

Company registration number 01671419 (England and Wales)

COTSWOLD PROVISIONS LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 28 APRIL 2023
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

COTSWOLD PROVISIONS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 28 APRIL 2023

	Notes	28 April 2023 £	£	29 April 2022 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	5		320,212		349,170
Current assets					
Stocks	6	503,400		615,970	
Debtors	7	1,094,424		932,196	
Cash at bank and in hand		19,361		471,128	
		<u>1,617,185</u>		<u>2,019,294</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	<u>(1,020,207)</u>		<u>(1,602,729)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>596,978</u>		<u>416,565</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>917,190</u>		<u>765,735</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9		(125,000)		(185,000)
Provisions for liabilities			<u>(65,905)</u>		<u>(69,363)</u>
Net assets			<u><u>726,285</u></u>		<u><u>511,372</u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	14		40,000		40,000
Profit and loss reserves	15		<u>686,285</u>		<u>471,372</u>
Total equity			<u><u>726,285</u></u>		<u><u>511,372</u></u>

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 period ended 28 April 2023 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 period 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.

COTSWOLD PROVISIONS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 28 APRIL 2023

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 19 October 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr P Cockerton
Director

Company Registration No. 01671419

COTSWOLD PROVISIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 28 APRIL 2023

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Cotswold Provisions Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office and trading address is Unit 6 Briar Close Industrial Est, Evesham, Worcestershire, United Kingdom, WR11 4JT.

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 £.

1.2 Reporting period

These accounts are for the period to 28th April 2023 (prior reporting period 1st May 2021 to the 29th April 2022). The company performs a stock take on the last Friday of the month which, for the current period, was on the 28th April 2023, therefore the reporting date is aligned to be on the same date.

1.3 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.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

1.4 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, buildings and leasehold improvements	10% reducing balance and 15% straight line
Plant and machinery	15% & 20% reducing balance and straight line
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	15% & 20% reducing balance and straight line
Motor vehicles	25% 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.

1.5 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.

COTSWOLD PROVISIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 28 APRIL 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.6 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 cost and replacement 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.

1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents 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.

1.8 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.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

COTSWOLD PROVISIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 28 APRIL 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

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.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.9 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.

1.10 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.

COTSWOLD PROVISIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 28 APRIL 2023

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 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.

1.12 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.13 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.

1.14 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.

COTSWOLD PROVISIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 28 APRIL 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.15 Factored debts

The company utilises a debt factoring arrangement whereby substantially all of the benefits and risks of the factored debts are retained by the company. It is therefore appropriate to adopt a separate presentation whereby gross factored debts are included on the Balance Sheet within debtors and a corresponding liability in respect of the proceeds received from the factor is shown within secured liabilities. Factoring charges are recognised as they accrue and are included within bank charges and similar charges.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the period was:

Period ended 28 April 2023 Number	Period ended 29 April 2022 Number
26	25

4 Taxation

	Period ended 28 April 2023 £	Period ended 29 April 2022 £
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	91,393	73,804
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(3,458)	15,785
Total tax charge	87,935	89,589

COTSWOLD PROVISIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 28 APRIL 2023

5 Tangible fixed assets

	Land, buildings and leasehold improvements	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost					
At 30 April 2022	256,506	601,721	102,920	225,036	1,186,183
Additions	-	23,597	398	-	23,995
At 28 April 2023	256,506	625,318	103,318	225,036	1,210,178
Depreciation and impairment					
At 30 April 2022	224,847	382,837	90,289	139,040	837,013
Depreciation charged in the period	4,206	18,358	3,290	27,099	52,953
At 28 April 2023	229,053	401,195	93,579	166,139	889,966
Carrying amount					
At 28 April 2023	27,453	224,123	9,739	58,897	320,212
At 29 April 2022	31,659	218,884	12,631	85,996	349,170

The net carrying value of tangible fixed assets includes the following in respect of assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts.

	Period ended 28 April 2023 £	Period ended 29 April 2022 £
Motor vehicles	-	85,118
	-	85,118
Depreciation charge for the period in respect of leased assets	4,480	26,880

6 Stocks

	28 April 2023 £	29 April 2022 £
Stocks	503,400	615,970

COTSWOLD PROVISIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 28 APRIL 2023

7 Debtors

	28 April 2023	29 April 2022
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Factored debts	993,645	857,087
Other debtors	62,692	41,642
Prepayments and accrued income	38,087	33,467
	<u>1,094,424</u>	<u>932,196</u>

Included in other debtors is £26,310, (2022: £0) owed by related parties. Amounts owed by related parties are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

8 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	28 April 2023	29 April 2022
	£	£
Factoring Liabilities	10 86,273	718,709
Obligations under finance leases	11 -	5,734
Bank Loans	10 60,000	60,000
Trade creditors	747,980	648,946
Corporation tax	91,393	73,804
Other taxation and social security	8,435	4,211
Other creditors	302	66,478
Accruals and deferred income	25,824	24,847
	<u>1,020,207</u>	<u>1,602,729</u>

Included in the comparative data is £66,176 owed to related parties. Amounts owed to related parties are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

9 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	28 April 2023	29 April 2022
	£	£
Bank loans	<u>125,000</u>	<u>185,000</u>

COTSWOLD PROVISIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 28 APRIL 2023

10 Loans and overdrafts

	28 April 2023 £	29 April 2022 £
Factoring liabilities	86,273	718,709
Bank loans	185,000	245,000
	<u>271,273</u>	<u>963,709</u>
Payable within 12 months	146,273	778,709
Payable within 13 to 60 months	125,000	185,000
	<u>125,000</u>	<u>185,000</u>

Secured factoring loans are secured by a fixed and floating charge over the company's total assets.

In May 2020 the company arranged a Coronavirus Business Interruption Loan (CBIL) securing finance of £300,000.

The loan is repayable over 60 months starting in June 2021.

Interest charged at 3.39% above the base rate which is payable on a monthly basis during the repayment period. During the first 12 months non-repayment period the interest rate was 0%.

The loan is secured by an unlimited guarantee, supported by a fixed and floating charge all property and assets present and future, including goodwill, book debts and uncalled capital buildings, fixtures, plant and machinery.

The loan is also secured by way of an unlimited guarantee, supported by a debenture and a fixed charge over the freehold investment properties belonging to an associated entity, Cotswold Provisions (Bacon) Limited.

11 Finance lease obligations

	28 April 2023 £	29 April 2022 £
Future minimum lease payments due under finance leases:		
Within one year	-	5,734

Finance lease payments represent rentals payable by the company for certain items of plant and machinery and motor vehicles. Leases include purchase options at the end of the lease period, and no restrictions are placed on the use of the assets. The average lease term is 5 years. All leases are on a fixed repayment basis and no arrangements have been entered into for contingent rental payments.

COTSWOLD PROVISIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 28 APRIL 2023

12 Deferred taxation

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

	Liabilities 28 April 2023 £	Liabilities 29 April 2022 £
Balances:		
Accelerated capital allowances	65,905	69,401
Retirement benefit obligations	-	(38)
	<u>65,905</u>	<u>69,363</u>
		2023
Movements in the period:		£
Liability at 30 April 2022		69,363
Credit to profit or loss		(3,458)
		<u>65,905</u>

Included in the deferred tax liability set out above is £13,259 relating to accelerated capital allowances which is expected to reverse within 12 months.

13 Retirement benefit schemes

	Period ended 28 April 2023 £	Period ended 29 April 2022 £
Defined contribution schemes		
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	6,999	6,411

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

As at the balance sheet date the company had overpaid contributions totalling £nil, (2022: £290).

14 Called up share capital

	28 April 2023 Number	29 April 2022 Number	28 April 2023 £	29 April 2022 £
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000

COTSWOLD PROVISIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 28 APRIL 2023

15 Profit and loss reserves

	28 April 2023 £	29 April 2022 £
At the beginning of the period	471,372	268,541
Profit for the period	370,913	300,951
Dividends declared and paid in the period	(156,000)	(98,120)
At the end of the period	<u>686,285</u>	<u>471,372</u>

16 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

	28 April 2023 £	29 April 2022 £
Within one year	1,290	4,712
Between two and five years	-	1,290
	<u>1,290</u>	<u>6,002</u>

COTSWOLD PROVISIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 28 APRIL 2023

17 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

During the period the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

	Purchases Period ended 28 April 2023 £	Purchases Period ended 29 April 2022 £
Other related parties	540,872	687,913
	28 April 2023 £	29 April 2022 £
Amounts due to related parties	-	66,176
Other related parties	-	66,176

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

	28 April 2023 £	29 April 2022 £
Amounts due from related parties	26,310	-
Other related parties	26,310	-

18 Directors' transactions

Dividends totalling £156,000 (2022 - £98,120) were paid in the period in respect of shares held by the company's directors.

At the reporting date the company owes the directors £302 (2022: £302).

19 Controlling party

During the period the company was controlled by directors Mr N Cockerton and Mr P Cockerton by virtue of their majority shareholding.

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.