	Company Registration No. 11788515 (England and Wales)
Bathurst Estate	Farming Limited
	ancial statements ed 31 March 2023
	with the registrar

Bathurst Estate Farming Limited Contents

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Statement of financial position As at 31 March 2023

	2023		3	2022		
	Notes	£	£	£	£	
Fixed assets						
Tangible assets	3		1,411.923		1,684,868	
Current assets						
Stocks		24,186		12,742		
Debtors	4	54,913		202,605		
Cash at bank and in hand		549,115		265,217		
		628,214		480,564		
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(2,020,921)		(1,956,560)		
Net current liabilities			(1,392,707)		(1,475,996	
Total assets less current liabilities			19,216		208,872	
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		(70,657)		(157,785	
Provisions for liabilities	7		(166,256)		(192,755)	
Net liabilities			(217,697)		(141,668	
Capital and reserves			2		2	
Called up share capital	8		(217.600)		(141.670)	
Profit and loss reserves			(217,699)		(141,670	
Total equity			(217,697)		(141,668	

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement 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.

Bathurst Estate Farming Limited Statement of financial position (continued) As at 31 March 2023 The financial statements were approved by the its behalf by:

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 22 December 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

The Earl Bathurst **Director**

Company Registration No. 11788515

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2023

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Bathurst Estate Farming Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Bathurst Estate Office, Cirencester Park, Cirencester, Gloucestershire, GL7 2BU.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS102 "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 value.

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 \pounds .

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has 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.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents income from all sources of revenue earned during the period, excluding VAT.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets other than freehold land are stated at cost or valuation less depreciation. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation less estimated residual values of each asset over its expected useful life, as follows:

Plant and equipment 5-15% straight line
Fixtures and fittings 50% straight line
Motor vehicles 15% straight line
Farm vehicles 12.5-15% 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).

1.6 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to sell, which is equivalent to net realisable value.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 31 March 2023

1 Accounting policies (continued)

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

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 statement of financial position 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, 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.

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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 31 March 2023

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the income statement 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. Where items recognised in other comprehensive income or equity are chargeable to or deductible for tax purposes, the resulting current or deferred tax expense or income is presented in the same component of comprehensive income or equity as the transaction or other event that resulted in the tax expense or income. 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.

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 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the statement of financial position as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to profit or loss so as to prodice a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 31 March 2023

2 Employees

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

					2023 Number	2022 Number
	Total				11	7
3	Tangible fixed assets	Plant and equipment	Fixtures and Mo	tor vehicles F	arm vehicles	Total
		£	£	£	£	£
	Cost					
	At 1 April 2022	794,452	2,988	48,750	1,484,510	2,330,700
	Additions	20,967	-	-	-	20,967
	Disposals	(3,200)	-	-	-	(3,200)
	At 31 March 2023	812,219	2,988	48,750	1,484,510	2,348,467
	Depreciation and impairment					
	At 1 April 2022	195,500	2,869	15,531	431,932	645,832
	Depreciation charged in the year	98,621	119	7,314	185,651	291,705
	Eliminated in respect of disposals	(993)	-	-	-	(993)
	At 31 March 2023	293,128	2,988	22,845	617,583	936,544
	Carrying amount					
	At 31 March 2023	519,091	-	25,905	866,927	1,411,923
	At 31 March 2022	598,952	119	33,219	1,052,578	1,684,868
4	Debtors					
	Amounts falling due within one year:				2023 £	2022 £
	Ç					
	Trade debtors				48,326	176,925
	Other debtors				6,587	25,680
					54,913	202,605

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 31 March 2023

5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
	ę .	2023	2022
		£	£
	Trade creditors	113,119	50,082
	Taxation and social security	18,705	13,875
	Other creditors	1,889,097	1,892,603
		2,020.921	1,956,560

Hire purchase liabilities of £87,128 included within other creditors are secured over the assets to which they relate.

6 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	V	2023 £	2022 £
Other creditors		70,657	157,785

Hire purchase liabilities of £70,657 included within other creditors are secured over the assets to which they relate.

7 Provisions for liabilities

		2023 £	2022 £
	Deferred tax liabilities	166,256	192,755
8	Called up share capital	2023	2022
	Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid	£	£
	2 ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2

9 Control

The ultimate parent company is Bathurst Estate Holdings Limited, a company registered in the United Kingdom. All shares in Bathurst Estate Holdings Limited are held by the Trustees of the Earl Bathurst Estate Settlement 1963. Roger Seelig and James Hervey-Bathurst were Trustees of the settlement in the period. The Earl Bathurst is a beneficiary.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 31 March 2023

10 Related party transactions

During the year the company sold services to and purchased goods and services from Circncester Park Farm Limited, a company with directors and ownership in common. Total sales and purchases during the year amounted to £658,150 (2022: £611,812) and £142,201 (2022: £178,899) respectively. At the year end £61,192 (2022: £56,931) was owed to Circncester Park Farms Limited.

During the year the company recharged expenses to the Earl Bathurst Estate Settlement 1963 of which James Hervey-Bathurst, Roger Seelig and James Ritblat are Trustees of the Settlement, and The Earl Bathurst is a beneficiary of the Settlement. Total recharges during the year amounted to £nil (2022: £7,238). At the year end £8,613 (2022: £nil) was owed to The Earl Bathurst Estate Settlement 1963.

During the year the company sold services to and purchased goods and services from Michaelmas Farming Limited, a company with directors and ownership in common. Total sales and purchases during the year amounted to £118,333 (2022: £175,053) and £21,476 (2022: £19,238) respectively. At the year end £269 (2022: £22,218) was owed from Michaelmas Farming Limited.

During the year the company sold services to Steadings Farming Limited, a company with directors and ownership in common. Total sales during the year amounted to £91,690 (2022: £104,229). At the year end £269 (2022: £12,738) was owed from Steadings Farming Limited.

During the year the company purchased goods and services totalling £20,409 (2022: £35,363) from Kemble Farms Limited, a company with directors and ownership in common. In addition, the company made sales of £1,000,633 (2022: £836,757) to Kemble Farms Limited. At the year end £39,674 (2022: £90,265) was owed from Kemble Farms Limited.

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