

REGISTERED NUMBER: 00627790 (England and Wales)

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2018

FOR

LADDS COURT FARM LIMITED

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2018

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COMPANY INFORMATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2018

DIRECTORS:

A T Chesson
E Armstrong
C A Weinfeld

REGISTERED OFFICE:

89 King Street
Maidstone
Kent
ME141BG

BUSINESS ADDRESS:

Manor Farm
Oldbury
Ightham
SEVENOAKS
Kent
TN15 9DG

REGISTERED NUMBER:

00627790 (England and Wales)

ACCOUNTANTS:

McCabe Ford Williams
Chartered Accountants
89 King Street
Maidstone
Kent
ME14 1BG

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
31 MAY 2018

	Notes	31.5.18 £	£	31.5.17 £	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible assets	5		60,496		60,496
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors	6	169,352		159,873	
Cash at bank		<u>27,650</u>		<u>71,335</u>	
		197,002		231,208	
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year	7	<u>10,394</u>		<u>6,153</u>	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			<u>186,608</u>		<u>225,055</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			<u>247,104</u>		<u>285,551</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	8		500		500
Other reserves			5,712		5,712
Retained earnings			<u>240,892</u>		<u>279,339</u>
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			<u>247,104</u>		<u>285,551</u>

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 31 May 2018.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 31 May 2018 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for:

- (a) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.
- (b)

The notes form part of these financial statements

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION - continued

31 MAY 2018

The financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Income Statement has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 22 February 2019 and were signed on its behalf by:

A T Chesson - Director

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2018

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Ladds Court Farm Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

The presentation currency of the financial statements is the Pound Sterling (£).

2. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" of Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006.

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Significant judgements and estimates

In the application of the company's accounting policies, management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying value of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and underlying assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period to which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. The key sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are the depreciation charges that are calculated with reference to the useful economic life of fixed assets.

Turnover

Turnover represents rents receivable, excluding value added tax.

Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life.

Land	- not provided
Buildings	- 10% on reducing balance

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2018

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Financial instruments

The company enters into basic financial instruments that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other accounts receivable and payable, loans from banks and other third parties and loans to related parties.

a) Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts except where the effect of discounting would be immaterial. In such cases, the receivables are stated at cost less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

b) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand.

c) Impairment of financial assets

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 profit or loss.

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 the best estimate, which is an approximation, of the amount that the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

d) Trade and other creditors

Debt instruments like loans and other accounts receivable and payable are initially measured at present value of the future payments and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade payables or receivables, 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 financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in case of an outright short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially and subsequently, at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2018

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Taxation

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the statement of financial position date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the statement of financial position date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Pensions

The company operates a small self administered pension scheme for selected employees. The contributions are charged to the profit and loss account in the period in which they are paid and the company has no potential liability other than for the payment of these contributions.

Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date non-financial assets not carried at fair value, like plant and equipment, are reviewed to determine whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If there is an indication of possible impairment, the recoverable amount of any asset or group of related assets, which is the higher of value in use and the fair value less cost to sell, is estimated and compared with its carrying amount. If the recoverable amount is lower, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount and an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit and loss.

Inventories are also assessed for impairment at each reporting date. Each item of inventory is compared to the last sold date and an impairment loss recognised on a percentage basis in profit and loss.

If an impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the carrying amount of the asset or group of related assets is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but not to exceed the amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset or group of related assets in prior periods. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit and loss

4. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The average number of employees during the year was NIL (2017 - 3).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2018

5. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Land £	Buildings £	Totals £
COST			
At 1 June 2017 and 31 May 2018	<u>60,496</u>	<u>17,345</u>	<u>77,841</u>
DEPRECIATION			
At 1 June 2017 and 31 May 2018	<u>-</u>	<u>17,345</u>	<u>17,345</u>
NET BOOK VALUE			
At 31 May 2018	<u>60,496</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>60,496</u>
At 31 May 2017	<u>60,496</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>60,496</u>

6. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	31.5.18 £	31.5.17 £
Rental debtors	5,650	1,130
Other debtors	<u>163,702</u>	<u>158,743</u>
	<u>169,352</u>	<u>159,873</u>

7. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	31.5.18 £	31.5.17 £
Trade creditors	2,776	2,471
Other creditors	682	682
Accrued expenses	<u>6,936</u>	<u>3,000</u>
	<u>10,394</u>	<u>6,153</u>

8. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, issued and fully paid:				
Number:	Class:	Nominal value:	31.5.18 £	31.5.17 £
500	Ordinary	£1	<u>500</u>	<u>500</u>

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.