Registration number: 07055923

Fernhill Farms Limited

Annual Report and Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 28 February 2022

mca business Ltd Units 4-6 Wharf Centre Wharf Street Warwick CV34 5LB

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Company Information

Directors Mrs Ann Elizabeth Lombard

Mr William John Owen Lombard

Registration number 07055923

Registered office 4 - 6 The Wharf Centre

Wharf Street Warwick Warwickshire CV34 5LB

Accountants mca business Ltd

Units 4-6 Wharf Centre

Wharf Street Warwick CV34 5LB

(Registration number: 07055923) Balance Sheet as at 28 February 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	328,083	266,683
Current assets			
Stocks	<u>5</u>	611,536	372,450
Debtors	<u>6</u>	152,185	159,682
Cash at bank and in hand		244,308	315,841
		1,008,029	847,973
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	<u>7</u>	(250,442)	(160,171)
Net current assets		757,587	687,802
Total assets less current liabilities		1,085,670	954,485
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	<u>/</u>	(77,141)	(76,527)
Provisions for liabilities		(38,644)	(38,644)
Net assets		969,885	839,314
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		330	330
Profit and loss account		969,555	838,984
Shareholders' funds		969,885	839,314

(Registration number: 07055923) Balance Sheet as at 28 February 2022

For the financial year ending 28 February 2022 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

These financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and the option not to file the Profit and Loss Account has been taken.

Approved and authorised by the Board on 28 February 2022 and signed on its behalf by:

Mr William John Owen Lombard

Director

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 28 February 2022

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in United Kingdom.

The address of its registered office is: 4 - 6 The Wharf Centre Wharf Street Warwick Warwickshire CV34 5LB United Kingdom

The principal place of business is: Fernhill Farm Thorpe Mandeville Banbury, OXON Oxfordshire OX17 2ER United Kingdom

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except that as disclosed in the accounting policies certain items are shown at fair value.

These financial statements are prepared in Sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. All monetary amounts are rounded to the nearest £.

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 28 February 2022

Judgements and estimates

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.

Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts. The company recognises revenue when:

The amount of revenue can be reliably measured;

it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity;

and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities.

Tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates taxable income.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the balance sheet at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 28 February 2022

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset class	Depreciation method and rate			
Plant and Machinery	10% reducing balance			
Motor Vehicles	25% reducing balance			
Tractors	25% reducing balance			
Fixtures and Fittings	15% reducing balance			
Improvements to Property	10% reducing balance			

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stocks are 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.

Trade creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Borrowings

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 28 February 2022

Interest-bearing borrowings are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs. Interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the Profit and Loss Account over the period of the relevant borrowing.

Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and similar charges.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised at the lower of their fair value at inception of the lease and the present value of the minimum lease payments. These assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the useful life of the asset and the lease term. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the Balance Sheet as a finance lease obligation.

Lease payments are apportioned between finance costs in the Profit and Loss Account and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

Dividends

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the reporting period in which the dividends are declared.

Defined contribution pension obligation

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 28 February 2022

Basic Financial Assets

Basic financial assets which include trade and other receivables and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs 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.

Other Financial Assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

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, including trade and other payables, 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 receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Debt Instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts 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 payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 28 February 2022

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. Derecognition of Financial Assets

Financial asserts 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.

Other Financial Liabilities

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Derecognition of Financial Liabilities

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

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 are classified into specified categories. The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of recognition.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 28 February 2022

3 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the year, was 3 (2021 - 2).

Fernhill Farms Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 28 February 2022

8,759	7,883	16,625	876	15,749	24,508		ſ	24,508	Furniture, fittings and equipment £
30,221	27,199	35,695	3,022	32,673	62,894	1	•	62,894	Motor vehicles £
131,807	191,176	16,602	8,943 (10,312)	17,971	207,778	(55,000)	113,000	149,778	Tractors £
95,896	101,825	57,921	8,494	49,427	159,746	1	14,423	145,323	Other tangible assets £
266,683	328,083	126,843	21,335 (10,312)	115,820	454,926	(55,000)	127,423	382,503	Total £

Depreciation At 1 March 2021

At 28 February 2022

Additions Disposals At 1 March 2021

Cost or valuation

Tangible assets

Charge for the year

Eliminated on disposal

At 28 February 2022

At 28 February 2021

At 28 February 2022

Carrying amount

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 28 February 2022

5 Stocks			
		2022	2021
		£	£
Finished goods and goods for resale		611,536	372,450
6 Debtors			
		2022	2021
		£	£
Trade debtors		76,331	46,566
Other debtors		75,854	113,116
		152,185	159,682
7 Creditors			
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			
		2022	2021
	Note	£	£
Due within one year			
Loans and borrowings	<u>8</u>	42,930	21,120
Trade creditors		38,929	80,649
Taxation and social security		32,946	29,048
Accruals and deferred income		71,603	18,684
Other creditors		64,034	10,670
		250,442	160,171
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year			
		2022	2021
	Note	£	£
Due after one year			
Loans and borrowings	8	77,141	76,527

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 28 February 2022

8 Loans and borrowings

	2022	2021
	£	£
Non-current loans and borrowings		
Bank borrowings	49,145	50,000
HP and finance lease liability 1 (1-2 yrs)	27,996	26,527
	77,141	76,527
	2022	2021
	£	£
Current loans and borrowings		
HP and finance lease liability 1 (under 1yr)	42,930	21,120

9 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	2022		2021	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary A of £1 each	200	200	200	200
Ordinary B of £1 each	100	100	100	100
Ordinary C of £1 each	10	10	10	10
Ordinary D of £1 each	10	10	10	10
Ordinary E of £1 each	10	10	10	10
	330	330	330	330

10 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

The ultimate controlling party is W J O Lombard.

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.