

Company Registration No. 08514575 (England and Wales)

S M S FARMING LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30 MAY 2019

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

Century House
Wargrave Road
Henley-on-Thames
RG9 2LT

S M S FARMING LIMITED

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S M S FARMING LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors Mr. L. Morgan
 Mr. G. Morgan
 Mr. N Morgan
 Mr. R Morgan

Company number 08514575

Registered office Field Farm
 Netherton Road
 Appleton
 Abingdon
 Oxfordshire
 United Kingdom
 OX13 5QW

Accountants Taylorcocks
 Century House
 Wargrave Road
 Henley-on-Thames
 RG9 2LT

S M S FARMING LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 MAY 2019

	Notes	2019		2018	
		£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	2		10,780,793		9,660,397
Current assets					
Stocks		2,226,960		2,082,550	
Debtors	3	62,875		51,573	
Cash at bank and in hand		12,748		37,093	
		2,302,583		2,171,216	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	4	(1,879,525)		(913,182)	
Net current assets			423,058		1,258,034
Total assets less current liabilities			11,203,851		10,918,431
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	5		(5,270,511)		(5,032,793)
Net assets			5,933,340		5,885,638
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	6		8		8
Revaluation reserve		5,575,000		5,575,000	
Profit and loss reserves		358,332		310,630	
Total equity			5,933,340		5,885,638

S M S FARMING LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 MAY 2019

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

For the financial year ended 30 May 2019 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 Companies Act 2006 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 20 December 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr. N Morgan
Director

Company Registration No. 08514575

The notes on pages 4 to 9 form part of these financial statements

S M S FARMING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 MAY 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

S M S Farming Limited (08514575) is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Field Farm, Netherton Road, Appleton, Abingdon, Oxfordshire, United Kingdom, OX13 5QW.

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.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

1.3 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:

Land and buildings Freehold	not depreciated
Plant and machinery	10% Straight line
Motor vehicles	33% Reducing balance

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.

The fair value of plant and machinery at the year end is significantly higher than the net book value recorded in the financial statements. As a result, no depreciation has been charged on plant and machinery in 2018 and accumulated depreciation in full has been reversed.

This has brought the value of plant and machinery more in line with the fair value at 31 May 2018.

S M S FARMING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 MAY 2019

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

1.4 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible 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 cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

1.5 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.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of replacement cost and cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

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.

1.6 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.

1.7 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 debtors 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. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

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.

S M S FARMING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 MAY 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors and bank loans 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.

1.8 Equity instruments

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

1.9 Derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to fair value at each reporting end date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset, whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability.

1.10 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.

S M S FARMING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 MAY 2019

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. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. 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.

1.11 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 profit or loss 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 profit or loss 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 leases asset are consumed.

1.12 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.

S M S FARMING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 MAY 2019

2 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings Freehold	Plant and machinery	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost or valuation				
At 31 May 2018	9,133,661	515,146	24,190	9,672,997
Additions	280,000	552,130	62,241	894,371
Revaluation	-	226,024	-	226,024
At 30 May 2019	9,413,661	1,293,300	86,431	10,793,392
Depreciation and impairment				
At 31 May 2018 and 30 May 2019	-	-	12,599	12,599
Carrying amount				
At 30 May 2019	9,413,661	1,293,300	73,832	10,780,793
At 30 May 2018	9,133,661	515,146	11,590	9,660,397

If revalued assets were stated on an historical cost basis rather than a fair value basis, the total amounts included would have been as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Cost	3,189,500	2,909,500
Accumulated depreciation	-	-
Carrying value	3,189,500	2,909,500

Included within the net book value is £168,199 (2017 - £41,944) relating to assets held under hire purchase contracts. The depreciation charged to the financial statements in the year in respect of such assets amounted to -£6,405 (2017 - £4,835).

3 Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Other debtors	62,875	51,573

S M S FARMING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 MAY 2019

4 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019	2018
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	20,507	469,163
Obligations under hire purchase agreements	595,458	79,900
Trade creditors	16,071	10,056
Corporation tax	-	6,546
Other creditors	1,247,489	347,517
	<u>1,879,525</u>	<u>913,182</u>

The aggregate amount of creditors for which security has been given amounted to £615,965 (2018 - £549,063).

The hire purchase liabilities are secured on the assets to which they relate.

5 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2019	2018
Notes	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	5,270,511	4,936,089
Obligations under hire purchase agreements	-	91,451
Other creditors	-	5,253
	<u>5,270,511</u>	<u>5,032,793</u>

The aggregate amount of creditors for which security has been given amounted to £5,270,511 (2018 -£5,207,540).

The hire purchase liabilities are secured on the assets to which they relate.

6 Called up share capital

	2019	2018
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
8 Ordinary shares of £1 each	8	8
	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>

7 Directors' transactions

The directors maintain a loan account with the company. At the period end, the company owed the directors £ 1,197,593 (2018 - £238,912).

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.