Company registration number 03176110 (England and Wales)	
CROSSLANDS HILL FARMING COMPANY LIMITED  UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023  PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR	

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# **BALANCE SHEET**

# **AS AT 30 APRIL 2023**

		202	23	202	22
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		4,379,130		4,410,996
Investments	5		100		100
			4,379,230		4,411,096
Current assets					
Stocks		37,681		25,730	
Debtors	7	208,487		139,316	
Cash at bank and in hand		629			
		246,797		165,046	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(728,638)		(773,688)	
Net current liabilities			(481,841)		(608,642
Total assets less current liabilities			3,897,389		3,802,454
Creditors: amounts falling due after more	9		(2,383,447)		(2,276,719
than one year	9		• • • • •		,
Provisions for liabilities			(82,558)		(82,558
Net assets			1,431,384		1,443,177
Capital and reserves			<del></del>		
Called up share capital			703,002		703,002
Revaluation reserve			359,602		359,602
Profit and loss reserves			368,780		380,573
Total equity			1,431,384		1,443,177

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 30 April 2023 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 28 September 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr J Bell Mrs L Hunter Bell **Director Director** 

Mr W A D Hunter Bell

Director

Company Registration No. 03176110

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Crosslands Hill Farming Company Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Thirsk Hall, Thirsk, North Yorkshire, YO7 1PL.

#### 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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 399 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts, on the basis that the group of which this is the parent qualifies as a small group. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

### 1.2 Turnover

Turnover consists of consideration received for sales of crops, contracting work, subsidies and rental income. 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.

# 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.

Amortisation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Entitlements Straight line basis over 10 years

# 1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Freehold buildings Straight line basis over 50 years
Plant and machinery Fixed plant - straight line basis over 10

years Equipment - reducing balance basis 15%

Motor vehicles 25% reducing balance

Freehold land and woodland is not depreciated.

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.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

The company has elected to treat property rented to other group companies as tangible fixed assets as provided for in FRS102. Property rented in this way is accounted for under the cost model and the valuation on the date of transfer from investment properties is used as the deemed cost. Fair value gains previously recorded on this property have been transferred to a revaluation reserve, net of any related deferred tax.

#### 1.5 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

#### 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).

### 1.7 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of costs of production and estimated selling price less costs to sell. Cost comprises direct cultivating costs and, where applicable, other direct costs including labour and those overheads or allocations of overheads that have been incurred in the cultivating and harvesting of crops.

### 1.8 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.

### 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.

### Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, are initially recognised at transaction price. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

### 1.9 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.

# 1.10 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 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.

### 1.11 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense.

### 1.12 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

### 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.

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

### 1.14 Grants

Grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

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

	The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:			
			2023 Number	2022 Number
	Total	:	4	3
3	Intangible fixed assets			
				Entitlements
	Cost			£
	At 1 May 2022 and 30 April 2023			769
	Amortisation and impairment			
	At 1 May 2022 and 30 April 2023			769
	Carrying amount			
	At 30 April 2023			
	At 30 April 2022			
4	Tangible fixed assets			
		Land and buildingsma	Plant and achinery etc	Total
		£	£	£
	Cost At 1 May 2022	4,289,778	715,912	5,005,690
	Additions	78,216	34,160	112,376
	Disposals	-	(64,252)	(64,252)
	At 30 April 2023	4,367,994	685,820	5,053,814
	Depreciation and impairment			
	At 1 May 2022	126,469	468,225	594,694
	Depreciation charged in the year	75,487	41,043	116,530
	Eliminated in respect of disposals		(36,540)	(36,540)
	At 30 April 2023	201,956	472,728	674,684
	Carrying amount			
	At 30 April 2023	4,166,038	213,092	4,379,130
	At 30 April 2022	4,163,309	247,687	4,410,996

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

5	Fixed asset investments		2023 £	2022 £
	Shares in group undertakings and	participating interests	100	100
6	Subsidiaries			
	Details of the company's subsidiar	ies at 30 April 2023 are as follows:		
	Name of undertaking	Registered office	Class of shares held	% Held Direct
	Thirsk Lodge Barns Limited	England	Ordinary	100.00
7	Debtors			
	Amounts falling due within one	year:	2023 £	2022 £
	Trade debtors Amounts owed by group undertaki Other debtors Prepayments and accrued income	ngs	149,198 54,630 1,700 2,959	100,415 - 35,544 3,357
			208,487	139,316
8	Creditors: amounts falling due v	vithin one year		
			2023 £	2022 £
	Bank loans and overdrafts Trade creditors Taxation and social security Other creditors		133,128 127,520 6,457 461,533	311,540 117,057 - 345,091
			728,638	773,688
	Included within other creditors are	secured hire purchase liabilities of £10,99	97 (2022 - £6,608)	
9	Creditors: amounts falling due a	fter more than one year		
			2023 £	2022 £
	Bank loans and overdrafts Other creditors		2,350,284 33,163	2,253,041 23,678
			2,383,447	2,276,719

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

# 9 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

(Continued)

Included within other creditors are secured hire purchase liabilities of £33,163 (2022 - £23,678)

The bank loans are secured on the land held in the company and also land held personally by the director J Bell.

Creditors which fall due after five years are as follows: 2023  ${\bf t}$ 

Payable by instalments 1,822,810 1,769,200

# 10 Related party transactions

### Transactions with related parties

Included in other creditors are loans from directors totaling £381,994 (2022- £Nil). Of this, £350,000 is interest bearing, with the remainder interest free. The loans are unsecured and repayable on demand.

### 11 Directors' transactions

Advances or credits have been granted by the company to its directors as follows:

The loan is unsecured and repayable on demand.

Description	% Rate	Opening balance	AmountsClosing balance advanced	
		£	£	£
Director	-		1,700	1,700
		-	1,700	1,700

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.