PITTENDRIGH FARMS LIMITED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR		
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**BALANCE SHEET** 

## **AS AT 31 MARCH 2022**

		202	2022		.1
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		35,717		1,069,122
Investment properties	5		-		786,553
Investments	6		4,534,210		30
			4,569,927		1,855,705
Current assets					
Stocks		54,403		111,085	
Debtors	7	184,978		31,468	
Cash at bank and in hand		396,589		221,848	
		635,970		364,401	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(194,957)		(257,517)	
Net current assets			441,013		106,884
Total assets less current liabilities			5,010,940		1,962,589
Creditors; amounts falling due after more than one year	9		(365,048)		(401,863
Provisions for liabilities			(427,249)		(2,767)
Net assets			4,218,643		1,557,959
Capital and reserves	4.4		F 000		F 000
Called up share capital	11		5,000		5,000
Revaluation reserve	12		2,641,191		4 EED 050
Profit and loss reserves			1,572,452		1,552,959
Total equity			4,218,643		1,557,959

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 March 2022 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.

# **BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**

## **AS AT 31 MARCH 2022**

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 29 March 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr J Harris **Director**  Mrs S Harris Director

Company Registration No. 01135799

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Pittendrigh Farms Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Millhill Farm, Shepherds Lane, Glemsford, Sudbury, Suffolk, CO10 7PU.

#### 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 a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest  $\pounds$ .

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

#### 1.2 Turnovei

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.

### 1.3 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 land and buildings 10% on cost Leasehold land and buildings 10% on cost

Plant and equipment 15% to 30% per annum

Drainage 10% on cost

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.

## 1.4 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.5 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

#### 1.6 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.

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.

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 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.

## 1.8 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.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 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.

#### 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 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.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

#### 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 Leases

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

#### 1.13 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:

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Total	4	4

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

3	Taxation				2022	2021
					£	£
	Current tax					
	UK corporation tax on profits for the cu	rrent period			318	14,129
	Deferred tax					
	Origination and reversal of timing differ	ences			2,646 	640
	Total tax charge				2,964	14,769
	In addition to the amount charged to the recognised directly in other comprehens		unt, the follow	ing amounts re	elating to tax h	ave been
					2022	2021
					£	£
	Deferred tax arising on:					
	Revaluation of property				421,836 ———	
4	Tangible fixed assets					
		~	and buildings	Plant and equipment	Drainage	Total
	_	£	£	£	£	£
	Cost	1 100 973	42 (EO	200 202	17 447	1 227 276
	At 1 April 2021 Additions	1,100,872	13,659	209,202 41,350	13,643	1,337,376 41,350
	Transfers	(1,100,872)	(13,659)	41,330	(13,643)	(1,128,174)
	i i ansiers	(1,100,672)	(13,037)		(13,043)	(1,120,174,
	At 31 March 2022	•		250,552	<u> </u>	250,552
	Depreciation and impairment					
	At 1 April 2021	36,899	13,659	204,053	13,643	268,254
	Depreciation charged in the year	30,077	13,037	10,782	15,045	10,782
	Transfers	(36,899)	(13,659)	-	(13,643)	(64,201)
	At 31 March 2022	-	-	214,835	-	214,835
	Carrying amount					
	· ·			25 747		
	At 31 March 2022	-	=	35,717	-	35,717

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

5	Investment property		2022
	F. Co. also		£
	Fair value		70/ 553
	At 1 April 2021		786,553
	Additions		12,180
	Transfers		(407,180)
	Disposals		(391,553)
	At 31 March 2022		
6	Fixed asset investments		
		2022	2021
		£	£
	Other investments other than loans	4,534,210	30

Investments relate to the Company's interest in Pittendrigh Farms Partnership, an unincorporated Partnership represented by the Company's land and buildings introduced to the Partnership. The investment is carried at open market value.

## Movements in fixed asset investments

			Investments
			£
	Cost or valuation		
	At 1 April 2021		30
	Additions		1,471,153
	Revaluation		3,063,027
	At 31 March 2022		4,534,210
	Carrying amount		
	At 31 March 2022		4,534,210
	At 31 March 2021		30
7	Debtors		
′	Depicits	2022	2021
	America Celline deservithin and second		2021 £
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	Ĺ
	Trade debtors	33,445	23,689
	Other debtors	151,533	7,779
		184,978	31,468

Included within other debtors due within one year is a loan to Pittendrigh Farms Partnership, an unincorporated Partnership in which the Company holds an interest, amounting to £134,387.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

8	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
•		2022	2021
		£	£
	Bank loans	36,357	35,295
	Trade creditors	98,472	54,702
	Taxation and social security	11,228	15,371
	Other creditors	48,900	152,149
		194,957	257,517
	Bank loans falling due within one year are secured by the Company.		
9	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
		2022	2021
		£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	365,048	401,863

Bank loans falling due after one year are secured by the Company.

## 10 Deferred taxation

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

Balances:	Liabilities 2022 £	Liabilities 2021 £
Accelerated capital allowances Revaluations	5,413 421,836	2,767
	427,249	2,767
Movements in the year:		2022 £
Liability at 1 April 2021 Charge to profit or loss		2,767 2,646
Charge to other comprehensive income		421,836
Liability at 31 March 2022		427,249

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

2022 Number 5,000	2021 Number 5,000	2022 £ 5,000	2021 £
		_	
5,000	5,000	5,000	5 000
5,000	5,000	5,000	5.000
			3,000
		2022	2021
		£	£
		-	-
		3,063,027	÷
		(421,836)	
		2,641,191	
			3,063,027 (421,836)

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.