

Company Registration No. 07250194 (England and Wales)

**Farrow Developments Limited**

Unaudited Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 31 March 2021

Pages for Filing with Registrar

# **Farrow Developments Limited**

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## **Farrow Developments Limited**

### **Company Information**

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<b>Directors</b>	Mr D W Farrow Mrs L P Farrow
<b>Secretary</b>	Mrs L P Farrow
<b>Company number</b>	07250194
<b>Registered office</b>	Mandalay The Grove Bembridge Isle of Wight PO35 5AE
<b>Accountants</b>	Inspire Professional Services Limited 37 Commercial Road Poole Dorset BH14 0HU

# Farrow Developments Limited

## Balance Sheet

As at 31 March 2021

		2021		2020	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	2		4,310		5,403
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	3	934,666		1,473,166	
Cash at bank and in hand		540,226		4,093	
		<u>1,474,892</u>		<u>1,477,259</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	4	<u>(1,436,949)</u>		<u>(1,434,749)</u>	
<b>Net current assets</b>			37,943		42,510
<b>Net assets</b>			<u>42,253</u>		<u>47,913</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	5		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			42,153		47,813
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>42,253</u>		<u>47,913</u>

## **Farrow Developments Limited**

### **Balance Sheet (Continued)**

**As at 31 March 2021**

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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 2021 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 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr D W Farrow  
**Director**

21 December 2021

**Company Registration No. 07250194**

The notes on pages 4 to 8 form part of these financial statements.

# Farrow Developments Limited

## Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March 2021

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### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Farrow Developments Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Mandalay, The Grove, Bembridge, Isle of Wight, PO35 5AE.

#### 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 Going concern

These financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis. The directors have a reasonable expectation that the company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. However, the directors are aware of certain material uncertainties which may cause doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

#### 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:

Plant and equipment	20% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	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.

#### 1.4 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.

## **Farrow Developments Limited**

### **Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)** **for the year ended 31 March 2021**

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#### **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.

##### **1.5 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.

##### **1.6 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.

##### **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.

##### **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.

## **Farrow Developments Limited**

### **Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued) for the year ended 31 March 2021**

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#### **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.

##### **Derecognition of financial liabilities**

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

#### **1.7 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.

#### **1.8 Derivatives**

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to fair value at each reporting end date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset, whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability.

#### **1.9 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.



# Farrow Developments Limited

## Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued) for the year ended 31 March 2021

### 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.

#### 1.10 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

### 2 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 April 2020 and 31 March 2021	44,934	3,000	47,934
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>			
At 1 April 2020	39,771	2,760	42,531
Depreciation charged in the year	1,033	60	1,093
At 31 March 2021	40,804	2,820	43,624
<b>Carrying amount</b>			
At 31 March 2021	4,130	180	4,310
At 31 March 2020	5,163	240	5,403

### 3 Debtors

	2021	2020
	£	£
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Amounts owed by group undertakings	934,666	1,473,166

## Farrow Developments Limited

### Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued) for the year ended 31 March 2021

#### 4 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2021 £	2020 £
Amounts owed to group undertakings	656,397	656,997
Other creditors	780,552	777,752
	<u>1,436,949</u>	<u>1,434,749</u>

#### 5 Called up share capital

	2021 £	2020 £
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid 100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100
	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

#### 6 Related party transactions

##### D Farrow Developments

During the year, Farrow Developments Limited advanced a total of £1,500 (2020: £1,500) to D Farrow Developments. At the balance sheet date the amount due from D Farrow Developments was £33,495 (2020: £31,995).

##### DJF Properties Limited

During the year, Farrow Developments Limited advanced a total of £0 (2020: £140,000) to DJF Properties Limited. £540,000 was credited by DJF Properties Limited in the year resulting in the amount due from DJF Properties Limited being £901,171 (2020: £1,441,171) at the balance sheet date.

##### D Farrow Developments Limited

During the year, Farrow Developments Limited advanced a total of £600 (2020: £600) to D Farrow Developments Limited. At the balance sheet date the amount due to D Farrow Developments Limited was £656,397 (2020: £656,997).

#### 7 Directors' transactions

During the year, a total of £0 (2020: £4,637) was advanced to and a total of £4,000 (2020: £140,000) was credited by the directors' in respect of their directors' current account. No Interest was charged on this balance. At the balance sheet date the amount due to the directors was £779,951 (2020: £775,951).

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.