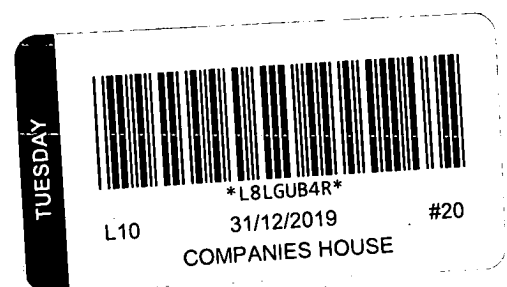


Company Registration No. 00716250 (England and Wales)

Manydown Company Limited

**Unaudited financial statements
for the year ended 31 March 2019**

Pages for filing with the Registrar



Manydown Company Limited

Balance sheet

As at 31 March 2019

		2019		2018	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	2	-		3,368	
Tangible assets	3	23,188,854		23,462,154	
Investment properties	4	5,552,000		6,232,000	
Investments	5	120,176		103,232	
		<u>28,861,030</u>		<u>29,800,754</u>	
Current assets					
Stocks		919,622		773,036	
Debtors	6	312,274		611,443	
Investments	7	1,590,387		1,565,487	
Cash at bank and in hand		3,476,026		1,847,100	
		<u>6,298,309</u>		<u>4,797,066</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	<u>(1,069,770)</u>		<u>(706,623)</u>	
Net current assets		<u>5,228,539</u>		<u>4,090,443</u>	
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>34,089,569</u>		<u>33,891,197</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9	(1,400,000)		(1,400,000)	
Provisions for liabilities		<u>(4,688,549)</u>		<u>(4,792,796)</u>	
Net assets		<u><u>28,001,020</u></u>		<u><u>27,698,401</u></u>	
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	10	300,400		300,400	
Revaluation reserve		18,537,146		18,787,146	
Other reserves		4,887,877		5,392,410	
Profit and loss reserves		4,275,597		3,218,445	
Total equity		<u><u>28,001,020</u></u>		<u><u>27,698,401</u></u>	

Manydown Company Limited

Balance sheet (continued)

As at 31 March 2019

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

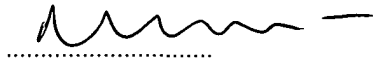
For the financial year ended 31 March 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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 12 March 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:



R A Dickinson

Director

Company Registration No. 00716250

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Manydown Company Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is St Ann's Wharf, 112 Quayside, Newcastle Upon Tyne, NE1 3DX.

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.

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 is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for farm produce, property rental and associated property services and returns on investment achieved 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.

Farm produce includes wheat, barley and oilseed rape sales which follow the harvest year cycle.

Rental income is invoiced on a monthly basis, either in advance or in arrears. Wayleaves are received on a quarterly basis.

Returns on investments relate to dividend income for the portfolio held by the company. These are recognised at date of declaration.

1 Accounting policies (continued)

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.

Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date where it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the fair value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Amortisation 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:

Basic Payment Scheme entitlements	20% straight line
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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.

Tangible fixed assets include investment properties valued by the Directors on an existing use open market value basis. Other tangible fixed assets are stated at cost or valuation less depreciation. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation less estimated residual value of each asset over its expected useful life, as follows:

Freehold land and buildings	2% straight line on buildings
Plant and machinery	10% and 15% straight line
Motor vehicles	20% 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 properties

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. The surplus or deficit on revaluation is recognised in profit or loss.

Where fair value cannot be achieved without undue cost or effort, investment property is accounted for as tangible fixed assets.

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 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). 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 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.

The cost of crops and produce in store is determined by cost of production. The cost of purchased fertilisers, sprays, seeds, feed, oil and stores is based on purchase price. Cultivations are calculated by reference to purchased inputs and contract charges incurred in respect to growing crops at the year end.

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 at bank and in hand 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 Accounting policies (continued)

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 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, 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.

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.

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. Where items recognised in other comprehensive income or equity are chargeable to or deductible for tax purposes, the resulting current or deferred tax expense or income is presented in the same component of comprehensive income or equity as the transaction or other event that resulted in the tax expense or income. 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 Government grants

The money receivable for the Basic Payment Scheme is recognised only when there is both compliance with relevant conditions for receipt of the Basic Payment Scheme and reasonable assurance as to its receipt.

Manydown Company Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 March 2019

2 Intangible fixed assets

	Basic Payment Scheme entitlements £
Cost	
At 1 April 2018 and 31 March 2019	16,832
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 April 2018	13,464
Amortisation charged for the year	3,368
At 31 March 2019	16,832
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2019	-
At 31 March 2018	3,368

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings £	Plant and machinery etc £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 April 2018	23,475,472	549,368	24,024,840
Additions	56,663	-	56,663
Disposals	(256,866)	-	(256,866)
At 31 March 2019	23,275,269	549,368	23,824,637
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 April 2018	99,629	463,057	562,686
Depreciation charged in the year	50,703	23,375	74,078
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(981)	-	(981)
At 31 March 2019	149,351	486,432	635,783
Carrying amount			
At 31 March 2019	23,125,918	62,936	23,188,854
At 31 March 2018	23,375,843	86,311	23,462,154

Manydown Company Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2019

4 Investment property

	2019
	£
Fair value	
At 1 April 2018	6,232,000
Disposals	(5,000)
Revaluations	(675,000)
	<u>5,552,000</u>
At 31 March 2019	<u>5,552,000</u>

5 Fixed asset investments

	2019	2018
	£	£
Investments	<u>120,176</u>	<u>103,232</u>

Movements in fixed asset investments

	Investments other than loans £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 April 2018	103,232
Valuation changes	16,944
	<u>120,176</u>
At 31 March 2019	<u>120,176</u>
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2019	<u>120,176</u>
At 31 March 2018	<u>103,232</u>

Manydown Company Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2019

6 Debtors

	2019	2018
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	173,834	279,236
Other debtors	138,440	332,207
	<u>312,274</u>	<u>611,443</u>

7 Current asset investments

	2019	2018
	£	£
Other investments	1,590,387	1,565,487
	<u>1,590,387</u>	<u>1,565,487</u>

8 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019	2018
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	-	27,847
Trade creditors	319,527	230,343
Taxation and social security	279,388	68,323
Other creditors	470,855	380,110
	<u>1,069,770</u>	<u>706,623</u>

Manydown Company Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2019

9 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2019	2018
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	1,400,000	1,400,000

Included in the bank loans is a long term loan of £400,000 (2018: £400,000) which is subject to a fixed rate of interest of 12% per annum. It is repayable in full in 2022 and the loan is secured on the freehold land known as Whitedown Farm, comprising 360 acres.

The balance of the loans, £1,000,000, is subject to a variable rate of interest of 2.75% per annum. This loan is repayable in full in 2045. These bank loans are also secured over Whitedown Farm (approx. 360 acres) in addition to part of Lower Farm and Rookery Farm.

10 Called up share capital

	2019	2018
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
300,400 Ordinary shares of £1 each	300,400	300,400

11 Related party transactions

As at 31 March 2019, the Manydown Company Limited owed £100,000 (2018: £nil) to a related company, Manydown 2018 Limited.

12 Parent company

The immediate parent company is Manydown 2007 Limited and the ultimate parent company is Manydown Holdings Limited, companies registered in England and Wales.