

**LODGE FARM POULTRY LIMITED**

**UNAUDITED**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021**

**BALANCE SHEET**  
**AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2021**

	Note	2021 £	2020 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	4	5,009,406	5,319,220
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks		21,608	129,400
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	76,760	105,346
Bank and cash balances		179,179	146,507
		<u>277,547</u>	<u>381,253</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(895,461)	(996,158)
<b>Net current liabilities</b>		<u>(617,914)</u>	<u>(614,905)</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>4,391,492</u>	<u>4,704,315</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7	(3,681,156)	(4,222,190)
<b>Net assets</b>		<u><u>710,336</u></u>	<u><u>482,125</u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital		5,000	5,000
Profit and loss account		705,336	477,125
		<u><u>710,336</u></u>	<u><u>482,125</u></u>

**BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**  
**AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2021**

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The directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

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 financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The Company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

.....  
**Mr P A Kendall**  
Director

Date: 30 June 2022

The notes on pages 3 to 8 form part of these financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021**

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**1. General information**

Lodge Farm Poultry Limited ("the Company") is a private company limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales under the Companies Act.

The registered number and address of the registered office is given in the company information.

The functional and presentational currency of the Company is pounds sterling (£) and rounded to the nearest whole pound.

**2. Accounting policies**

**2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements**

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

**2.2 Going concern**

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes that the company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The validity of this assumption depends upon an improvement in the company's trading position and continued financial support from its directors and shareholders. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that would result if such support is not continuing.

**2.3 Revenue**

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

**Sale of goods**

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.4 Tangible fixed assets**

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

At each reporting date the company assesses whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. An impairment loss is recognised where the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using either the straight-line method or the reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Farm buildings	-	4%	on cost
Plant and machinery	-	10%	reducing balance (previously 15% reducing balance)
Motor vehicles	-	20%	reducing balance
Computer equipment	-	25%	reducing balance

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

**2.5 Stocks**

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

**2.6 Debtors**

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

**2.7 Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021**

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.8 Financial instruments**

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or in case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost, unless it qualifies as a loan from a director in the case of a small company, or a public benefit entity concessionary loan.

Investments in non-derivative instruments that are equity to the issuer are measured:

- at fair value with changes recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income if the shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably;
- at cost less impairment for all other investments.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance sheet when there is an 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.

**2.9 Creditors**

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

2.11 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 2 (2020 - 2).

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Farm buildings	Plant and machinery	Motor vehicles	Computer equipment	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Cost</b>					
At 1 October 2020	2,105,592	4,476,273	-	3,788	6,585,653
Additions	66,875	2,138	47,985	458	117,456
At 30 September 2021	2,172,467	4,478,411	47,985	4,246	6,703,109
<b>Depreciation</b>					
At 1 October 2020	167,583	1,097,649	-	1,201	1,266,433
Charge for the year on owned assets	86,899	338,810	800	761	427,270
At 30 September 2021	254,482	1,436,459	800	1,962	1,693,703
<b>Net book value</b>					
At 30 September 2021	1,917,985	3,041,952	47,185	2,284	5,009,406
At 30 September 2020	1,938,009	3,378,624	-	2,587	5,319,220

5. Debtors

2021  
£

2020  
£

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021**

**5. Debtors (continued)**

Trade debtors	60,843	74,545
Other debtors	10,179	25,502
Prepayments and accrued income	5,738	5,299
	<u>76,760</u>	<u>105,346</u>

**6. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year**

	2021 £	2020 £
Bank loans	587,476	638,286
Trade creditors	69,925	124,063
Other creditors	221,136	214,494
Accruals and deferred income	16,924	19,315
	<u>895,461</u>	<u>996,158</u>

Bank loans totalling £587,476 (2020: £638,286) are secured by a fixed and floating charge.

**7. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year**

	2021 £	2020 £
Bank loans	3,681,156	4,222,190
	<u>3,681,156</u>	<u>4,222,190</u>

Bank loans totalling £3,681,156 (2020: £4,222,190) are secured by a fixed and floating charge.

**8. Borrowings**

The aggregate of loan instalments which fall due for payment after more than five years totals £1,383,251 (2020: £1,169,049).



**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021**

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**9. Related party transactions**

Included within other creditors is a balance owed to W J Kendall and Sons, a partnership with partners in common, totalling £ 217,243 (2020: £210,601).

Also included within other creditors is a balance owed to a director of the company of £ 3,893 (2020: £3,893).

These balances are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

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.