

Company registration number 08977208 (England and Wales)

YORKSHIRE ICE CREAM FARM LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

YORKSHIRE ICE CREAM FARM LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 APRIL 2023

		2023	2022
	Notes	£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5	158,019	127,117
Current assets			
Stocks		30,000	30,000
Debtors	6	7,800	10,048
Cash at bank and in hand		131,162	247,560
		<u>168,962</u>	<u>287,608</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	<u>(40,568)</u>	<u>(66,018)</u>
Net current assets		<u>128,394</u>	<u>221,590</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>286,413</u>	<u>348,707</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8	(22,645)	(31,587)
Provisions for liabilities		<u>(18,554)</u>	<u>(15,942)</u>
Net assets		<u><u>245,214</u></u>	<u><u>301,178</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss reserves		<u>245,114</u>	<u>301,078</u>
Total equity		<u><u>245,214</u></u>	<u><u>301,178</u></u>

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.

YORKSHIRE ICE CREAM FARM LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 APRIL 2023

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 31 January 2024 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mrs Rebecca Storey
Director

Company registration number 08977208 (England and Wales)

YORKSHIRE ICE CREAM FARM LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 APRIL 2023

1 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be 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 in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

2 Accounting policies

Company information

Yorkshire Ice Cream Farm Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Melbourne House, 27 Thorne Road, Doncaster, DN1 2EZ .

2.1 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, [modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value]. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

2.2 Turnover

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 and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

2.3 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

The goodwill relates to the acquisition of the business in 2014 and is being written off over its estimated useful life of 5 years.

2.4 Tangible fixed assets

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

YORKSHIRE ICE CREAM FARM LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

2 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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

Leasehold land and buildings	10% on cost
Plant and equipment	20% on cost
Fixtures and fittings	20% on cost
Computers	33.3% on cost
Motor vehicles	25% on cost

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.

2.5 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of cost and replacement cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

2.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

2.7 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.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally 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.

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.

YORKSHIRE ICE CREAM FARM LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

2 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.8 Taxation

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

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.

2.9 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

2.10 Retirement benefits

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

YORKSHIRE ICE CREAM FARM LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

3 Employees

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

	2023 Number	2022 Number
Total	8	10

4 Intangible fixed assets

Goodwill
£

Cost

At 1 May 2022 and 30 April 2023

100,000

Amortisation and impairment

At 1 May 2022 and 30 April 2023

100,000

Carrying amount

At 30 April 2023

-

At 30 April 2022

-

5 Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold land and buildings	Plant and equipment	Fixtures and fittings	Computers	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Cost						
At 1 May 2022	71,403	196,137	107,007	2,499	23,095	400,141
Additions	56,040	-	8,398	714	-	65,152
At 30 April 2023	127,443	196,137	115,405	3,213	23,095	465,293
Depreciation and impairment						
At 1 May 2022	33,237	128,231	96,548	2,499	12,509	273,024
Depreciation charged in the year	10,409	15,390	2,579	98	5,774	34,250
At 30 April 2023	43,646	143,621	99,127	2,597	18,283	307,274
Carrying amount						
At 30 April 2023	83,797	52,516	16,278	616	4,812	158,019
At 30 April 2022	38,166	67,906	10,459	-	10,586	127,117

YORKSHIRE ICE CREAM FARM LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

6	Debtors	2023	2022
		£	£
	Amounts falling due within one year:		
	Other debtors	7,800	10,048
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
7	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2023	2022
		£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	11,935	9,724
	Trade creditors	1,203	-
	Corporation tax	12,287	33,035
	Other taxation and social security	12,724	18,685
	Other creditors	2,419	4,574
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
		<u>40,568</u>	<u>66,018</u>
8	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	2023	2022
		£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	22,645	31,587
		<u> </u>	<u> </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.