

Company Registration No. 02027689 (England and Wales)

Appleby Farms Limited
Unaudited financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2025

Pages for filing with the registrar

Appleby Farms Limited

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Appleby Farms Limited

**Statement of financial position
As at 31 December 2025**

		2025	2024
	Notes	£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	3	1,457,141	1,434,873
Investment property	4	1,035,349	1,035,349
		<u>2,492,490</u>	<u>2,470,222</u>
Current assets			
Stocks		541,625	444,557
Debtors	5	439,269	127,904
Cash at bank and in hand		112,388	562,252
		<u>1,093,282</u>	<u>1,134,713</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(81,149)	(118,781)
Net current assets		<u>1,012,133</u>	<u>1,015,932</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>3,504,623</u>	<u>3,486,154</u>
Provisions for liabilities		<u>(47,440)</u>	<u>(33,890)</u>
Net assets		<u>3,457,183</u>	<u>3,452,264</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	7	100,050	100,050
Profit and loss reserves		3,357,133	3,352,214
Total equity		<u>3,457,183</u>	<u>3,452,264</u>

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 December 2025 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.

Appleby Farms Limited

Statement of financial position (continued)
As at 31 December 2025

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 12 August 2026 and are signed on its behalf by:

The Lord St Oswald
Director

The Lady St Oswald
Director

Company Registration No. 02027689

Appleby Farms Limited

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Appleby Farms Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is The Estate Office, East Newton Hall Farm, East Newton, Oswaldkirk, York, YO62 5YE.

1.1 Basis of preparation

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 investment properties at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Revenue

Turnover represents amounts receivable for crop and livestock sales and rents receivable (net of VAT) and government grants (see 1.14). Crop and livestock turnover is recognised at the point of sale and rental income is recognised on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

1.4 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.

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:

Freehold land	Not depreciated
Leasehold improvements	5% and 8% straight line
Plant and equipment	10% and 20% straight line and 15 years straight line

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.

1.5 Investment property

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.6 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.

1.7 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to sell, which is equivalent to net realisable value.

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.

1.8 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.

1.9 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 statement of financial position 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.

Appleby Farms Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2025

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors, 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.

1.10 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.

1.11 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 income statement 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.

Appleby Farms Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2025

1 Accounting policies (continued)

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 income statement, 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.

1.12 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.

1.13 Leases

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

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.

1.14 Government grants

The company received income during the year from both the Environmental Stewardship and Basic Payment Schemes.

The Basic Payment Scheme income is recognised once all conditions attached to the Basic Payment Scheme have been met. Income from Environmental Stewardship Schemes is recognised on an accruals basis throughout the period of the Scheme.

2 Employees

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

	2025 Number	2024 Number
Total	0	0

Appleby Farms Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2025

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Land	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 January 2025	1,863,746	173,923	2,037,669
Additions	-	58,590	58,590
At 31 December 2025	1,863,746	232,513	2,096,259
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 January 2025	428,873	173,923	602,796
Depreciation charged in the year	32,544	3,778	36,322
At 31 December 2025	461,417	177,701	639,118
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2025	1,402,329	54,812	1,457,141
At 31 December 2024	1,434,873	-	1,434,873

4 Investment property

	2025
	£
Fair value	
At 1 January 2025 and 31 December 2025	1,035,349

Investment property comprises land acquired in December 2023, which is being let out to a connected party. The directors have considered the open market value of the land at the balance sheet date and are of the opinion that it is not materially different to the carrying value.

5 Debtors

	2025	2024
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	2,224	7,291
Other debtors	437,045	120,613
	439,269	127,904

Appleby Farms Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2025

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2025	2024
	£	£
Trade creditors	-	12,669
Corporation tax	13,968	25,934
Other creditors	67,181	80,178
	<u>81,149</u>	<u>118,781</u>

7 Called up share capital

	2025	2024	2025	2024
	Number	Number	£	£
Ordinary share capital				
Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary A shares of £1 each	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Ordinary B shares of £1 each	50	50	50	50
	<u>100,050</u>	<u>100,050</u>	<u>100,050</u>	<u>100,050</u>

The A shares have full dividend and voting rights but rank second behind the B shares and on winding up they carry only 25% of the total voting rights. The B shares have no entitlement to dividends and no voting rights except on winding up where they carry 75% of the total voting rights and rank first but do not share in any surplus.

8 Directors' transactions

Dividends totalling £50,000 (2024 - £50,000) were paid in the year in respect of shares held by the company's directors.

Loans	% Rate	Opening balance	Amounts advanced	Interest charged	Closing balance
		£	£	£	£
The Lord St Oswald	3.75	-	350,000	6,503	356,503
		<u>-</u>	<u>350,000</u>	<u>6,503</u>	<u>356,503</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.