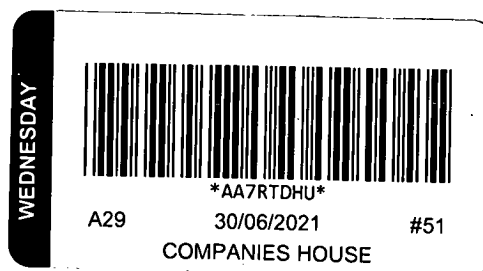


BACKHOUSE (CASTLE CARY) LTD

UNAUDITED ABRIDGED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020



BACKHOUSE (CASTLE CARY) LTD
REGISTERED NUMBER:10615895

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 JUNE 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
FIXED ASSETS			
Investments	4	1	1
CURRENT ASSETS			
Stocks		119,896	116,248
Debtors		1,033,293	1,047,274
Cash at bank and in hand		-	11,594
		<u>1,153,189</u>	<u>1,175,116</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		<u>(38,644)</u>	<u>(51,852)</u>
NET CURRENT ASSETS		<u>1,114,545</u>	<u>1,123,264</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>1,114,546</u>	<u>1,123,265</u>
NET ASSETS		<u><u>1,114,546</u></u>	<u><u>1,123,265</u></u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital	6	12,739	12,739
Share premium account		1,261,107	1,261,107
Profit and loss account		(159,300)	(150,581)
		<u>1,114,546</u>	<u>1,123,265</u>

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006 the members of the company have consented to the preparation of abridged financial statements pursuant to paragraph 1A of Schedule 1 to the Small Companies and Groups (Accounts and Directors' Report) Regulations (S.I. 2008/409)(b).

The directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

The members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

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 financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

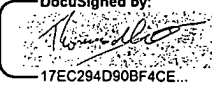
The Company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

BACKHOUSE (CASTLE CARY) LTD
REGISTERED NUMBER:10615895

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)
AS AT 30 JUNE 2020

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

T J Mirfield
Director
Date: 6/30/2021

DocuSigned by:

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The notes on pages 3 to 5 form part of these financial statements.

BACKHOUSE (CASTLE CARY) LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Backhouse (Castle Cary) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is DAC Beachcroft LLP, Portwall Place, Portwall Lane, Bristol, BS1 9HS.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within 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 members have agreed to the preparation of abridged accounts for this accounting period in accordance with Section 444(2A) of the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 GOING CONCERN

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company had adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

In reaching their judgment regarding going concern, the directors have considered the impact of the global Covid-19 pandemic on the company's activities. Although the pandemic is causing economic disruption, the long-term extent and quantum of that disruption remains unknown as at the date of approving these financial statements.

2.3 FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controller entities are initially measured at costs and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

Entities in which the company has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

2.4 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.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020**

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.5 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.

2.6 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.

2.7 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument 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, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or in case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost, unless it qualifies as a loan from a director in the case of a small company, or a public benefit entity concessionary loan.

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 Statement of comprehensive income.

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 of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of financial position 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.

3. EMPLOYEES

The Company has no employees other than the directors, who did not receive any remuneration (2019:£NIL).

BACKHOUSE (CASTLE CARY) LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

4. FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS

	Investments in subsidiary companies £
COST OR VALUATION	
At 1 July 2019	1
At 30 June 2020	<u>1</u>

5. DEBTORS

Included within debtors at the year end are debtors of £990,000 (2019: £990,000) which are due after more than one year.

6. SHARE CAPITAL

	2020 £	2019 £
ALLOTTED, CALLED UP AND FULLY PAID		
100 (2019:100) Ordinary shares of £0.01 each	1	1
1,273,800 (2019:1,273,800) Preference shares of £0.01 each	12,738	12,738
	<u>12,739</u>	<u>12,739</u>

7. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

In support of a loan in the sum of £4,759,967 made to Backhouse (Castle Cary) JV Limited, the entity in which Backhouse (castle Cary) Limited holds a participating interest, Backhouse (Castle Cary) Limited has given security, by the way of fixed charge, over its shareholding in Backhouse (Castle Cary) JV Limited).

8. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

At the year end the company was owed £990,000 (2019: £990,000) from fellow group undertakings.