Filleted financial statements

Year ended 30 September 2019

Registered number: 10951318





01/07/2020 COMPANIES HOUSE

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# Directors' report and financial statements

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## Balance sheet

as at 30 September 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets Intangible assets Tangible assets Financial asset	7 8 9	29,593 426,305 25	35,447 272,860 25
Current assets Debtors Stock Cash at bank and in hand	10 11 12	455,923 368,911 580,039 475,808	308,332 303,254 291,803 128,005
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	1,424,758	723,062
Net current liabilities		(567,488)	(383,161)
Net liabilities		(111,565)	(74,829)
Capital and reserves Called up share capital Profit and loss account	14	300 (111,865)	300 (75,129)
Shareholders' funds		(111,565)	(74,829)

- The accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.
- The profit and loss account, directors' report and auditor's report have not been delivered to the Registrar of Companies in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

These filleted financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 26 June 2020 and were ≰igned on its behalf by:

Director

Company registered number: 10951318

Director

#### **Notes**

forming part of the financial statements

#### 1 Accounting policies

Blackwood Stratton Company Limited (the "Company") is a company limited by shares and incorporated in the UK. The address of its registered office is 66 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, United Kingdom, WC2A 3LH. The registered number is 10951318.

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* ("FRS 102"). The presentation currency of these financial statements is Great British Pound.

The accounting policies set out below have, unless otherwise stated, been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

#### Measurement convention

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis.

#### **Going Concern**

The Controlling Shareholder has indicated his intention to provide financial support to the Company for the foreseeable future and for a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements. Accordingly, the directors consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statement on a going concern basis.

## Classification of financial instruments issued by the Company

In accordance with FRS 102.22, financial instruments issued by the Company are treated as equity only to the extent that they meet the following two conditions:

- they include no contractual obligations upon the Company to deliver cash or other financial
  assets or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another party under conditions
  that are potentially unfavourable to the Company; and
- (b) where the instrument will or may be settled in the entity's own equity instruments, it is either a non-derivative that includes no obligation to deliver a variable number of the entity's own equity instruments or is a derivative that will be settled by the entity exchanging a fixed amount of cash or other financial assets for a fixed number of its own equity instruments.

To the extent that this definition is not met, the proceeds of issue are classified as a financial liability. Where the instrument so classified takes the legal form of the entity's own shares, the amounts presented in these financial statements for called up share capital and share premium account exclude amounts in relation to those shares.

### **Basic financial instruments**

Trade and other debtors/creditors

Trade and other debtors are recognised initially at transaction price plus attributable transaction costs. Trade and other creditors are recognised initially at transaction price less attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses in the case of trade debtors. If the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, for example if payment is deferred beyond normal business terms, then it is measured at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

### Notes (continued)

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

#### Basic financial instruments (continued)

#### Investment in ordinary shares

Investment in ordinary shares are measured initially at transaction price less attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition investments that can be measured reliably are measured at fair value with changes recognised in the profit or loss. Other investments are measured at cost less impairment in the profit or loss.

#### Impairment

#### Financial assets (including trade and other debtors)

A financial asset not carried at fair value through profit or loss is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is impaired if objective evidence indicates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset that can be estimated reliably.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortised cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. For financial instruments measured at cost less impairment an impairment is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that the entity would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date. Interest on the impaired asset continues to be recognised through the unwinding of the discount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. When a subsequent event causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

#### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits.

# Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Where parts of an item of tangible fixed assets have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items of tangible fixed assets, for example land is treated separately from buildings. Depreciation is charged to the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of tangible fixed assets. Land is not depreciated. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Leasehold Improvements
 Buildings
 Fixtures & Fitting Equipment
 Motor Vehicles
 Leasehold Improvements
 4% straight line
 20% straight line
 20% straight line

### Intangible assets

Intangible assets relate to basic payment entitlements and are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and less accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the estimated life of intangible assets. Intangible assets are amortised from the date they are available for use. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

### Notes (continued)

· Basic payment entitlements

3 years

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

#### Stock

Tillage stock is stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value at the balance sheet date. The costs represent the cost of planted crops in the ground.

#### Turnover

Turnover represents proceeds from the sale of tillage crops and receipts from single farm payment entitlements, and is stated net of discounts and allowances. Crop sales and Single Farm Payments are recognised on a cash receipts basis.

#### **Taxation**

Tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income, in which case it is recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is provided on timing differences which arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements. The following timing differences are not provided for: differences between accumulated depreciation and tax allowances for the cost of a fixed asset if and when all conditions for retaining the tax allowances have been met; and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries, to the extent that it is not probable that they will reverse in the foreseeable future and the reporting entity is able to control the reversal of the timing difference. Deferred tax is not recognised on permanent differences arising because certain types of income or expense are non-taxable or are disallowable for tax or because certain tax charges or allowances are greater or smaller than the corresponding income or expense.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rate that is expected to apply to the reversal of the related difference, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. Deferred tax balances are not discounted.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

## 2 Ownership and operations

The Company is engaged in business of tillage farming.

The Company is a limited company incorporated in the United Kingdom and is ultimately controlled by John Magnier ('Controlling Shareholder').

# Notes (continued)

## 3 Turnover

Turnover recognised in the year £379,058 (2018: none).

4 Op	erating expenses		Period from
•		Year ended	incorporation to
		30 September	30 September
		2019	2018
		£	£
Wa	ges and salaries	-	-
	ner administration expenses	56,617	9,138
	preciation and amortisation	82,870	40,950
,		,	
	•		
		139,487	50,088
		,	
		*	
The	e Company employed one person during the year (2018:	none).	
	Jan	•	
5 Sta	tutory and other information		Period from
		Year ended	incorporation to
		30 September	30 September
		2019	2018
		£	£
		_	
Dire	ectors remuneration	-	_
	ditors remuneration	6,101	5,000
	ortisation	23,658	17,723
	preciation	59,212	23,228
50,	production	******	#0,0
6 Tax	con loss on ordinary activities		Period from
		Year ended	incorporation to
		30 September	30 September
		2019	2018
		£	£
Ana	alysis of tax charge in year/period		
	e tax charge comprises		
	rrent tax	-	•
Def	ferred tax	-	-
Tax	con loss on ordinary activities	-	-
		<del>=</del>	

# Notes (continued)

## 6 Tax on loss on ordinary activities (continued)

## Factors affecting current tax charge for the year

The differences between the total current tax shown above and the amount calculated by applying the standard rate of UK corporation tax to the profit on ordinary activities before taxation is as follows:

	Year ended 30 September 2019 £	Period from incorporation to 30 September 2018 £
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation	(36,736)	(75,129)
Tax on loss on ordinary activities at standard UK corporation tax rate at effective rate of 19% (2018: 19.19%)	(6,980)	(14,275)
Effects of: Depreciation in excess of capital allowances Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	(21,643) 29	5,380 -
Losses (utilised)/carried forward to subsequent years	28,594	8,895
Total current tax		

A deferred tax asset relating to losses forward has not been recognised in accordance with the Company's accounting policy.

Intangible assets	£
Cost At 1 October 2018 Additions	53,170 17,804
At 30 September 2019	70,974
Accumulated amortisation At 1 October 2018 Charge for the year	(17,723) (23,658)
At end of year	(41,381)
Net book value At 30 September 2019	29,593
At 30 September 2018	35,447

Intangible assets relate to basic payment entitlements.

Notes (continued)

8	Tangible assets	Leasehold improve- ments £	Land and Bulldings £	Fixtures and fittings equipment £	Plant and Machinery	Motor vehicles £	Total £
	Cost At 1 October 2018 Additions	116, <b>48</b> 1 65, <b>4</b> 63	152,140 -	12,562	- 147,193	14,905 -	296,088 212,656
	At 30 September 2019	181,944	152,140	12,562	147,193	14,905	508,744
	Accumulated depreciation At 1 October 2018 Charge for the year	(11,648) (18,194)	(6,086) (6,086)	(2,512) (2,512)	(29,439)	(2,982) (2,981)	(23,228) (59,212)
	At 30 September 2019	(29,843)	(12,171)	(5,025)	(29,439)	(5,962)	(82,440)
	<i>Net book value</i> At 30 September 2019	152,102	139,969	7,537	117,754	8,943	426,305
	At 30 September 2018	104,833	146,054	10,050	-	11,923	272,860
9	Financial assets				2019 £	2018 £	
	Cost At beginning of year/period Additions (a)	od			25 -	- 25 	
	At end of year/period				25	25	

<sup>(</sup>a) At 30 September 2019, the company owned 1 ordinary share (of £25.00) of the share capital of Hampshire Grain Limited.

# Notes (continued)

10	Debtors	2019 £	2018 £
	Amounts due from related parties (a) Other debtors Amounts due from Controlling Shareholder (a)	368,611 300	33,624 269,330 300
		368,911	303,254
	(b) Amounts due from related parties and Controlling Sharel repayable on demand.	holder are unsecured	d, interest free and
11	Stock	2019 £	2018 £
	Tillage	580,039	291,803
	In the opinion of the directors stock is stated at the lower of co	est and net realisable	e value.
12	Cash and cash equivalents	2019 £	2018 £
	Cash and cash equivalents per cash flow statement	475,808	128,005
13	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2019 £	2018 £
	Trade creditors Deferred income	136,001 149,886	101,223
	Accruals Amounts due to the Controlling Shareholder (a)	6,101 1,700,258	5,000 1,000,000
		1,992,246	1,106,223
	(a) Amounts due to the controlling shareholder are unsecure demand.	ed, interest free and	repayable on
14	Called up share capital	2019 £	2018 £
	Allotted, called up and fully paid 300 ordinary shares of £1.00 each	300	300

### Notes (continued)

#### 15 Related party transactions

During the year the following related party transactions occurred:

The Company had no related party debtor or creditor at 30 September 2019 (2018 debtor: £33,624).

The Company owed £1,699,958 to the Controlling Shareholder at 30 September 2019 (2018: £999,700).

#### 16 Post balance sheet events

On 11 March 2020, the World Health Organization declared the Coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak to be a pandemic in recognition of its rapid spread across the globe, with over 150 countries now affected. Many governments are taking increasingly stringent steps to help contain or delay the spread of the virus. Currently, there is a significant increase in economic uncertainty coupled with more volatile asset prices and currency exchange rates.

For the Company's 2019 financial statements, the Coronavirus outbreak and the related impacts are considered non-adjusting events. Consequently, there is no impact on the recognition and measurement of assets and liabilities. Due to the uncertainty of the outcome of the current events, the Company cannot reasonably estimate the impact these events will have on the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows in the future.

## 17 Approval of financial statements

The directors approved the financial statements of the Company on 26 June 2020.

## 18 Approval of financial statements

On 26 June 2020, KPMG reported, as statutory auditors of Blackwood Farming Company Limited, to the members of the company on the financial statements for the period ended 30 September 2018 and the report was unqualified. The audit report was signed by Roger Gillespie (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of KPMG, Chartered Accountants, Statutory Audit Firm.