

Company Registration No. 03348119 (England and Wales)

GARTHMEILIO FARMS LTD
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

GARTHMEILIO FARMS LTD

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Mr David Griffith Mrs Philippa Griffith Mr Richard Griffith Mrs Fiona Griffith
Secretary	Mrs Philippa Griffith
Company number	03348119
Registered office	Garthmeilio Llangwm Corwen Denbighshire LL21 0PY
Accountants	Baldwins (Oswestry) Limited 5 - 7 Beatrice Street Oswestry Shropshire SY11 1QE

GARTHMEILIO FARMS LTD

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GARTHMEILIO FARMS LTD

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Notes	2016 £	2015 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	3	16,377	16,377
Tangible assets	4	1,333,771	1,551,655
		<u>1,350,148</u>	<u>1,568,032</u>
Current assets			
Stocks		213,500	3,500
Debtors	5	2,363	709
Cash at bank and in hand		62,514	25,646
		<u>278,377</u>	<u>29,855</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(114,497)</u>	<u>(101,133)</u>
Net current assets/(liabilities)		<u>163,880</u>	<u>(71,278)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>1,514,028</u>	<u>1,496,754</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7	(328,499)	(331,258)
Provisions for liabilities		<u>(171,131)</u>	<u>(171,637)</u>
Net assets		<u><u>1,014,398</u></u>	<u><u>993,859</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	8	1,000	1,000
Share premium account		324,001	324,001
Revaluation reserve	9	872,747	872,241
Profit and loss reserves		<u>(183,350)</u>	<u>(203,383)</u>
Total equity		<u><u>1,014,398</u></u>	<u><u>993,859</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 December 2016 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 Act 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.

GARTHMEILIO FARMS LTD

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 29 September 2017 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr David Griffith
Director

Company Registration No. 03348119

GARTHMEILIO FARMS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Garthmeilio Farms Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Garthmeilio, Llangwm, Corwen, Denbighshire, LL21 0PY.

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.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

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 if the fair value 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:

Sporting rights	0%
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GARTHMEILIO FARMS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

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:

Farming land	
Buildings	5% on reducing balance
Plant and machinery	25%, 15% and 10% reducing balance
Computer equipment	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.

1.5 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.

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.

1.6 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.

GARTHMEILIO FARMS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.7 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.

1.8 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.

1.9 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.

1.10 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

GARTHMEILIO FARMS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

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.

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.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 5 (2015 - 5).

GARTHMEILIO FARMS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

3	Intangible fixed assets	Sporting Rights				£
	Cost					
	At 1 January 2016 and 31 December 2016					16,377
	Amortisation and impairment					
	At 1 January 2016 and 31 December 2016					-
	Carrying amount					
	At 31 December 2016					16,377
	At 31 December 2015					16,377
4	Tangible fixed assets	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Herd Account	Trade investment	Total
		£	£	£	£	£
	Cost					
	At 1 January 2016	1,363,892	110,765	210,000	250	1,684,907
	Additions	-	2,205	-	-	2,205
	Transfer to stock	-	-	(210,000)	-	(210,000)
	At 31 December 2016	1,363,892	112,970	-	250	1,477,112
	Depreciation and impairment					
	At 1 January 2016	74,651	58,600	-	-	133,251
	Depreciation charged in the year	2,398	7,692	-	-	10,090
	At 31 December 2016	77,049	66,292	-	-	143,341
	Carrying amount					
	At 31 December 2016	1,286,843	46,678	-	250	1,333,771
	At 31 December 2015	1,289,241	52,164	210,000	250	1,551,655
5	Debtors					
	Amounts falling due within one year:					
						2016
						£
	Trade debtors					1,334
	Other debtors					1,029
						2,363
						2015
						£
						1
						708
						709

GARTHMEILIO FARMS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2016 £	2015 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	31,906	13,945
Trade creditors	6,123	1,476
Corporation tax	220	-
Other taxation and social security	1,518	2,656
Other creditors	74,730	83,056
	<u>114,497</u>	<u>101,133</u>

7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2016 £	2015 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	178,499	181,258
Other creditors	150,000	150,000
	<u>328,499</u>	<u>331,258</u>

The long-term loans are secured by fixed charges over Carreg Y Ddafad Cwm Penanner, a property owned by the company.

8 Called up share capital

	2016 £	2015 £
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
1,000 Ordinary of £1 each	1,000	1,000
	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>

9 Revaluation reserve

	2016 £	2015 £
At beginning of year	872,241	700,559
Deferred tax on revaluation of tangible assets	506	45
	<u>872,747</u>	<u>700,604</u>
At end of year	872,747	700,604
Error! B/fwd does not agree to c/fwd last year by:	<u>171,637</u>	

10 Reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102

GARTHMEILIO FARMS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

10 Reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102

(Continued)

Reconciliation of equity

	1 January 2015 £	31 December 2015 £
Equity as reported under previous UK GAAP	1,129,581	1,165,496
Adjustments arising from transition to FRS 102: Deferred tax	(171,682)	(171,637)
Equity reported under FRS 102	<u>957,899</u>	<u>993,859</u>

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.