Company No: 00631780 (England and Wales)

GUNDENHAM FARMS LIMITED
Unaudited Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 30 April 2022
Pages for filing with the registrar

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GUNDENHAM FARMS LIMITED COMPANY INFORMATION For the financial year ended 30 April 2022

DIRECTORS Heather May Cottrell

Ian Thomas Cottrell
John Thomas Cottrell

SECRETARY John Thomas Cottrell

REGISTERED OFFICE Goodwood House

Blackbrook Park Avenue

Taunton
TA1 2PX

United Kingdom

COMPANY NUMBER 00631780 (England and Wales)

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS Albert Goodman LLP

Goodwood House

Blackbrook Park Avenue

Taunton
Somerset
TA1 2PX

GUNDENHAM FARMS LIMITED BALANCE SHEET As at 30 April 2022

	Note	2022	2021
		£	£
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	4	14,054	0
Tangible assets	5	1,436,616	1,386,861
Biological assets	6	429,342	408,093
		1,880,012	1,794,954
Current assets			
Stocks	7	154,843	247,753
Debtors	8	218,227	13,901
Cash at bank and in hand		12,386	0
		385,456	261,654
Creditors			
Amounts falling due within one year	9	(1,003,810)	(1,553,884)
Net current liabilities		(618,354)	(1,292,230)
Total assets less current liabilities		1,261,658	502,724
Creditors			
Amounts falling due after more than one year	10	(776,781)	0
Net assets		484,877	502,724
Capital and reserves			
Called-up share capital		9,333	9,333
Share premium account		666	666
Profit and loss account		474,878	492,725
Total shareholder's funds		484,877	502,724

GUNDENHAM FARMS LIMITED BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) As at 30 April 2022

For the financial year ending 30 April 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 financial statements for the financial year in accordance with section 476;
- 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; and
- These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and a copy of the Profit and Loss Account has not been delivered.

The financial statements of Gundenham Farms Limited (registered number: 00631780) were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 08 November 2022. They were signed on its behalf by:

John Thomas Cottrell Director

1. Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have all been applied consistently throughout the financial year and to the preceding financial year, unless otherwise stated.

General information and basis of accounting

Gundenham Farms Limited (the Company) is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act 2006 and is registered in England and Wales. The address of the Company's registered office is Goodwood House, Blackbrook Park Avenue, Taunton, TA1 2PX, United Kingdom.

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 items at fair value, and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' issued by the Financial Reporting Council and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements are presented in pounds sterling which is the functional currency of the company and rounded to the nearest \mathcal{E} .

Going concern

The directors have assessed the Balance Sheet and likely future cash flows at the date of approving these financial statements. The directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence and to meet its financial obligations as they fall due for at least 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Group accounts exemption

Group accounts exemption s399

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 399 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts, on the basis that the group of which this is the subsidiary, qualifies as a small group. The financial statements present information about the Company as an individual entity and not about its group.

Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of milk, livestock and crops, 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.

Turnover is recognised when the significant risks and rewards are considered to have been transferred to the customer.

Taxation

Current tax

Current tax is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recoverable) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the Balance Sheet date. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, 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.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax arises as a result of including items of income and expenditure in taxation computations in periods different from those in which they are included in the Company's financial statements. Deferred tax is provided in full on timing differences which result in an obligation to pay more or less tax at a future date, at the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date that are expected to apply when the timing differences reverse. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and a valuation allowance is set up against deferred tax assets so that the net carrying amount equals the highest amount that is more likely than not to be recovered based on current or future taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are presented within provisions for liabilities on the balance sheet.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are stated at cost or valuation, net of amortisation and any provision for impairment. Amortisation is provided on all intangible assets at rates to write off the cost or valuation of each asset over its expected useful life as follows:

Entitlements 3 years straight line

Other intangible assets

Basic payment scheme (BPS) entitlements are initially recognised at cost. Cost for originally granted BPS entitlements, is the fair value on transition to FRS102 and has been recognised through a debit to intangible assets and a credit to deferred income. Both purchased and granted entitlements are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. For granted BPS, deferred income is released to the profit and loss as other operating income at the same rate at which the intangible asset is amortised.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any provision for impairment. The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than investment property and freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation, less estimated residual value, of each asset on a straight-line or reducing balance basis over its expected useful life, as follows:

Land and buildings 100 years straight line
Plant and machinery 20 % reducing balance
Vehicles 15 % reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings 2 % reducing balance

Residual value represents the estimated amount which would currently be obtained from disposal of an asset, after deducting estimated costs of disposal, if the asset were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life.

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.

Biological assets

The Company owns a dairy herd. In accordance with FRS102, these are defined as biological assets.

The company measures biological assets at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses as follows:

Biological non-current assets:

Biological assets held for continuing use within the business are classified as fixed assets. Such assets are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Assets within the classification comprise the dairy herd.

Biological current assets:

Biological assets not held for continuing use within the business are classified as current assets and are included within stocks. Such assets are measured at cost less accumulated impairment. Assets within this classification comprise dairy followers and tillages.

Leases

The Company as lessee

Assets held under finance leases, hire purchase contracts and other similar arrangements, which confer rights and obligations similar to those attached to owned assets, are capitalised as tangible fixed assets at the fair value of the leased asset (or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments as determined at the inception of the lease) and are depreciated over the shorter of the lease terms and their useful lives. The capital elements of future lease obligations are recorded as liabilities, while the interest elements are charged to the Profit and Loss Account over the period of the leases to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rentals under operating leases are charged on a straight-line basis over the lease term, even if the payments are not made on such a basis. Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are similarly spread on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Stocks

Stock comprising agricultural produce (i.e. silage/straw in store) and deadstock such as feed, fertiliser and sprays are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Agricultural livestock (i.e crops in store) harvested from biological assets are measured at the point of harvest. Included within stocks are current biological assets being dairy followers and tillages.

Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts, except where the effect of discounting would be immaterial. In such cases the receivables are stated at cost less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

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 creditors: amounts falling due within one year.

Trade and other creditors

Trade and other creditors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, unless the effect of discounting would be immaterial, in which case they are stated at cost. 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.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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.

Financial assets and liabilities are only offset in the Balance Sheet when, and only when there exists a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the Company intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Loans and borrowings

Loans and borrowings are initially recognised at the transaction price including transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less impairment. If an arrangement constitutes a financing transaction it is measured at cost. 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.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised based on the accrual model and are measured at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are classified as relating either to revenue or to assets. Grants relating to revenue are recognised in other operating income over the period in which the related costs are recognised, and timing differences are presented as other debtors or deferred income within the balance sheet. Grants relating to assets are recognised over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income.

Ordinary share capital

The ordinary share capital of the Company is presented as equity.

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.

2.Transition to FRS102

The Company has adopted FRS 102 for the year ended 30 April 2022 and on the transition to FRS 102 no prior year amounts were required to be restated.

3. Employees

	2022	2021
	Number	Number
Monthly average number of persons employed by the Company during the year, including directors	7	3

4. Intangible assets					
				Entitlements	Total
				£	£
Cost					
At 01 May 2021				0	0
Additions			_	21,081	21,081
At 30 April 2022			• •	21,081	21,081
Accumulated amortisation	on				
At 01 May 2021				0	0
Charge for the financial yea	ır			7,027	7,027
At 30 April 2022				7,027	7,027
Net book value					
At 30 April 2022			_	14,054	14,054
At 30 April 2021			-	0	0
5. Tangible assets					
	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery	Vehicles	Fixtures and fittings	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost					
At 01 May 2021	15,542	803,070	79,860	1,040,295	1,938,767
Additions	02.007	9 306	46 E00	0	147.002

Additions 93,097 8,206 46,500 147,803 At 30 April 2022 108,639 811,276 126,360 1,040,295 2,086,570 **Accumulated** depreciation At 01 May 2021 0 449,697 46,868 551,906 55,341 Charge for the financial 954 71,865 5,530 19,699 98,048 year At 30 April 2022 954 521,562 52,398 75,040 649,954

289,714

353,373

73,962

32,992

1,436,616

1,386,861

965,255

984,954

Net book value

At 30 April 2022

At 30 April 2021

107,685

15,542

2022

408,093

21,249

429,342

408,093

21,249

429,342

6. Biological assets

		£
Biological assets at cost		429,342
Assets held at cost:		
	Dairy	Total
	£	£

At 30 April 2022	429,342	429,342

Net book value At 30 April 2022

At 30 April 2021	408,093	408,093

7. Stocks

Cost

At 01 May 2021

Increase due to purchases

	2022	2021
	£	£
Livestock	46,152	127,736
Crops	97,191	105,917
Other stock	11,500	14,100
	154,843	247,753

Included within livestock are £46,152 (2020: £127,736) of current biological assets being dairy followers. Included within crops are £39,878 (2020: £32,177) of current biological assets being tillages.

8. Debtors

	2022	2021
	£	£
Trade debtors	202,152	0
Amounts owed by Group undertakings	2,675	0
Prepayments	538	0
VAT recoverable	12,862	13,901
	218,227	13,901

9. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Bank overdrafts (secured)	277,502	561,913
Trade creditors	84,580	89,244
Amounts owed to directors	572,345	813,742
Accruals and deferred income	20,053	22,494
Corporation tax	0	10,333
Other taxation and social security	700	0
Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	48,481	56,158
Other creditors	149	0
	1,003,810	1,553,884
10. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
	2022	2021
	£	£
Bank loans (secured)	725,000	0
Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts (secured)	51,781	0
	776,781	0

Bank borrowings are secured against land owned personally by the directors. There is a floating charge against the assets of the group companies relating to off balance sheet loans.

Net obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts are secured by fixed charges over the assets to which they relate, included within plant and machinery and vehicles.

Interest is payable on the bank loan at an interest rate of 2.95% + the bank's base rate from time to time on the principal amount.

11. Off Balance Sheet arrangements

There is a floating charge against the assets of the group companies relating to off balance sheet loans. These loans are secured against land owned personally by the directors.

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.