

Company registration number 08819603 (England and Wales)

BLEASDALE MOOR AND ESTATE LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

BLEASDALE MOOR AND ESTATE LIMITED

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BLEASDALE MOOR AND ESTATE LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2023

		2023		2022	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		41,237		65,172
Current assets					
Debtors	5	331,290		791,180	
Cash at bank and in hand		415		2,093	
		<u>331,705</u>		<u>793,273</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(522,693)</u>		<u>(839,225)</u>	
Net current liabilities			<u>(190,988)</u>		<u>(45,952)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>(149,751)</u>		<u>19,220</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		<u>(15,012)</u>		<u>(26,742)</u>
Net liabilities			<u>(164,763)</u>		<u>(7,522)</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		12		12
Profit and loss reserves			<u>(164,775)</u>		<u>(7,534)</u>
Total equity			<u>(164,763)</u>		<u>(7,522)</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 2023 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.

BLEASDALE MOOR AND ESTATE LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MARCH 2023

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 19 December 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr C E Dickson
Director

Company Registration No. 08819603

BLEASDALE MOOR AND ESTATE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Bleasdale Moor and Estate 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. Although there are negative reserves, the company is supported by the Directors and other related companies. As such, the Directors consider that the company is able 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.

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:

Plant and machinery	25% p.a straight Line
Motor vehicles	25% p.a 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 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).

BLEASDALE MOOR AND ESTATE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

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.

1.11 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.12 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons employed by the company during the year was:

	2023 Number	2022 Number
Total	4	4
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

BLEASDALE MOOR AND ESTATE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 April 2022	20,408	109,934	130,342
Additions	-	15,000	15,000
Disposals	-	(10,400)	(10,400)
	<u>20,408</u>	<u>114,534</u>	<u>134,942</u>
At 31 March 2023	20,408	114,534	134,942
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 April 2022	10,204	54,966	65,170
Depreciation charged in the year	5,102	28,633	33,735
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(5,200)	(5,200)
	<u>15,306</u>	<u>78,399</u>	<u>93,705</u>
At 31 March 2023	15,306	78,399	93,705
Carrying amount			
At 31 March 2023	<u>5,102</u>	<u>36,135</u>	<u>41,237</u>
At 31 March 2022	<u>10,204</u>	<u>54,968</u>	<u>65,172</u>

5 Debtors

	2023	2022
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	55,560	72,250
Other debtors	275,730	718,930
	<u>331,290</u>	<u>791,180</u>

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Trade creditors	98,332	46,645
Amounts owed to group undertakings	73,805	429,259
Corporation tax	172,618	172,618
Other taxation and social security	31,396	65,278
Other creditors	146,542	125,425
	<u>522,693</u>	<u>839,225</u>

BLEASDALE MOOR AND ESTATE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2023 £	2022 £
Other creditors	15,012	26,742

8 Called up share capital

	2023 £	2022 £
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
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
	12	12

9 Related party transactions

Tarncourt Investments LLP is considered to be a related party as Charles Dickson is a member. Included in creditors as at 31 March 2023 is a balance due to Tarncourt Investments LLP of £73,805 (2022: £429,259)

Charles Dickson Associates Limited is considered to be a related party as Charles Dickson is a director. An amount of £50,000 was invoiced to Charles Dickson Associates Limited during the year. An amount of £25,000 was invoiced by Charles Dickson Associates Limited in respect of consultancy fees.

As at 31 March 2022 an amount of £531,132 was due from Mr Charles Dickson. This balance was repaid in full during the year.

Barkby Real Estate Developments Limited is considered to be a related party as it is a company under common control. As at 31 March 2023, there was an amount of £6,900 (2022: £3,000) due from Barkby Real Estate Developments Limited.

Tarncourt Group Holdings LLP is considered to be a related party as it is under common control. As at 31 March 2023 there was an amount of £19,875 due from Tarncourt Group Holdings LLP.

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.