

Company Registration No. 09117937 (England and Wales)

BRIARS FARM LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

BRIARS FARM LIMITED

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BRIARS FARM LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Notes	2020 £	£	2019 £	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	3		-		10,427
Tangible assets	4		1,040,618		1,042,162
Biological assets	5		330,447		316,379
			<u>1,371,065</u>		<u>1,368,968</u>
Current assets					
Stocks		165,827		177,957	
Debtors	6	159,788		133,685	
Investments	7	182,041		182,041	
Cash at bank and in hand		331,547		18,591	
		<u>839,203</u>		<u>512,274</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	<u>(287,184)</u>		<u>(191,898)</u>	
Net current assets			552,019		320,376
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>1,923,084</u>		<u>1,689,344</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9		(592,934)		(621,045)
Provisions for liabilities			<u>(83,231)</u>		<u>(82,787)</u>
Net assets			<u>1,246,919</u>		<u>985,512</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			350,500		350,500
Profit and loss reserves			896,419		635,012
Total equity			<u>1,246,919</u>		<u>985,512</u>

BRIARS FARM LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

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 2020 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 23 September 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mrs W Winstone
Director

Mr P Winstone
Director

Mr G Winstone
Director

Company Registration No. 09117937

BRIARS FARM LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Briars Farm Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Maltravers House, Petters Way, YEOVIL, Somerset, BA20 1SH. The business address is Briars Farm, Baltonsborough, Glastonbury, BA6 8QB.

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; the intangible asset arises from contractual or other legal rights; and the intangible asset is separable from the entity.

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:

Entitlements	6.5 years straight line
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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.

BRIARS FARM LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

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:

Land and buildings	Buildings 50 years straight line basis
Plant and machinery	10%/15%/33% reducing balance basis
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	15% 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 lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell.

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:

Dairy	20% straight line basis
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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.

BRIARS FARM LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

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 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.

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.

BRIARS FARM LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

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 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.

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.

1.12 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.

BRIARS FARM LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

2 Employees

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

	2020 Number	2019 Number
Total	6	6

3 Intangible fixed assets

Entitlements

£

Cost

At 1 January 2020 and 31 December 2020

67,775

Amortisation and impairment

At 1 January 2020

57,348

Amortisation charged for the year

10,427

At 31 December 2020

67,775

Carrying amount

At 31 December 2020

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At 31 December 2019

10,427

BRIARS FARM LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

4	Tangible fixed assets					
		Land and buildings	Plant and fixtures, fittings & machinery	Motor vehicles		Total
		£	£	£	£	£
	Cost					
	At 1 January 2020	621,731	624,369	1,137	7,450	1,254,687
	Additions	-	105,187	388	-	105,575
	Disposals	-	(68,185)	-	-	(68,185)
	At 31 December 2020	621,731	661,371	1,525	7,450	1,292,077
	Depreciation and impairment					
	At 1 January 2020	15,286	196,027	290	922	212,525
	Depreciation charged in the year	3,884	59,455	185	1,637	65,161
	Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(26,227)	-	-	(26,227)
	At 31 December 2020	19,170	229,255	475	2,559	251,459
	Carrying amount					
	At 31 December 2020	602,561	432,116	1,050	4,891	1,040,618
	At 31 December 2019	606,445	428,342	847	6,528	1,042,162
5	Biological assets					
						Dairy
						£
	Cost					
	At 1 January 2020					378,151
	Additions - procreation or planting					94,095
	Disposals					(67,320)
	At 31 December 2020					404,926
	Depreciation and impairment					
	At 1 January 2020					61,772
	Depreciation charged for the year					29,985
	Disposals					(17,278)
	At 31 December 2020					74,479
	Carrying amount					
	At 31 December 2020					330,447
	At 31 December 2019					316,379

BRIARS FARM LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

6 Debtors	2020	2019
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	126,683	69,971
Other debtors	33,105	63,714
	<u>159,788</u>	<u>133,685</u>

7 Current asset investments	2020	2019
	£	£
Other investments	182,041	182,041
	<u>182,041</u>	<u>182,041</u>

8 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2020	2019
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	24,253	31,643
Trade creditors	145,266	94,863
Taxation and social security	88,568	48,261
Other creditors	29,097	17,131
	<u>287,184</u>	<u>191,898</u>

The hire purchase liabilities of £29,097 (2019 - £17,131) are secured on the assets to which they relate. The bank loans of £24,253 (2019 - £21,054) are secured by fixed charges over the assets to which they relate.

9 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	2020	2019
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	568,809	596,261
Other creditors	24,125	24,784
	<u>592,934</u>	<u>621,045</u>

The hire purchase liabilities of £24,125 (2019 - £24,784) are secured on the assets to which they relate. The bank loans of £568,809 (2019 - £596,261) are secured by fixed charges over the assets to which they relate.

BRIARS FARM LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

9 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year (Continued)

Creditors which fall due after five years are as follows:	2020 £	2019 £
Payable by instalments	471,796	512,046

10 Directors' transactions

The following directors advances and credits were made in the year:

Description	% Rate	Opening balance £	Amounts advanced £	Interest charged £	Amounts repaid £	Closing balance £
Directors loan	2.25	988	46,489	440	(44,373)	3,544
Directors loan	2.25	1,583	25	-	(1,608)	-
Directors loan	2.25	31	-	-	(31)	-
Directors loan	2.25	41,561	109,643	2,082	(131,289)	21,997
		44,163	156,157	2,522	(177,301)	25,541

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.