

Company Registration No. 00708829 (England and Wales)

WRACKLEFORD FARMS LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

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WRACKLEFORD FARMS LIMITED

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WRACKLEFORD FARMS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	3		18,704		37,408
Tangible assets	4		421,471		383,920
Biological assets	5		92,440		95,440
			<u>532,615</u>		<u>516,768</u>
Current assets					
Stocks		343,952		308,073	
Debtors	6	68,333		131,934	
Cash at bank and in hand		40,841		63,640	
		<u>453,126</u>		<u>503,647</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(348,609)		(423,217)	
		<u></u>		<u></u>	
Net current assets			104,517		80,430
			<u></u>		<u></u>
Total assets less current liabilities			637,132		597,198
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8	(212,334)		(120,379)	
Provisions for liabilities					
Provisions		6,000		6,000	
		<u></u>	(6,000)	<u></u>	(6,000)
			<u></u>		<u></u>
Net assets			418,798		470,819
			<u></u>		<u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			25,000		25,000
Profit and loss reserves			393,798		445,819
			<u></u>		<u></u>
Total equity			418,798		470,819
			<u></u>		<u></u>

WRACKLEFORD FARMS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 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 September 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 16 September 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

Baroness K Rock
Director

Company Registration No. 00708829

WRACKLEFORD FARMS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Wrackleford Farms Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Stratton Mill Farmhouse, Stratton, DORCHESTER, Dorset, DT2 9TY.

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.

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.

1.3 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 fair value of the asset can be measured reliably.

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:

BPS Entitlements

Straight line to 2020

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.

WRACKLEFORD FARMS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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:

Improvements to property	5% straight line basis
Plant and machinery	Variable rates on a reducing balance basis
Office equipment	33% reducing balance basis
Motor vehicles	25% reducing balance basis

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 Biological assets

Biological assets are recognised only when three recognition criteria have been fulfilled:

- the entity has control over the asset as a result of past events;
- it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the asset will flow to the entity; and
- the fair value or cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

The company measures biological assets at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

In respect of agricultural produce harvested from a biological asset, this is measured at the point of harvest at either,

- lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell; or
- fair value less costs to sell with any gain or loss arising on initial recognition of agricultural produce at fair value less costs to sell being included in profit or loss.

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 basis:

Dairy	Over 5 years
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1.6 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.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

WRACKLEFORD FARMS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.7 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.

1.8 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.

1.9 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.

WRACKLEFORD FARMS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.10 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.

1.11 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a legal or constructive present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that the company will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting end date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation is recognised at present value. When a provision is measured at present value, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

1.12 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.

1.13 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.

WRACKLEFORD FARMS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 leased 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.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 5 (2018 - 5).

3 Intangible fixed assets

	BPS Entitlements £
Cost	
At 1 October 2018 and 30 September 2019	93,520
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 October 2018	56,112
Amortisation charged for the year	18,704
At 30 September 2019	74,816
Carrying amount	
At 30 September 2019	18,704
At 30 September 2018	37,408

WRACKLEFORD FARMS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

4	Tangible fixed assets					
		Improvements to property	Plant and machinery	Office equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
		£	£	£	£	£
	Cost					
	At 1 October 2018	334,914	759,147	5,104	9,550	1,108,715
	Additions	69,506	24,649	-	-	94,155
	Disposals	-	(13,185)	-	-	(13,185)
	At 30 September 2019	404,420	770,611	5,104	9,550	1,189,685
	Depreciation and impairment					
	At 1 October 2018	310,371	401,346	4,172	8,905	724,794
	Depreciation charged in the year	1,806	53,113	307	382	55,608
	Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(12,188)	-	-	(12,188)
	At 30 September 2019	312,177	442,271	4,479	9,287	768,214
	Carrying amount					
	At 30 September 2019	92,243	328,340	625	263	421,471
	At 30 September 2018	24,543	357,801	931	645	383,920
5	Biological assets					
						Dairy
						£
	Cost					
	At 1 October 2018					147,000
	Additions - procreation or planting					16,800
	Additions - purchases					2,600
	Disposals					(22,400)
	At 30 September 2019					144,000
	Depreciation and impairment					
	At 1 October 2018					51,560
	Depreciation charged for the year					10,740
	Disposals					(10,740)
	At 30 September 2019					51,560
	Carrying amount					
	At 30 September 2019					92,440
	At 30 September 2018					95,440

WRACKLEFORD FARMS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

6 Debtors	2019	2018
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	43,123	101,850
Other debtors	25,210	30,084
	<u>68,333</u>	<u>131,934</u>
	<u><u>68,333</u></u>	<u><u>131,934</u></u>

7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2019	2018
	£	£
Trade creditors	217,015	209,243
Other creditors	131,594	213,974
	<u>348,609</u>	<u>423,217</u>
	<u><u>348,609</u></u>	<u><u>423,217</u></u>

The hire purchase liabilities of £29,804 (2018 - £28,948) are secured on the assets to which they relate.

8 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	2019	2018
	£	£
Other creditors	212,334	120,379
	<u>212,334</u>	<u>120,379</u>
	<u><u>212,334</u></u>	<u><u>120,379</u></u>

The hire purchase liabilities of £45,119 (2018 - £74,922) are secured on the assets to which they relate.

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.