

Company Registration No. NI001892 (Northern Ireland)

LISSANOURE FARMS LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR



LISSANOURE FARMS LIMITED

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LISSANOURE FARMS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3	2,001,360		2,014,387	
Investments	4	2		2	
		<u>2,001,362</u>		<u>2,014,389</u>	
Current assets					
Stocks		5,131		4,583	
Debtors	5	20,962		36,362	
Cash at bank and in hand		19,576		254	
		<u>45,669</u>		<u>41,199</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(197,712)</u>		<u>(172,806)</u>	
Net current liabilities		<u>(152,043)</u>		<u>(131,607)</u>	
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>1,849,319</u>		<u>1,882,782</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7	<u>(1,392,566)</u>		<u>(1,388,593)</u>	
Provisions for liabilities		<u>(128,357)</u>		<u>(128,357)</u>	
Net assets		<u><u>328,396</u></u>		<u><u>365,832</u></u>	
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8	25,000		25,000	
Revaluation reserve	9	1,326,499		1,326,499	
Profit and loss reserves		<u>(1,023,103)</u>		<u>(985,667)</u>	
Total equity		<u><u>328,396</u></u>		<u><u>365,832</u></u>	

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges his 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.

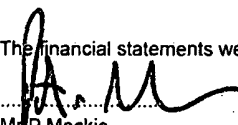
These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

LISSANOURE FARMS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 17th Oct 2020



Mr P Mackie

Director

Company Registration No. NI001892

LISSANOURE FARMS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Lissanoure Farms Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Northern Ireland. The registered office is Lissanoure Farms Ltd, Loughguile, Ballymena, BT44 9JP.

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, 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.

1.2 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.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

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.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

1.3 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.

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:

Land and buildings Freehold	2% straight line
Land and buildings Leasehold	Over the period of the lease
Plant and machinery	25% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	25% reducing balance

LISSANOURE FARMS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.4 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities 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.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

Entities in which the company has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible 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). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.6 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 replacement cost and cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

LISSANOURE FARMS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.7 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

LISSANOURE FARMS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.10 Derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to fair value at each reporting end date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset, whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability.

1.11 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.

1.12 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.

1.13 Government grants

Government 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.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 4 (2018 - 2).

LISSANOURE FARMS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 January 2019	2,481,723	189,917	2,671,640
Additions	12,582	24,705	37,287
Disposals	-	(5,880)	(5,880)
At 31 December 2019	2,494,305	208,742	2,703,047
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 January 2019	525,615	131,638	657,253
Depreciation charged in the year	29,488	20,746	50,234
Revaluation	-	(5,801)	(5,801)
At 31 December 2019	555,103	146,584	701,687
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2019	1,939,202	62,158	2,001,360
At 31 December 2018	1,956,108	58,279	2,014,387

4 Fixed asset investments

	2019 £	2018 £
Investments	2	2

Movements in fixed asset investments

	Shares in group undertakings and participating interests £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 January 2019 & 31 December 2019	2
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2019	2
At 31 December 2018	2

LISSANOURE FARMS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

5 Debtors		
	2019	2018
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Other debtors	20,962	36,362
	<u>20,962</u>	<u>36,362</u>
6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
	2019	2018
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	57,048	63,186
Trade creditors	9,428	10,659
Amounts owed to group undertakings	119,652	86,079
Other creditors	11,584	12,882
	<u>197,712</u>	<u>172,806</u>
7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
	2019	2018
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	260,000	260,000
Other creditors	1,132,566	1,128,593
	<u>1,392,566</u>	<u>1,388,593</u>
8 Called up share capital		
	2019	2018
	£	£
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid 25,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	25,000	25,000
	<u>25,000</u>	<u>25,000</u>
9 Revaluation reserve		
	2019	2018
	£	£
At the beginning of the year	1,326,499	1,323,661
Deferred tax on revaluation of tangible assets	-	2,838
	<u>1,326,499</u>	<u>1,326,499</u>

LISSANOURE FARMS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

10 Events after the reporting date

Subsequent to the year end of the company, there has been a dramatic downturn in the global economy due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The directors consider the outbreak to be a non-adjusting event after the reporting date. Given that the situation is fluid and unpredictable, an estimate of the financial effect is not possible at the date of issue of the financial statements. The directors are monitoring the situation closely and will continue to take appropriate steps to secure the viability of the business as and when necessary.

11 Related party transactions

Mr P Mackie and Mrs E Mackie are shareholders of the company. Mrs S Mackie is the mother of Mr P Mackie. Mrs S Mackie was owed £47,873 by the company at the year end. Mr P Mackie was owed £604,466 by the company at the year end. Mrs S Mackie and Mr P Mackie are trustees of the WDG Mackie 1984 Trust, which is owed £247,899 by the company. Mr P Mackie and Mrs E Mackie are trustees of the Mackie 2002 Discretionary Trust, which is owed £175,000 by the company at the year end.

The company owed £119,652 at the year end to its wholly owned subsidiary, Lissanoure Castle Limited. The money is owed for payments made on Lissanoure Farm Limited's behalf by Lissanoure Castle Limited less any payments made by Lissanoure Farms Limited.