

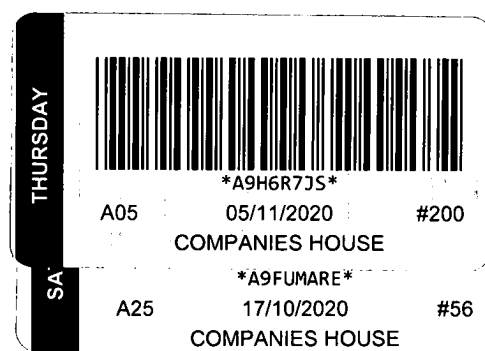
Registered number  
01436507

AMENDED.

Feedmark Limited

Filleted Accounts

31 December 2019



**Feedmark Limited****Registered number:** 01436507**Balance Sheet****as at 31 December 2019**

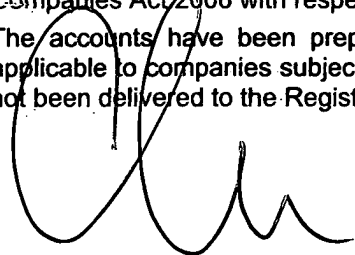
	Notes	2019 £	2018 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	3	187,667	160,120
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks		84,196	81,315
Debtors	4	29,498	60,712
Cash at bank and in hand		42,422	17,815
		<u>156,116</u>	<u>159,842</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	5	(243,159)	(246,182)
<b>Net current liabilities</b>		<u>(87,043)</u>	<u>(86,340)</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>100,624</u>	<u>73,780</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	6	(34,942)	-
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>		(3,514)	-
<b>Net assets</b>		<u>62,168</u>	<u>73,780</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital		1,000	1,000
Profit and loss account		61,168	72,780
<b>Shareholder's funds</b>		<u>62,168</u>	<u>73,780</u>

The director is satisfied that the company is entitled to exemption from the requirement to obtain an audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

The member has not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Act.

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

The accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The profit and loss account has not been delivered to the Registrar of Companies.



C J-W Townsend

Director

Approved by the board on 29 July 2020



**Feedmark Limited**  
**Notes to the Accounts**  
**for the year ended 31 December 2019**

**1 Accounting policies**

***Basis of preparation***

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (as applied to small entities by section 1A of the standard).

***Turnover***

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and from the rendering of services. Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have transferred to the buyer. Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs.

***Central services***

The Parent company provides and manages funds for all group companies through a central treasury; the cost of this and other centrally provided services is recharged to the relevant group company. Specific services are recharged to the relevant group company. Bank loans and overdraft interest is recharged to group companies that have borrowed or lent funds through the central treasury calculated on intercompany indebtedness at the relevant bank rate of interest. General services are recharged in proportion to turnover. Amounts owed by group companies are repayable on demand.

***Tangible fixed assets***

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative depreciation and any accumulative impairment losses. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Websites, plant & machinery	20% reducing balance
Computers and related equipment	33% straight line
Office furniture and equipment	15% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	25% reducing balance

Website development costs are capitalised on launch of a new website. The net book value of a previous website's capitalised cost is written off if a new website is launched that substantially replaces a previous website. Ongoing enhancements to a website are treated as repairs and are expensed as incurred.

At each balance sheet date the company reviews the carrying amount of its tangible fixed assets to determine whether there is any indication that any items 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.

***Investments***

Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures are measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Listed investments are measured at fair value. Unlisted investments are measured at fair value unless the value cannot be measured reliably, in which case they are measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Changes in fair value are included in the profit and loss account.

***Stocks***

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete

and sell. Cost is determined using the first in first out method. The carrying amount of stock sold is recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised.

### **Debtors**

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price), less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts. Loans and other financial assets are initially recognised at transaction price including any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

### **Creditors**

Short term creditors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price). Loans and other financial liabilities are initially recognised at transaction price net of any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method.

### **Taxation**

A current tax liability is recognised for the tax payable on the taxable profit of the current and past periods. A current tax asset is recognised in respect of a tax loss that can be carried back to recover tax paid in a previous period. Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between the recognition of income and expenses in the financial statements and their inclusion in tax assessments. 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference, except for revalued land and investment property where the tax rate that applies to the sale of the asset is used. Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

### **Provisions**

Provisions (ie liabilities of uncertain timing or amount) are recognised when there is an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that economic benefit will be transferred to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

### **Foreign currency translation**

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recognised at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. At the end of each reporting period foreign currency monetary items are translated at the closing rate of exchange. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost are translated at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. All differences are charged to profit or loss.

### **Leased assets**

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. All other leases are classified as operating leases. The rights of use and obligations under finance leases are initially recognised as assets and liabilities at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased assets or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction in the outstanding liability using the effective interest rate method. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Leased assets are depreciated in accordance with the company's policy for tangible fixed assets. If there is no reasonable certainty that ownership will be obtained at the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the lower of the lease term and its useful life. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight line basis over the lease term.

### **Research and development**

Cost incurred on research and development of new products is written off in the P&L in the period incurred

### **Employee remuneration**

Bonuses, holiday pay and other unpaid elements of employee remuneration are accrued in the period to which they relate.

**Pensions**

Contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed in the period to which they relate.

<b>2 Employees</b>	<b>2019 Number</b>	<b>2018 Number</b>
Average number of persons employed by the company	<u>11</u>	<u>15</u>
<b>3 Tangible fixed assets</b>		
		<b>Plant and machinery etc £</b>
<b>Cost</b>		
At 1 January 2019		325,080
Additions		69,003
Disposals		<u>(8,592)</u>
At 31 December 2019		<u>385,491</u>
<b>Depreciation</b>		
At 1 January 2019		164,960
Charge for the year		35,270
On disposals		<u>(2,406)</u>
At 31 December 2019		<u>197,824</u>
<b>Net book value</b>		
At 31 December 2019		<u>187,667</u>
At 31 December 2018		<u>160,120</u>

The company developed a new innovative product, Formulate, which it launched in 2018. This new product had an associated bespoke computer system linked to a new website and the company capitalised £87,008 (£49,482 in 2017) relating to development costs for this new computer system and website. The residual cost of the previous website was written off in 2018. In 2019 the company made a number of changes to Formulate and relaunched it as "Bespoke All-in-One". This required additional work adapting the IT system and consequently an additional £20,000 was capitalised in 2019.

<b>4 Debtors</b>	<b>2019 £</b>	<b>2018 £</b>
Trade debtors	29,498	32,836
Deferred tax asset	-	18,606
Other debtors	-	9,270
	<u>29,498</u>	<u>60,712</u>
<b>5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	<b>2019 £</b>	<b>2018 £</b>
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	9,746	-
Trade creditors	211,463	218,060
Amounts owed to group undertakings and undertakings in	10,550	8,116

- which the company has a participating interest

Taxation and social security costs	9,624	9,660
Other creditors	1,776	10,346
	<u>243,159</u>	<u>246,182</u>

## 6 Creditors: amounts falling due after one year

	2019	2018
	£	£

Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	<u>34,942</u>	<u>-</u>
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## 7 Events after the reporting date

The company mainly sells through its website and delivers directly to customers, consequently its business has not been unduly negatively impacted by the Covid 19 pandemic. Sales were higher in the six months to 30th June 2020 than in the corresponding period in 2019.

## 8 Pension commitments

The company established a defined contribution pension scheme for eligible employees with NEST when it reached its auto enrollment staging date in 2016. The assets are held separately from those of the company by the pension provider. At the balance sheet date unpaid contributions of £1,551 (£1,284 in 2018) were due to NEST. They are included in other taxes and social security costs in creditors.

## 9 Related party transactions

The company is a 100% owned subsidiary of its Parent company so is exempt from disclosure of related party transactions made in the normal course of business that are not significant. The Parent company leases the company's business premises from a related party and conducts marketing, quality control and product testing activities on behalf of the company. The Parent company recharged £187,500 (£200,804 in 2018) for general central services, £60,000 (£60,000 in 2018) for advertising, sponsorship and marketing, £10,644 (£10,188 in 2018) for insurance and £60,000 (£60,000 in 2018) for product testing and quality control.

## 10 Controlling party

The Parent company is Langley Abbey Estates Limited. The ultimate controlling party is Mr C J W Townsend.

## 11 Other information

Feedmark Limited is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England. Its registered office is:

Langley Abbey Estate  
Langley  
Norwich  
Norfolk  
NR14 6DG