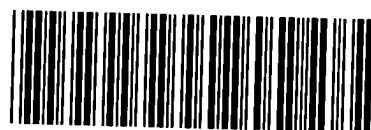


BIG BALE COMPANY (SOUTH) LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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BIG BALE COMPANY (SOUTH) LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 OCTOBER 2018

	Notes	2018 £	£	2017 £	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	3		111,024		129,788
Tangible assets	4		924,135		1,584,933
Current assets					
Stocks		2,543,442		2,222,028	
Debtors	5	616,954		478,588	
Cash at bank and in hand		117,795		16,102	
		<u>3,278,191</u>		<u>2,716,718</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(2,657,987)</u>		<u>(2,706,006)</u>	
Net current assets			620,204		10,712
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>1,655,363</u>		<u>1,725,433</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		(806,336)		(889,696)
Provisions for liabilities			<u>(140,288)</u>		<u>(174,174)</u>
Net assets			<u><u>708,739</u></u>		<u><u>661,563</u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			<u>708,639</u>		<u>661,463</u>
Total equity			<u><u>708,739</u></u>		<u><u>661,563</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 year ended 31 October 2018 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.

BIG BALE COMPANY (SOUTH) LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 OCTOBER 2018

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 15 June 19 and are signed on its behalf by:



Mr M R W Coleman
Director

Company Registration No. 02568411

BIG BALE COMPANY (SOUTH) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Big Bale Company (South) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Church House Farm, Clewers Hill, Waltham Chase, Southampton, Hampshire, SO32 2LN.

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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

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.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

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 Research and development expenditure

Research expenditure is written off against profits in the year in which it is incurred. Identifiable development expenditure is capitalised to the extent that the technical, commercial and financial feasibility can be demonstrated.

1.5 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 where it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the cost or value of the asset can be measured reliably.

BIG BALE COMPANY (SOUTH) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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:

Patents	10% straight line
Development Costs	25% straight line

1.6 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	5% straight line
Equipment for hire	5% reducing balance
Office equipment and plant	20%/ 25% 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.

1.7 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 cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

1.8 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.

1.9 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.

BIG BALE COMPANY (SOUTH) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.10 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.

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.

1.11 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.

1.12 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.

BIG BALE COMPANY (SOUTH) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018

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.

1.13 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.

1.14 Retirement benefits

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

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 balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to the profit and loss account 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 income 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 lease asset are consumed.

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.

BIG BALE COMPANY (SOUTH) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.17 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation are included in the profit and loss account for the period.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 20 (2017 - 20).

3 Intangible fixed assets

	Other £
Cost	
At 1 November 2017	463,801
Additions	21,771
At 31 October 2018	485,572
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 November 2017	334,013
Amortisation charged for the year	40,535
At 31 October 2018	374,548
Carrying amount	
At 31 October 2018	111,024
At 31 October 2017	129,788

BIG BALE COMPANY (SOUTH) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 November 2017	722,917	1,546,758	2,269,675
Additions	2,440	285,231	287,671
Disposals	(685,434)	(398,982)	(1,084,416)
Transfers	(4,367)	(56,649)	(61,016)
At 31 October 2018	35,556	1,376,358	1,411,914
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 November 2017	229,788	454,954	684,742
Depreciation charged in the year	11,309	116,269	127,578
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(220,716)	(80,125)	(300,841)
Transfers	(3,625)	(20,075)	(23,700)
At 31 October 2018	16,756	471,023	487,779
Carrying amount			
At 31 October 2018	18,800	905,335	924,135
At 31 October 2017	493,129	1,091,804	1,584,933

5 Debtors

	2018	2017
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	368,532	380,923
Corporation tax recoverable	3,550	3,550
Other debtors	195,083	44,992
Prepayments and accrued income	49,789	49,123
	616,954	478,588

BIG BALE COMPANY (SOUTH) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Notes	2018 £	2017 £
Bank loans and overdrafts		-	91,765
Obligations under finance leases		271,753	364,298
Other borrowings		211,422	103,444
Trade creditors		1,919,968	1,573,507
Amounts due to group undertakings		141,158	345,114
Corporation tax		28,705	93,202
Other taxation and social security		11,132	43,895
Other creditors		55	63,049
Accruals and deferred income		73,794	27,732
		<u>2,657,987</u>	<u>2,706,006</u>

Finance leases liabilities are secured on the assets to which they relate.

The bank overdraft was secured by a first legal mortgage over the company's freehold property and a debenture until the properties were sold in the year, at which point the facility was removed.

7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	Notes	2018 £	2017 £
Obligations under finance leases		533,287	527,175
Other borrowings		273,049	362,521
		<u>806,336</u>	<u>889,696</u>

Finance leases liabilities are secured on the assets to which they relate.

8 Called up share capital

	2018 £	2017 £
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100
	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

9 Directors' transactions

BIG BALE COMPANY (SOUTH) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018

9 Directors' transactions

(Continued)

Interest free loans have been granted by the company to its directors as follows:

Description	% Rate	Opening balance £	Amounts advanced £	Amounts repaid £	Closing balance £
M & K Coleman - Interest free loan account	-	(63,047)	692,457	(506,258)	123,152
		<u>(63,047)</u>	<u>692,457</u>	<u>(506,258)</u>	<u>123,152</u>

10 Parent company

The parent company is Crop Power (UK) Limited. The parents registered office is the same as that disclosed for Big Bale Company (South) Limited in note 1.