

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.16 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

1.17 Revenue Recognition - Basic Payment Scheme

In any Scheme Year, the right to the Basic Payment Scheme entitlement is recognised if there is a reasonable certainty over the existence of the right to the Basic Payment Scheme for that Scheme Year and once all conditions attached to the Basic Payment Scheme have been met.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 6 (2016 - 5).

3 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill Basic Payment Scheme Entitlements		Total	
	£	£	£	
Cost				
At 1 October 2016	97,768	162,200	259,968	
Additions	-	840	840	
At 30 September 2017	97,768	163,040	260,808	
Amortisation and impairment				
At 1 October 2016	81,677	64,880	146,557	
Amortisation charged for the year	9,777	32,720	42,497	
At 30 September 2017	91,454	97,600	189,054	
Carrying amount				
At 30 September 2017	6,314	65,440	71,754	
At 30 September 2016	= ==== 16,091	97,320	113,411	
22 22,000	=====			

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 30 September 2017

4	Tangible fixed assets			•
		Land and	Plant and	Total
		buildings	machinery etc	
		£	£	£
	Cost		_	Ľ
	At 1 October 2016	13,588,814	89,416	13,678,230
	Additions	200,647	223,056	423,703
	Transfers	447,250	-	-
	At 30 September 2017	14,236,711	312,472	14,549,183
	Depreciation and impairment			
	At 1 October 2016	203,136	31,287	234,423
	Depreciation charged in the year	71,410	24,204	95,614
	At 30 September 2017	274,546	55,491	330,037
	Carrying amount			
	At 30 September 2017	13,962,165	256,981	14,219,146
	At 30 September 2016	13,385,678	58,129	13,443,807
	The net carrying value of tangible fixed assets includes the finance leases or hire purchase contracts.	ollowing in res	pect of assets	s held under
•		,	£	£
	Plant and machinery		55,438	-
			55,438	-
	Depreciation charge for the year in respect of leased assets		1,912	-

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 30 September 2017

5	Investment property		
			2017
	Fair value		£
	At 1 October 2016		1,607,500
	Transfers		(447,250)
	Revaluations		128,000
	•		
	At 30 September 2017		1,288,250
	The fair value of investment properties has been arrived at on an open market to market evidence of transaction prices for similar properties. No depreciat of these properties.		
6	Fixed asset investments		
		2017	2016
		£	£
	Investments	46,261 ———	46,260
	Movements in fixed asset investments		
			res in group ndertakings
			£
	Cost or valuation		
	At 1 October 2016		46,260
	Additions		1
	At 30 September 2017		46,261
	Carrying amount		
	At 30 September 2017		46,261
	At 30 September 2016		46,260

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 30 September 2017

7	Debtors	2017	2016
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Trade debtors	91,355	147,882
	Corporation tax recoverable	37,333	-
	Other debtors 1	62,172	167,554
	2'	90,860	315,436
8	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2017	2016
		£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts 4	24,238	315,529
	Trade creditors 1	34,878	88,457
	Amounts due to group undertakings 3,7	81,775	3,781,775
	Corporation tax	-	45,629
	Other taxation and social security	551	-
	Other creditors 3	68,637	395,249
	4,7	10,079	4,626,639
	A fixed and floating charge has been given in respect of the bank loans and overdra	aft.	
9	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
		2017	2016
		£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts 2,63	37,358	2,603,377
	Other creditors 6	76,139	454,810
	3,3:	13,497	3,058,187

A fixed and floating charge has been given in respect of the bank loans and other creditors.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 30 September 2017

9	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one y (continued)	ear		
	Amounts included above which fall due after five year	s are as follows:	·	
	Payable by instalments		2,190,927	2,202,156
	Payable other than by instalments		400,000	400,000
	·		2,590,927	2,602,156
10	Provisions for liabilities			
			2017	2016
			£	£
	Deferred tax liabilities	11	134,910	141,045

11 Deferred taxation

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the company and movements thereon:

	Liabilities 2017	Liabilities 2016
Balances:	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	39,116	9,195
Tax losses	(8,602)	-
Investment property	104,396	131,850
	134,910	141,045
		2017
Movements in the year:		£
Liability at 1 October 2016		141,045
Credit to profit or loss		(28,376)
Effect of change in tax rate - profit or loss		22,241
Liability at 30 September 2017		134,910
	•	

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 30 September 2017

12	Called up share capital		
	, ,	2017	2016
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		
	1,100 'A' Ordinary shares of 1p each	11	11
	458 'B' Ordinary shares of 1p each	5	4
		16	15
		=	===

The 'A' ordinary and 'B' ordinary shares rank equally in all respects except that holders of the 'B' ordinary shares do not have any rights or entitlement to any proceeds, receipts or other income arising from certain freehold property held by the company.

Share issue

During the year the company issued 91 'B' ordinary shares of 1p each as a consideration adjustment to the acquisition of the entire share capital of Caldecote Manor Farms Limited in January 2015. The company had taken advantage of the merger relief available under s.612 of the Companies Act 2006 in not recognising a share premium account in relation to this transactions.

13 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

	2017	2016
Amounts owed to related parties	£	£
Entities with control, joint control or		
significant influence over the company	92,668	119,690
Key management personnel	212,024	17,924
Other related parties	400,000	400,000
	=====	

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 30 September 2017

14 Reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102

Reconciliation of profit for the financial period

Period		2016
	Notes	£
Profit as reported under previous UK GAAP		65,298
Adjustments arising from transition to FRS 102:		
Revaluation of investment property	С	170,000
Deferred tax	В	(14,782)
Profit reported under FRS 102		220,516

Reconciliation of equity

		At 1	October 20	15	At 30	September 2	2016
		Previous UK GAAP	Effect of transition	FRS 102	Previous UK GAAP	Effect of transition	FRS 102
	Notes	£	£	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets							
Goodwill		25,868	-	25,868	16,091	-	16,091
Other intangibles	Α	-	129,760	129,760	-	97,320	97,320
Tangible assets Investment		12,543,809	-	12,543,809	13,443,807	-	13,443,807
properties		1,437,500	-	1,437,500	1,607,500	-	1,607,500
Investments		46,260	-	46,260	46,260	-	46,260
		14,053,437	129,760	14,183,197	15,113,658	97,320	15,210,978
Current assets							
Stocks		578,571	-	578,571	577,341	-	577,341
Debtors		225,155	-	225,155	315,436	-	315,436
Bank and cash		118,734	-	118,734	110,336	-	110,336
		922,460	-	922,460	1,003,113	-	1,003,113

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 30 September 2017

14 Reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102

		At 1 October 2015			At 30 September 2016		
		Previous UK GAAP	Effect of transition	FRS 102	Previous UK GAAP	Effect of transition	FRS 102
	Notes	£	£	£	£	£	£
Creditors due within	ear					(continued)	
Loans and overdrafts		(184,479)	-	(184,479)	(315,529)	-	(315,529)
Taxation		19,759	-	19,759	(45,629)	-	(45,629)
Other creditors		(4,285,526)	-	(4,285,526)	(4,168,161)	-	(4,168,161)
Deferred income	Α	-	(129,760)	(129,760)	-	(97,320)	(97,320)
		(4,450,246)	(129,760)	(4,580,006)	(4,529,319)	(97,320)	(4,626,639)
Net current liabilities		(3,527,786)	(129,760)	(3,657,546)	(3,526,206)	(97,320)	(3,623,526)
Total assets less curre liabilities	ent	10,525,651	<u>-</u>	10,525,651	11,587,452	-	11,587,452
Creditors due after o	ne yea	r					
Loans and overdrafts		(2,229,906)	-	(2,229,906)	(3,058,187)	-	(3,058,187)
Provisions for liabilit	ies						
Deferred tax	В	(10,973)	(117,068)	(128,041)	(9,195)	(131,850)	(141,045)
Net assets		8,284,772	(117,068)	8,167,704	8,520,070	(131,850)	8,388,220
Capital and reserves							
Share capital		15	_	15	15	_	15
Share premium		7,444,586	_	7,444,586	7,444,586	-	7,444,586
Revaluation reserve	С	112,500	(112,500)		282,500	(282,500)	-
Profit and loss		727,671	(4,568)		792,969	150,650	943,619
Total equity		8,284,772	(117,068)	8,167,704	8,520,070	(131,850)	8,388,220
						_	

Notes to reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102

A. Basic Payments Scheme entitlements

Under FRS 102, the acquisition of Basic Payment Scheme entitlements by way of government grants entitlements are recognised as an intangible asset and deferred income at fair value. Amortisation is charged and income released over the estimated useful economic life of the asset.

A

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 30 September 2017

14 Reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102 (continued)

B. Deferred tax

Under FRS 102, deferred tax should be provided for on all timing differences, including revaluations.

C. Investment properties

Under FRS 102, investment properties are valued at fair value with revaluation taken to the profit and loss reserve.