Registered number: 00874206

# **BODDINGTON ESTATES LIMITED**

# DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2023





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# **COMPANY INFORMATION**

J R Hitchins **Directors** 

J C Hitchins

J J S Dunley

**Company secretary** J J S Dunley

Registered number 00874206

Registered office The Manor

Boddington Cheltenham GL51 0TJ

Independent auditor Crowe U.K. LLP

Fourth Floor St James House St James Square Cheltenham GL50 3PR

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#### DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

The Directors present their report and the financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2023.

#### Directors' responsibilities statement

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the Directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. Under company law the Directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies for the Company's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The Directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

#### Results and dividends

The profit for the period, after taxation, amounted to £142,851 (2022 - loss £133,801).

The directors recommend a dividend payment of £Nil (2022 - £Nil).

#### **Directors**

The Directors who served during the period were:

J R Hitchins

J C Hitchins

J J S Dunley

#### Disclosure of information to auditor

Each of the persons who are Directors at the time when this Directors' Report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the Director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware, and
- the Director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a Director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

# DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

# **Auditor**

The auditor, Crowe U.K. LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

# Small companies note

In preparing this report, the Directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

J J S Dunley Director

Date: 7 December 2023

#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF BODDINGTON ESTATES LIMITED

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Boddington Estates Limited (the 'Company') for the period ended 31 March 2023, which comprise the Statement of comprehensive income, the Balance sheet, the Statement of changes in equity and the related notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 March 2023 and of its profit for the period then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

#### **Basis for opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the United Kingdom, including the Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standard and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the Directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF BODDINGTON ESTATES LIMITED (CONTINUED)

#### Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our Auditor's report thereon. The Directors are responsible for the other information contained within the Annual Report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

# Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Directors' report for the financial period for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

#### Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of Directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the Directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies
  regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the Directors' report and
  from the requirement to prepare a Strategic report.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF BODDINGTON ESTATES LIMITED (CONTINUED)

#### Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 1, the Directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

#### Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an Auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks within which the Company operates, focusing on those laws and regulations that have a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The laws and regulations we considered in this context were the Companies Act 2006. We assessed the required compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our audit procedures on the related financial statement items.

In addition, we considered provisions of other laws and regulations that do not have a direct effect on the financial statements but compliance with which might be fundamental to the Company's ability to operate or to avoid a material penalty. We also considered the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the Company for fraud. The laws and regulations we considered in this context for the UK operations were General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), Anti-fraud, bribery and corruption legislation, environmental protection legislation, Health and safety legislation, Taxation legislation and Employment legislation.

Auditing standards limit the required audit procedures to identify non-compliance with these laws and regulations to enquiry of the directors and other management and inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any.

We identified the greatest risk of material impact on the financial statements from irregularities, including fraud, to be in the following areas: timing of recognition of income; the override of controls by management, including posting of unusual journals; inappropriate treatment of non-routine transactions and areas of estimation uncertainty; and manipulating the Company's key performance indicators to meet management targets.

Our audit procedures to respond to these risks included enquiries of management about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities, review and discussion of non-routine transactions, sample testing on the posting of journals and income transactions and review of accounting estimates for biases.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF BODDINGTON ESTATES LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our Auditor's report.

#### Use of our report

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an Auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Chris Mould (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of

Crowe U.K. LLP Statutory Auditor Fourth Floor St James House St James Square Cheltenham GL50 3PR

Date: 18 December 2023

### STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

No	31 March 2023 ste £	18 months ended 31 March 2022 £
Turnover	659,203	910,028
Cost of sales	(453,117)	(917,019)
Gross profit/(loss)	206,086	(6,991)
Administrative expenses	(43,550)	(108,987)
Operating profit/(loss)	3 <b>162,536</b>	(115,978)
Interest payable and similar expenses	(82)	(89)
Profit/(loss) before tax	162,454	(116,067)
Tax on profit/(loss)	5 (19,603)	(17,734)
Profit/(loss) for the period	142,851	(133,801)

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2023 or 2022 other than those included in the statement of comprehensive income.

There was no other comprehensive income for 2023 (2022:£NIL).

The notes on pages 10 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

### **BODDINGTON ESTATES LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 00874206**

# **BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2023**

	lote		2023 £		2022 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	6		874,157		746,808
Current assets					
Stocks	7	736,293		524,912	,
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	8	283,617		211,043	
		1,019,910	-	735,955	
Current liabilities					
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(628,553)		(331,337)	
Net current assets			391,357		404,618
Total assets less current liabilities			1,265,514	-	1,151,426
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year  Provisions for liabilities	10		-		(61,206,
Deferred tax	11		(213,568)		(181,125,
Net assets			1,051,946	-	909,095
Capital and reserves				•	
Called up share capital			1,000,000	•	1,000,000
Profit and loss account			51,946		(90,905)
		•	1,051,946	-	909,095

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

J J S Dunley

Director

Date: 7 December 2023

The notes on pages 10 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	£	Profit and loss account	£
At 1 April 2022	1,000,000	(90,905)	909,095
Profit for the period	-	142,851	142,851
At 31 March 2023	1,000,000	51,946	1,051,946

The notes on pages 10 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 October 2020	1,000,000	42,896	1,042,896
Loss for the period	-	(133,801)	(133,801)
At 31 March 2022	1,000,000	(90,905)	909,095

The notes on pages 10 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

#### 1. General information

Boddington Estates Limited is a private company limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales under registered number 00874206. The address of its registered office is The Manor, Boddington, Cheltenham. GL51 0TJ.

#### 2. Accounting policies

#### 2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, unless stated in these accounting policies, and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

#### 2.2 Going concern

The financial statements are presented on a going concern basis. In assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, the directors have taken into consideration all available information relating to the 12 month period from the date of approval of these financial statements, including current and future trading and cash flow forecasts of the company and the other group entities.

#### 2.3 Turnover

Turnover comprises revenue recognised by the Company in respect of goods supplied during the year, exclusive of Value Added Tax and trade discounts. Income is recognised on a receivable basis,

# 2.4 Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Agricultural buildings Plant and machinery

5% straight line

5%-50% straight line

Motor vehicles

20% straight line

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.5 Stocks

Livestock, cultivations and consumables are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Harvested crops are valued at their estimated net realisable value.

#### 2.6 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment.

#### 2.7 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price.

#### "2.8 Leasing and hire purchase

Assets obtained under hire purchase contracts and finance leases are capitalised as tangible fixed assets. Assets acquired by finance lease are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Assets acquired by hire purchase are depreciated over their useful lives. Finance leases are those where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership are assumed by the company. Obligations under such agreements are included in creditors net of the finance charge allocated to future periods. The finance element of the rental payment is charged to the Statement of comprehensive income on a straight line basis.

#### 2.9 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties and loans to related parties.

### 2.10 Government grants

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income in the same period as the related expenditure.

# 2.11 Foreign currency translation

#### Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

#### Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.12 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

# 3. Operating profit/(loss)

The operating profit/(loss) is stated after charging:

	31 March 2023 £	18 months ended 31 March 2022 £
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets - owned	122,049	177,987
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets - financed	37,172	55,149
Auditors' remuneration	7,700	7,700
Profit on the sale of fixed assets	(127,738)	(8,669)

During the year, no director received any emoluments (2022 - £Nil).

#### 4. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the period was 3 (2022 - 4).

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

# 5. Taxation

	31 March 2023 £	18 months ended 31 March 2022 £
Corporation tax		
Compensation for losses Adjustments in respect of previous periods	(12,840) -	(10,698) 191
Total current tax	(12,840)	(10,507)
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	32,443	28,241
Total deferred tax	32,443	28,241
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	19,603	17,734

# Factors that may affect future charges

There were no factors that affect future tax charges.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

# 6. Tangible fixed assets

	Agricultural Buildings £	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 April 2022	407,766	2,092,936	29,824	2,530,526
Additions	-	326,815	-	326,815
Disposals	-	(384,763)	-	(384,763)
At 31 March 2023	407,766	2,034,988	29,824	2,472,578
Depreciation				
At 1 April 2022	407,766	1,348,806	27,146	1,783,718
Charge for the period on owned assets	-	120,840	1,189	122,029
Charge for the period on financed assets	-	37,172	-	37,172
Disposals	-	(344,498)	-	(344,498)
At 31 March 2023	407,766	1,162,320	28,335	1,598,421
Net book value				
At 31 March 2023	-	872,668	1,489	874,157
At 31 March 2022	-	744,130	2,678	746,808

The net book value of assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts, included above within Plant and Machinery, totalled £253,388 (2022 - £303,205).

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

7.	Stocks		
		2023 £	2022 £
	Raw materials and consumables	736,293 ————	524,912
	Stock is stated after provision for impairment of £28,318 (2022 - £28,318).		
8.	Debtors		
		2023 £	2022 £
	Trade debtors	137,921	66,875
	Other debtors	31,335	44,053
	Prepayments and accrued income	114,361	100,115
		283,617	211,043
9.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	2023	2022
		£	£
	Bank overdrafts	115,062	64,614
	Trade creditors	33,311	87,171
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	410,478	109,278
	Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	57,914	61,127
	Accruals and deferred income	11,788	9,147
		628,553	331,337
	The company has entered into a set-off arrangement with the bank us companies have pledged their assets to secure the group's banking liabilities.		other group
	Out distance Amount of this product of the product		
10.	Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year		
10.	Creditors: Amounts failing due after more than one year	2023 £	2022 £

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

11.	Deferred taxation		
	•	2023 £	2022 £
	At beginning of year	(181,125)	(152,884)
	Charged to profit or loss	(32,443)	(28,241)
	At end of year	(213,568)	(181,125)
	The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:		
		2023 £	2022 £
	Accelerated capital allowances	213,568	181,125

#### 12. Related party transactions

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption from reporting transactions entered into with group companies since the Company's results are included within consolidated group accounts which are publicly available (see note 13).

The Company has entered in to a set-off arrangement with the bank under which it and other group companies have pledged their assets to secure the group's banking liabilities.

During the year, the Company made sales totalling £6,528 (2022 - £27,931) to J C Hitchins, a director. At the balance sheet date £6,384 was outstanding (2022 - £Nil).

#### 13. Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The Company's ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is Bay Group Limited, a company incorporated in Bermuda.

The immediate parent company for the smallest and largest group for which consolidated financial statements are prepared is The Robert Hitchins Group Limited, a company registered in England and Wales whose registered office is 2nd Floor, 55 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7JW. A copy of that company's financial statements is available from Companies House, Cardiff.