

Financial Statements Blenheim Estates Contractors Limited

For the Period Ended 31 March 2016



Registered number: 5558946

Blenheim Estates Contractors Limited
Registered number:5558946

Company Information

Directors

D M Hare
R L File
J F D Hoy

Company secretary

D M Hare

Registered number

5558946

Registered office

The Estate Office
Blenheim Palace
Woodstock
Oxfordshire
OX20 1PP

Independent auditor

Grant Thornton UK LLP
Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor
3140 Rowan Place
John Smith Drive
Oxford Business Park South
OXFORD
OX4 2WB

Bankers

Barclays Bank plc
4th Floor
Apex Plaza
READING
RG1 1AX

Solicitors

Withers LLP
16 Old Bailey
LONDON
EC4M 7EG

Blenheim Estates Contractors Limited

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Directors' Report

For the Period Ended 31 March 2016

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2016.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company is the construction of buildings under contract for third parties.

Directors

The directors who served during the period were:

D M Hare
R L File
J F D Hoy

Results and dividends

The profit for the period, after taxation, amounted to £24,664 (2015 - £68,971).

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 financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- 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 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.

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 that director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware, and
- that 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.

Blenheim Estates Contractors Limited

Directors' Report

For the Period Ended 31 March 2016

Post balance sheet events

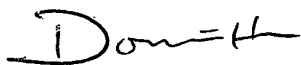
There have been no significant events affecting the Company since the year end.

Auditors

The auditor, Grant Thornton UK LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

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 on 7th November 2016 and signed on its behalf.



D M Hare
Director



Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Blenheim Estates Contractors Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Blenheim Estates Contractors Limited for the period ended 31 March 2016, which comprise the Statement of comprehensive income, the Balance sheet and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard Applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland".

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.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

A description of the scope of an audit of financial statements is provided on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditscopeukprivate.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 March 2016 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.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Directors' report for the financial period for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.



Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Blenheim Estates Contractors Limited

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where 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.
- the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies' exemption from the requirement to prepare the strategic report and in preparing the directors report.

Grant Thornton UK LLP

Tracey James (Senior statutory auditor)
for and on behalf of
Grant Thornton UK LLP
Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants
OXFORD

Date: 11 November 2016

Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the Period Ended 31 March 2016

	Note	2016 £	2015 £
Turnover	3	3,038,871	4,271,496
Cost of sales		(2,877,123)	(4,130,325)
Gross profit		161,748	141,171
Administrative expenses		(130,644)	(56,643)
Operating profit	4	31,104	84,528
Interest payable and expenses		-	(25)
Profit before tax		31,104	84,503
Tax on profit	6	(6,440)	(15,532)
Profit for the period		24,664	68,971
Other comprehensive income for the period			
Total comprehensive income for the period		24,664	68,971

There was no recognised gains and losses for 2016 or 2015 other than those included in the profit and loss account.

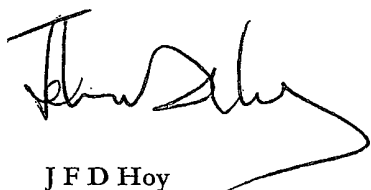
The notes on pages 7 to 13 form part of these financial statements.

Balance Sheet

As at 31 March 2016

	Note	2016 £	2015 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	7	5,069	7,106
		<u>5,069</u>	<u>7,106</u>
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	8	1,292,619	2,166,658
Cash at bank and in hand	9	53,174	366,168
		<u>1,345,793</u>	<u>2,532,826</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	(1,015,649)	(2,229,383)
Net current assets		<u>330,144</u>	<u>303,443</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>335,213</u>	<u>310,549</u>
Net assets		<u><u>335,213</u></u>	<u><u>310,549</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	11	1	1
Profit and loss account		<u>335,212</u>	<u>310,548</u>
		<u><u>335,213</u></u>	<u><u>310,549</u></u>

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 7/11/16



J F D Hoy
Director

The notes on pages 7 to 13 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the Period Ended 31 March 2016

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 April 2015	1	310,548	310,549
Comprehensive income for the period			
Profit for the period	-	24,664	24,664
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	24,664	24,664
Total transactions with owners	-	-	-
At 31 March 2016	1	335,212	335,213

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the Period Ended 31 March 2015

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 April 2014	1	241,577	241,578
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	-	68,971	68,971
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	68,971	68,971
Total transactions with owners	-	-	-
At 31 March 2015	1	310,548	310,549

The notes on pages 9 to 15 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows

For the Period Ended 31 March 2016

	2016 £	2015 £
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit for the financial period	24,664	68,971
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of tangible assets	2,037	1,044
Interest paid	-	25
Taxation	6,440	15,532
Decrease/(increase) in debtors	517,292	(647,574)
Decrease in amounts owed by related parties	356,747	1,929,248
Increase in creditors	95,826	279,244
Increase in amounts owed to related parties	(1,300,273)	(1,297,291)
Corporation tax	(15,727)	(11,199)
Net cash generated from operating activities	(312,994)	338,000
Cash flows from financing activities		
Interest paid	-	(25)
Net cash used in financing activities	-	(25)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	366,168	36,342
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of period	53,174	374,317
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of period comprise:		
Cash at bank and in hand	53,174	366,168
	53,174	366,168

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Period Ended 31 March 2016

1. Accounting policies

1.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

This is the first year in which the financial statements have been prepared under FRS 102. Refer to note 15 for an explanation of the transition.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 2).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is the total amount receivable by the company, net of Value Added Tax, in the ordinary course of business for goods supplied as a principal and for services provided, adjusted by the subsequent certified valuation of work in progress on contracts between the beginning and the end of the period.

1.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost of fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives on the following bases:

Motor vehicles	-	25% straight-line
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1.4 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

1.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

In the Statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents are shown net of bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Company's cash management.

1.6 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Period Ended 31 March 2016

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.7 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Profit and loss account over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

1.8 Current and deferred taxation

Tax is recognised in the Profit and loss account, except that a change 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Period Ended 31 March 2016

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.9 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 accounts receivable and payable, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Profit and loss account.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance sheet when there is an 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.

2. Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Estimates are based on historical experience and other assumptions that are considered reasonable in the circumstances. Critical judgments that management have made in the process of applying accounting policies disclosed herein and that have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements relate to the following:

Provisions

In recognising provisions, the company evaluates the extent to which it is probable that it has incurred a legal or constructive obligation in respect of past events and the probability that there will be an outflow of benefits as a result. The judgments used to recognise provisions are based on currently known factors which may vary over time, resulting in changes in the measurement of recorded amounts as compared to initial estimates.

3. Analysis of turnover

All turnover arose within the United Kingdom.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Period Ended 31 March 2016

4. Operating profit

The operating profit is stated after charging:

	2016	2015
	£	£
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	2,037	1,044

During the period, no director received any emoluments (2015 - £NIL).

Auditors remuneration of £3,100 (2015 - £3,000) was paid in the year.

5. Employees

The Company has no employees other than the directors, who did not receive any remuneration (2015 - £NIL).

6. Taxation

	2016	2015
	£	£
Corporation tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	6,440	15,532

Factors affecting tax charge for the period/year

The tax assessed for the period/year is lower than (2015 - lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2015 - 20%). The differences are explained below:

	2016	2015
	£	£
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	31,104	84,503
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2015 - 20%)	6,221	16,901
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	-	52
Deferred tax not recognised	219	(1,421)
Total tax charge for the period/year	6,440	15,532

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Period Ended 31 March 2016

7. Tangible fixed assets

	Motor vehicles £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 April 2015	8,150
At 31 March 2016	8,150
Depreciation	
At 1 April 2015	1,044
Charge owned for the period	2,037
At 31 March 2016	3,081
Net book value	
At 31 March 2016	5,069
At 31 March 2015	7,106

8. Debtors

	2016 £	2015 £
Trade debtors	168,502	596,593
Amounts owed by related parties	498,260	855,007
Other debtors	55,210	34,326
Prepayments and accrued income	570,647	680,732
	<u>1,292,619</u>	<u>2,166,658</u>

9. Cash and cash equivalents

	2016 £	2015 £
Cash at bank and in hand	<u>53,174</u>	<u>366,168</u>

Blenheim Estates Contractors Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Period Ended 31 March 2016

10. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2016	2015
	£	£
Trade creditors	500,060	301,727
Amounts owed to related parties	297,024	1,597,297
Corporation tax	6,221	15,508
Other creditors	179,594	157,996
Accruals and deferred income	32,750	156,855
	<u>1,015,649</u>	<u>2,229,383</u>

11. Share capital

	2016	2015
	£	£
Authorised		
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
1 Ordinary share of £1	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

12. Related party transactions

The following related party balances were due from/(to) the company at the year end:

The following related party balances were due from/(to) the company at the year end:

	2016	2015
Vanbrugh Unit Trust	381,627	(946,278)
Barrough Hospitality Limited	116,633	854,955
Blenheim Industrial Property Limited	-	(160,000)
Vanbrugh Management Limited	-	(150,000)
Blenheim Agency Limited	(97,024)	(240)
Blenheim Visitors Partnership	-	(339,754)
Blenheim Farm Partnership	-	(973)
Blenheim Finance Limited	(200,000)	-

During the year the company sold services totalling £2,336,866 and £317,085 to Vanbrugh Unit Trust and Barrough Hospitality Limited.

The company was charged £75,000 in relation to a management fee from Blenheim Farm Partnership.

All entities share the same ultimate controlling parties to the company.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Period Ended 31 March 2016

13. Financial instruments

Financial assets measured at amortised cost amount to £1,345,793 (2015: £2,532,826). This consists of cash, trade debtors, other debtors, amounts owed by related parties, prepayments and accrued income.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost amount to £1,015,649 (2015: £2,229,383). This consists of trade creditors, amounts owed to related parties, corporation tax, other creditors, accruals and deferred income.

14. Controlling party

The entity's ultimate controlling parties are Sir Mark Aubrey Weinberg, Mr Alexander Pepys Muir, Mr Anthony John Thompson and Lord Edward Albert Spencer-Churchill as trustees of Marlborough 2003 settlement.

15. First time adoption of FRS 102

The policies applied under the entity's previous accounting framework are not materially different to FRS 102 and have not impacted on equity or profit or loss.