

Company registration number 08911980 (England and Wales)

THE HOUSE MAKER (FARM) LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

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THE HOUSE MAKER (FARM) LIMITED

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THE HOUSE MAKER (FARM) LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2021

	Notes	2021 £	£	2020 £	£
Fixed assets					
Investment properties	4		80,000		80,000
Current assets					
Debtors	5	279,938		324,022	
Cash at bank and in hand		22		338	
		<u>279,960</u>		<u>324,360</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(83,354)</u>		<u>(519,933)</u>	
Net current assets/(liabilities)			<u>196,606</u>		<u>(195,573)</u>
Net assets/(liabilities)			<u><u>276,606</u></u>		<u><u>(115,573)</u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			1		1
Profit and loss reserves			<u>276,605</u>		<u>(115,574)</u>
Total equity			<u><u>276,606</u></u>		<u><u>(115,573)</u></u>

The director of the company has 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 director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The member has 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 and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 23 September 2022

Mr R E C Walsh
Director

Company Registration No. 08911980

THE HOUSE MAKER (FARM) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

1 Accounting policies

Company information

The House Maker (Farm) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 18 Chesford Grange, Woolston, Warrington, WA1 4RQ.

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

At the time of approving the financial statements, the director has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources, through group support, to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the director continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of rentals and other fees received or receivable in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes.

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.

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:

Plant and equipment	1% and 2.5% straight line
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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 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.

THE HOUSE MAKER (FARM) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.6 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.

1.7 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.

1.8 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.

THE HOUSE MAKER (FARM) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2021 Number	2020 Number
Total	1	-

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc £
Cost	
At 1 April 2020 and 31 March 2021	175,086
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 April 2020 and 31 March 2021	175,086
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2021	-
At 31 March 2020	-

4 Investment property

	2021 £
Fair value	
At 1 April 2020 and 31 March 2021	80,000

The company has elected to not apply the revaluation model as per FRS102 Section 17 and are holding Company owned investment properties at cost. The director regularly reviews valuations and rental yields, and deems this treatment to be appropriate.

THE HOUSE MAKER (FARM) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

5 Debtors

	2021	2020
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	9,975	6,720
Corporation tax recoverable	-	30,853
Other debtors	269,963	250,819
	<u>279,938</u>	<u>288,392</u>
Deferred tax asset	-	35,630
	<u>279,938</u>	<u>324,022</u>

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2021	2020
	£	£
Trade creditors	1,183	15,709
Taxation and social security	776	546
Other creditors	81,395	503,678
	<u>83,354</u>	<u>519,933</u>

7 Parent company

The parent company is The House Maker Ltd, Unit 18 Chesford Grange, Woolston, Warrington, Cheshire, WA1 4RQ, a company registered and incorporated in the United Kingdom.

The ultimate controlling party is Mr R E C Walsh, by virtue of his majority shareholding in the ultimate parent company The House Maker Ltd.

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.