

Company Registration No. 08819603 (England and Wales)

**BLEASDALE MOOR AND ESTATE LIMITED  
(PREVIOUSLY TARNCOURT CONSTRUCTION LIMITED)**

**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020**

**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

**BLEASDALE MOOR AND ESTATE LIMITED (PREVIOUSLY TARNCOURT CONSTRUCTION LIMITED)**

**CONTENTS**

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	<b>Page</b>
Balance sheet	1
Notes to the financial statements	2 - 6

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**BLEASDALE MOOR AND ESTATE LIMITED (PREVIOUSLY TARN COURT CONSTRUCTION LIMITED)**

**BALANCE SHEET**

**AS AT 31 MARCH 2020**

	Notes	2020 £	£	2019 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	4		6,810		-
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	5	677,519		3,534,887	
Cash at bank and in hand		553		239	
		<u>678,072</u>		<u>3,535,126</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	6	<u>(409,755)</u>		<u>(3,249,742)</u>	
<b>Net current assets</b>			<u>268,317</u>		<u>285,384</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>275,127</u>		<u>285,384</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	7		12		12
Profit and loss reserves			<u>275,115</u>		<u>285,372</u>
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>275,127</u>		<u>285,384</u>

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 2020 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 31 March 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:

**Mr C E Dickson**  
Director

**Company Registration No. 08819603**

# **BLEASDALE MOOR AND ESTATE LIMITED (PREVIOUSLY TARN COURT CONSTRUCTION LIMITED)**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020**

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### **1 Accounting policies**

#### **Company information**

Bleasdale Moor and Estate Limited (Previously Tarn Court Construction Limited) is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Richard House, 9 Winckley Square, Preston, PR1 3HP.

#### **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 Going concern**

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The Directors have considered the impact of the Government response to Covid-19 on the activity of the company. The Directors do not consider that there will be a significant impact on the activity of the company. As a result, the Directors consider that the company has sufficient reserves to meet liabilities as they fall due for a period of at least twelve months from the date of the signing of the accounts and as such the preparation of the accounts on a going concern basis is appropriate.

#### **1.3 Turnover**

Turnover represents the amounts receivable for goods and services net of VAT.

In respect of construction projects, profit is recognised on long-term contracts, if the final outcome can be assessed with reasonable certainty, by including in the profit and loss account turnover and related costs as contract activity progresses. Turnover is calculated as that proportion of total contract value which costs to date bear to expected costs for that contract.

Income in respect of the shoot will be recognised when the event takes place.

#### **1.4 Tangible fixed assets**

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost, net of depreciation.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Motor vehicles	25% p.a straight line
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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.

# **BLEASDALE MOOR AND ESTATE LIMITED (PREVIOUSLY TARN COURT CONSTRUCTION LIMITED)**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020**

### **1 Accounting policies**

**(Continued)**

#### **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).

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 is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset 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 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 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 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.

#### **1.7 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.

# **BLEASDALE MOOR AND ESTATE LIMITED (PREVIOUSLY TARNCOURT CONSTRUCTION LIMITED)**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020**

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### **1 Accounting policies**

**(Continued)**

#### ***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.

#### **1.8 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.

#### **1.9 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 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. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, 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.

**BLEASDALE MOOR AND ESTATE LIMITED (PREVIOUSLY TARN COURT CONSTRUCTION LIMITED)**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020**

**1 Accounting policies (Continued)**

**1.10 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.

**2 Employees**

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

	<b>2020 Number</b>	<b>2019 Number</b>
Total	1	-

**3 Taxation**

	<b>2020 £</b>	<b>2019 £</b>
<b>Current tax</b>		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	-	2,891
Adjustments in respect of prior periods due to utilisation of losses	(2,502)	-
Total current tax	(2,502)	2,891

**4 Tangible fixed assets**

	<b>Motor vehicles £</b>
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 April 2019	-
Additions	6,810
At 31 March 2020	6,810
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>	
At 1 April 2019 and 31 March 2020	-
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 31 March 2020	6,810
At 31 March 2019	-

**BLEASDALE MOOR AND ESTATE LIMITED (PREVIOUSLY TARNCOURT CONSTRUCTION LIMITED)**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020**

**5 Debtors**

	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Other debtors	677,519	3,534,887

**6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Trade creditors	99,239	4,389
Amounts owed to group undertakings	-	3,230,890
Corporation tax	141,509	2,863
Other taxation and social security	86,597	-
Other creditors	82,410	11,600
	<b>409,755</b>	<b>3,249,742</b>

**7 Called up share capital**

	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Ordinary share capital</b>		
<b>Issued and fully paid</b>		
1 Ordinary A shares of £1 each	1	1
1 Ordinary B shares of £1 each	1	1
1 Ordinary C shares of £1 each	1	1
9 Ordinary D shares of £1 each	9	9
	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>

**8 Related party transactions**

Tarncourt Group Holdings LLP is considered to be a related party as Charles Dickson is a member. Included in creditors as at 31 March 2020 is a balance due to Tarncourt Group Holdings LLP of £Nil(2019 £3,230,890)

During the year the company has invoiced Charles Dickson £3,553,220 in respect of construction services. As at 31 March 2020 an amount of £434,400 was due from Mr Charles Dickson. This was the maximum balance due for the year.

During the year Bleasdale Motor and Estate Limited acquired a joint interest in the sporting rights over a shoot at Bleasdale Estate and also acquired the shoot business from Mr Charles Dickson.



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