

REGISTERED NUMBER: OC413432

LOFFTWEN FOREST FARM LLP

FILLETED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED

5 April 2020

LOFFTWEN FOREST FARM LLP
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2020

	Pages
Contents	
Designated members and professional advisers	1
Statement of financial position	2 to 3
Notes to the financial statements	4 to 8

LOFFTWEN FOREST FARM LLP

DESIGNATED MEMBERS AND PROFESSIONAL ADVISERS

Designated members

Prof. KWM Fulford
Mrs M J Fulford
Mrs H Craigie
Mr W Fulford
Mr C M Fulford

Registered office

Lynton House
7-12 Tavistock Square
London
WC1H 9BQ

Accountants

BSG Valentine
Chartered Accountants
Lynton House
7-12 Tavistock Square
London
WC1H 9BQ

LOFFTWEN FOREST FARM LLP
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

5 April 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
FIXED ASSETS			
Tangible assets	5	1,680,312	1,559,984
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors	6	195,415	110,415
Cash at bank and in hand		17,309	3,770
		212,724	114,185
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year			
	7	(1,733,361)	(1,490,828)
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES			
		(1,520,637)	(1,376,643)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			
		159,675	183,341
NET ASSETS			
		159,675	183,341
REPRESENTED BY:			
LOANS AND OTHER DEBTS DUE TO MEMBERS			
Other amounts	8	159,675	183,341
MEMBERS' OTHER INTERESTS			
Other reserves		—	—
		159,675	183,341
TOTAL MEMBERS' INTERESTS			
Amounts due from members		(160,204)	(96,876)
Loans and other debts due to members	8	159,675	183,341
Members' other interests		—	—
		(529)	86,465

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to LLPs subject to the small LLPs' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006 (as applied to LLPs), the statement of comprehensive income has not been delivered.

For the year ending 5 April 2020 the LLP was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 (as applied by The Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008) relating to small LLPs.

The members acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act (as applied to LLPs) with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements .

LOFTWEN FOREST FARM LLP
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION *(continued)*

5 April 2020

These financial statements were approved by the members and authorised for issue on 19 October 2020 , and are signed on their behalf by:

Prof. KWM Fulford

Designated Member

Registered number: OC413432

LOFFTWEN FOREST FARM LLP
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2020

1. General information

The LLP is registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Lynton House, 7-12 Tavistock Square, London, WC1H 9BQ.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland', and the requirements of the Statement of Recommended Practice 'Accounting by Limited Liability Partnerships' issued in December 2018 (SORP 2018).

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Disclosure exemptions

The entity satisfies the criteria of being a qualifying entity as defined in FRS 102. (a) No cash flow statement has been presented for the LLP. (b) Disclosures in respect of financial instruments have not been presented. (c) No disclosure has been given for the aggregate remuneration of key management personnel.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Members' participation rights

Members' participation rights are the rights of a member against the LLP that arise under the members' agreement (for example, in respect of amounts subscribed or otherwise contributed, remuneration and profits).

Members' participation rights in the earnings or assets of the LLP are analysed between those that are, from the LLP's perspective, either a financial liability or equity, in accordance with Section 22 of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland', and the requirements of the Statement of Recommended Practice 'Accounting by Limited Liability Partnerships'. A member's participation right results in a liability unless the right to any payment is discretionary on the part of the LLP.

Amounts subscribed or otherwise contributed by members, for example members' capital, are classed as equity if the LLP has an unconditional right to refuse payment to members. If the LLP does not have such an unconditional right, such amounts are classified as liabilities.

Where profits are automatically divided as they arise, so the LLP does not have an unconditional right to refuse payment, the amounts arising that are due to members are in the nature of liabilities. They are therefore treated as an expense in the statement of comprehensive income in the relevant year. To the extent that they remain unpaid at the year end, they are shown as liabilities in the statement of financial position.

Conversely, where profits are divided only after a decision by the LLP or its representative, so that the LLP has an unconditional right to refuse payment, such profits are classed as an appropriation of equity rather than as an expense. They are therefore shown as a residual amount available for discretionary division among members in the statement of comprehensive income and are equity appropriations in the statement of financial position.

Other amounts applied to members, for example remuneration paid under an employment contract and interest on capital balances, are treated in the same way as all other divisions of profits, as described above, according to whether the LLP has, in each case, an unconditional right to refuse payment.

All amounts due to members that are classified as liabilities are presented in the statement of financial position within 'Loans and other debts due to members' and are charged to the statement of comprehensive income within 'Members' remuneration charged as an expense'. Amounts due to members that are classified as equity are shown in the statement of financial position within 'Members' other interests'.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Plant and machinery	-	10% straight line
Equipment	-	25% reducing balance

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date. For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the LLP are assigned to those units.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the LLP will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received. Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model. Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the LLP recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable. Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset. Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the LLP becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment. Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately. For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics. Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the LLP during the year, including the members with contracts of employment, amounted to 1 (2019: 1).

5. Tangible assets

	Freehold property £	Plant and machinery £	Equipment £	Total £
Cost				
At 6 April 2019	1,532,448	33,209	1,723	1,567,380
Additions	123,649	—	—	123,649
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At 5 April 2020	1,656,097	33,209	1,723	1,691,029
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Depreciation				
At 6 April 2019	—	6,642	754	7,396
Charge for the year	—	3,321	—	3,321
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At 5 April 2020	—	9,963	754	10,717
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Carrying amount				
At 5 April 2020	1,656,097	23,246	969	1,680,312
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At 5 April 2019	1,532,448	26,567	969	1,559,984
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6. Debtors

	2020	2019
	£	£
Trade debtors	2,350	2,350
Other debtors	193,065	108,065
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	195,415	110,415
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7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Trade creditors	14,997	14,997
Social security and other taxes	1,534	1,534
Other creditors	1,716,830	1,474,297
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	1,733,361	1,490,828
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8. Loans and other debts due to members

	2020	2019
	£	£
Amounts owed to members in respect of profits	159,675	183,341
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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.