

O C COLSTON LIMITED

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Year Ended 30 June 2018



O C COLSTON LIMITED
Registered number: 00586005

BALANCE SHEET
As at 30 June 2018

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	622,411	522,731
Investments	5	45,387	44,727
		<u>667,798</u>	<u>567,458</u>
Current assets			
Stocks	6	136,275	145,049
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	7	74,632	38,950
Cash at bank and in hand		28,266	-
		<u>239,173</u>	<u>183,999</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(675,974)	(520,548)
Net current liabilities		<u>(436,801)</u>	<u>(336,549)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>230,997</u>	<u>230,909</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9	(94,438)	(78,408)
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax	10	(58,539)	(57,320)
		<u>(58,539)</u>	<u>(57,320)</u>
Net assets		<u><u>78,020</u></u>	<u><u>95,181</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		10,000	10,000
Profit and loss account		68,020	85,181
		<u><u>78,020</u></u>	<u><u>95,181</u></u>

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
As at 30 June 2018

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 Companies Act 2006.

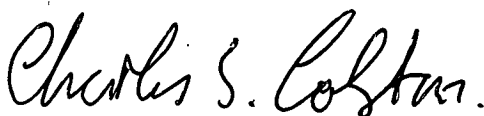
The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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.

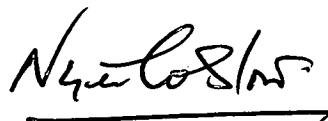
The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The Company has opted not to file the statement of income and retained earnings 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 on 12 December 2018.



Charles Spencer Colston
Director



Nigel George Colston
Director

The notes on pages 3 to 11 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Year Ended 30 June 2018

1. General information

O C Colston Ltd is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in England and Wales, registration number 00586005. The address of the registered office is shown on the company information page.

2. Accounting policies

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.

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Year Ended 30 June 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Government grants

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. Grants relating to expenditure on tangible fixed assets are credited to the Statement of income and retained earnings at the same rate as the depreciation on the assets to which the grant relates. The deferred element of grants is included in creditors as deferred income.

Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings in the same period as the related expenditure.

2.4 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of income and retained earnings 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.

2.5 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings in the year in which they are incurred.

2.6 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 the Statement of income and retained earnings 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Year Ended 30 June 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings, 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.

2.8 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.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight line and reducing balance methods.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Freehold land and buildings	-	20% Straight Line
Plant and equipment	-	15% Reducing Balance
Motor vehicles	-	25% Reducing Balance
Office equipment	-	10% 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 the Statement of income and retained earnings.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Year Ended 30 June 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

Investments in unlisted Company shares, whose market value can be reliably determined, are remeasured to market value at each balance sheet date. Gains and losses on remeasurement are recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings for the period. Where market value cannot be reliably determined, such investments are stated at historic cost less impairment.

Investments in listed company shares are remeasured to market value at each Balance sheet date. Gains and losses on remeasurement are recognised in profit or loss for the period.

2.10 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.

2.11 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.

2.12 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.

2.13 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.

2.14 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Statement of income and retained earnings in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance sheet.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Year Ended 30 June 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.15 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance sheet when there is an 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.

2.16 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.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 6 (2017 - 7).

O C COLSTON LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Year Ended 30 June 2018

4. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Freehold property £	Plant & machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Office equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation					
At 1 July 2017	219,557	939,590	110,497	8,390	1,278,034
Additions	102,097	81,649	-	-	183,746
Disposals	-	(52,380)	-	-	(52,380)
At 30 June 2018	321,654	968,859	110,497	8,390	1,409,400
Depreciation					
At 1 July 2017	18,892	638,901	89,883	7,627	755,303
Charge for the year on owned assets	7,204	54,832	5,153	85	67,274
Disposals	-	(35,588)	-	-	(35,588)
At 30 June 2018	26,096	658,145	95,036	7,712	786,989
Net book value					
At 30 June 2018	295,558	310,714	15,461	678	622,411
At 30 June 2017	200,665	300,689	20,614	763	522,731

The net book value of land and buildings may be further analysed as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
Freehold	295,558	200,665
	<u>295,558</u>	<u>200,665</u>

O C COLSTON LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Year Ended 30 June 2018

5. Fixed asset investments

	Beef Herd £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 July 2017	44,727
Disposals	660
At 30 June 2018	45,387
Net book value	
At 30 June 2018	45,387
At 30 June 2017	44,727

6. Stocks

	2018 £	2017 £
Raw materials and consumables	58,360	41,230
Work in progress (goods to be sold)	77,915	103,819
	136,275	145,049

7. Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade debtors	22,388	9,633
Other debtors	27,759	5,554
Prepayments and accrued income	24,485	23,763
	74,632	38,950

O C COLSTON LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Year Ended 30 June 2018

8. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Bank overdrafts	297,929	296,402
Bank loans	30,000	25,541
Trade creditors	46,922	19,318
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	32,155	40,564
Other creditors	259,213	131,092
Accruals and deferred income	9,755	7,631
	<u>675,974</u>	<u>520,548</u>

9. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	94,438	78,408
	<u>94,438</u>	<u>78,408</u>

10. Deferred taxation

	2018 £
At beginning of year	(57,320)
Charged to profit or loss	(1,219)
At end of year	<u>(58,539)</u>

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
Accelerated capital allowances	(58,540)	(57,320)
	<u>(58,540)</u>	<u>(57,320)</u>

O C COLSTON LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Year Ended 30 June 2018

11. 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 represents contributions payable by the Company to the fund and amounted to £679 (2017 - £0) .