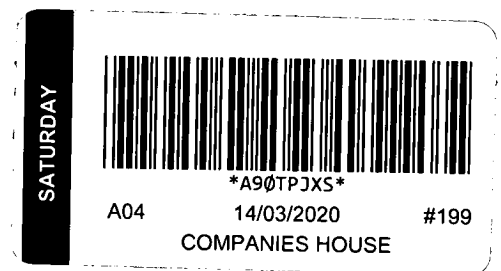


Company Registration No. 00639558 (England and Wales)

G W Padley Farms Limited

**Annual report and financial statements
for the year ended 31 July 2019**



Saffery Champness
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

G W Padley Farms Limited

Company information

Directors	Mr D G Padley Mrs D Padley Mr S J Padley
Company number	00639558
Registered office	Cumberland Court 80 Mount Street Nottingham NG1 6HH
Independent auditor	Saffery Champness LLP Suite C, Unex House Bourges Boulevard Peterborough Cambridgeshire PE1 1NG

G W Padley Farms Limited

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G W Padley Farms Limited

Directors' report

For the year ended 31 July 2019

The directors present their Annual Report and financial statements for the year ended 31 July 2019.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company is that of arable farming and contracting.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

Mr D G Padley

Mrs D Padley

Mr S J Padley

Mr D G Padley held the office of chairman during the whole of the period from 1 August 2018 to the date of this report.

Auditor

Saffery Champness LLP have expressed their willingness to continue in office.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

On behalf of the board



Mr D G Padley

Director

28 November 2019

**Directors' responsibilities statement
For the year ended 31 July 2019**

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

G W Padley Farms Limited

Independent auditor's report

To the members of G W Padley Farms Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of G W Padley Farms Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 July 2019 which comprise the income statement, the statement of financial position, the statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 July 2019 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's* responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Independent auditor's report (continued)
To the members of G W Padley Farms Limited

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit:

- the information given in the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing the directors' report and take advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

G W Padley Farms Limited

Independent auditor's report (continued) To the members of G W Padley Farms Limited

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Alistair Hunt (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Saffery Champness LLP

28 November 2019

**Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditors**

Suite C, Unex House
Bourges Boulevard
Peterborough
Cambridgeshire
PE1 1NG

G W Padley Farms Limited

Income statement

For the year ended 31 July 2019

		2019	2018
	Notes	£000	£000
Turnover		302	334
Cost of sales		(266)	(240)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Gross profit		36	94
Administrative expenses		(16)	18
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Profit before taxation	2	20	112
Tax on profit		-	(26)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Profit for the financial year		20	86
		<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

G W Padley Farms Limited

Statement of financial position

As at 31 July 2019

	Notes	£000	2019 £000	£000	2018 £000
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	4		4		12
Tangible assets	5		5,324		5,325
			<u>5,328</u>		<u>5,337</u>
Current assets					
Stocks		210		198	
Debtors	6	12		42	
Cash at bank and in hand		622		492	
		<u>844</u>		<u>732</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(4,246)		(4,161)	
Net current liabilities			(3,402)		(3,429)
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>1,926</u>		<u>1,908</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8		-		(2)
Net assets			<u>1,926</u>		<u>1,906</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	10		-		-
Profit and loss reserves			<u>1,926</u>		<u>1,906</u>

These financial statements have been prepared 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 28 November 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:



Mr D G Padley
Director



Mr S J Padley
Director

Company Registration No. 00639558

G W Padley Farms Limited

**Statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 31 July 2019**

	Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	£000	£000	£000
Balance at 1 August 2017	-	1,820	1,820
Year ended 31 July 2018:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	86	86
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at 31 July 2018	-	1,906	1,906
Year ended 31 July 2019:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	20	20
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at 31 July 2019	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

1 Accounting policies

Company information

G W Padley Farms Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Cumberland Court, 80 Mount Street, Nottingham, NG1 6HH.

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 £000.

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

1.2 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable in the ordinary course of business for farming subsidies and goods sold after deducting value added tax.

1.3 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date where it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the fair value of the asset can be measured reliably.

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

Basic Payment Scheme entitlement	20%
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1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 July 2019

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Freehold land and buildings and plant and machinery are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Cost includes the original purchase price of the asset and the costs attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. Assets are depreciated at rates designed to write off the cost in equal instalments over their estimated useful lives and are reassessed periodically. The following annual rates are applied:

Freehold buildings	10%
Plant and machinery	20%

Freehold land is not depreciated.

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 and intangible 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). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

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 (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) 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 (or cash-generating unit) 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 (or cash-generating unit) 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 Stocks

Stocks of growing crops are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

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 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.

1.8 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.

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other 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. Accounts payable are classified as 'creditors: amounts falling due within one year' if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as 'creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year'. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.9 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.

1.10 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 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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 July 2019

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.11 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.

1.12 Revenue recognition - Basic Payment Scheme

The Basic Payment Scheme income is recognised once all conditions attached to the Basic Payment Scheme have been met.

2 Operating profit

	2019	2018
	£000	£000
Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial statements	3	2
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

No director received any remuneration during the year (2018 - Nil).

The number of directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing under defined benefit schemes amounted to 3 (2018 - 3).

3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 3 (2018 - 3).

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 July 2019

4 Intangible fixed assets

	Basic Payment Scheme Entitlement £000
Cost	
At 1 August 2018 and 31 July 2019	44
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 August 2018	32
Amortisation charged for the year	8
At 31 July 2019	40
Carrying amount	
At 31 July 2019	4
At 31 July 2018	12

5 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings £000	Plant and machinery etc £000	Total £000
Cost			
At 1 August 2018	5,330	120	5,450
Disposals	-	(2)	(2)
At 31 July 2019	5,330	118	5,448
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 August 2018	6	119	125
Depreciation charged in the year	1	-	1
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(2)	(2)
At 31 July 2019	7	117	124
Carrying amount			
At 31 July 2019	5,323	1	5,324
At 31 July 2018	5,324	1	5,325

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 July 2019

5 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Included in freehold land and buildings is freehold land amounting to £5,320,830 (2018 - £5,320,830) which is not depreciated.

6 Debtors

	2019	2018
	£000	£000
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	1	-
Other debtors	11	42
	<u>12</u>	<u>42</u>
	<u><u>12</u></u>	<u><u>42</u></u>

7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019	2018
	£000	£000
Trade creditors	37	2
Amounts due to parent undertakings	4,124	4,125
Other creditors	85	34
	<u>4,246</u>	<u>4,161</u>
	<u><u>4,246</u></u>	<u><u>4,161</u></u>

8 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2019	2018
	£000	£000
Other creditors	-	2
	<u>-</u>	<u>2</u>
	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>2</u></u>

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 July 2019

9 Government grants

Deferred income is included in the financial statements as follows:

	2019	2018
	£000	£000
Current liabilities	59	3
Non-current liabilities	-	2
	<u>59</u>	<u>5</u>

10 Called up share capital

	2019	2018
	£	£
Issued and fully paid		
2 Ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2
	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

The ordinary shares carry voting rights of one vote per share.

11 Parent company

The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is G W Padley Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in the United Kingdom. It is the parent company of the smallest and largest group in which the results of the company for the year were consolidated and copies of its financial statements may be obtained from the following address, G W Padley Holdings Limited, Empingham Estate, Horn Lane, Tickencote, Stamford, Lincs, PE9 4AL.

No one party is regarded as the ultimate controlling party of G W Padley Holdings Limited.