Company registered no: 06370701

Barwood Ventures Limited
Annual report and financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2021



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Board of directors and advisors

Officers and professional advisors

Directors

J Gibbins T E L Walsh B R Broadhead

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Company number

06370701

Registered office

Grovelands Business Park West Haddon Road East Haddon Northamptonshire NN6 8DT

Bankers

Barclays Bank PLC Pall Mall 2 Leicester Leicestershire LE87 2BB

Independent auditor

Grant Thornton UK LLP Victoria House 4th Floor 199 Avebury Boulevard Milton Keynes MK9 1AU

Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2021

The directors present their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021.

Principal activity

The Company principally acts as a holding company for its subsidiary Barwood Development Securities Limited (BDSL). BDSL is principally engaged in the promotion of land through the planning process.

Business review and future developments

During 2021 the coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak continued to caused disruption to businesses and economic activities across the globe. The Company's management implemented a number of initiatives to ensure business continuity is maintained and costs are controlled, however we saw some business activities slow, including the delay in authority planning processes and committees as they looked to move to virtual committees and as a result some land sales were delayed.

At the time of writing, we have seen most covid restrictions ease. A 'new normal' has materialised which includes a hybrid of virtual working from home and a partial return to the office. Virtual planning committees are now commonplace and less problematic than in previous years, although the planning application process is still more protracted.

The UK housing market continues to see significant price increases with the UK's Nationwide house price index reporting a 11.2% increase year on year (January 2022). Even following the recent (Dec-21, Feb-22 & May-22) interest rate increases, the Bank of England interest rate still remains low at 1.00%. The slower planning application process accompanied by the strong housing market has put a squeeze on the availability of new sites with planning coming to the market and as such the land market is very competitive at the moment and we expect this to continue for the foreseeable future.

As housing developers are able to command higher sale prices, the increased margins will enable them to pay more to acquire the freehold land. We consider our short-to-medium term profit forecasts therefore to be conservative and expect a strong performance going forward given the high quality of the land portfolio and the level of application submitted and approved that are due to come to the market.

In the year ended 31 December 2021 the Company made a loss on ordinary activities before taxation of £30 (2020: loss £30); and has closing net assets of £124 (2020: net asset £154).

Going forward, the Directors expect to receive substantial dividend income from BDSL in the medium term.

Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2021 (Continued)

Principal risk & uncertainties

The directors are mindful of controlling financial risk. Cash is considered to be the principal risk. Cashflow is budgeted and forecast and subsequently reviewed throughout the year.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

J Gibbins Director

1/6/2022

Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2021

The directors present their annual report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements are given below:

J Gibbins T E L Walsh B R Broadhead

No director had, during or at the end of the year, a material interest in any contract which was significant in relation to the company's business.

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the strategic report and the directors' 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 Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice) and applicable law, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard Applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102).

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 and 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;
- state whether applicable Accounting Standards, have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- 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.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

The directors confirm that:

- So far as each director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and
- the directors have taken all steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Independent auditor

Grant Thornton UK LLP, having indicated their willingness to continue in office, will be deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

Consolidation exemption

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Barwood Ventures Holdings Limited. Barwood Ventures Holdings Limited has taken advantage of the exemption from preparing consolidated financial statements by virtue of being deemed a small group under the Companies Act 2006 (s398).

Future developments

A summary of the company's future developments are included within the Strategic Report on page 2.

Dividends

The company paid an interim dividend of £nil (2020: £nil) during the year. The directors do not propose a dividend for year ended 31 December 2021 (2020: £nil).

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

J Gibbins Director

1/6/2022

Independent auditor's report to the members of Barwood Ventures Limited

Report on the financial statements

Our opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Barwood Ventures Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2021 which comprise the profit and loss account, the balance sheet, 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 Financial Reporting Standard 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 December 2021 and of its loss 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 are responsible for concluding on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify the auditor's opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.

In our evaluation of the directors' conclusions, we considered the inherent risks associated with the company's business model including effects arising from macro-economic uncertainties such as Brexit and Covid-19, we assessed and challenged the reasonableness of estimates made by the directors and the related disclosures and analysed how those risks might affect the company's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Barwood Ventures Limited (Continued)

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

The responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the 'Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements' section of this report.

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 the audit:

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

Matter on which we are required to report under the Companies Act 2006

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 strategic report or the directors' report.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which 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' exemptions in preparing the directors' report.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Barwood Ventures Limited (Continued)

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

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: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that material misstatements in the financial statements may not be detected, even though the audit is properly planned and performed in accordance with the ISAs (UK).

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the
 company and determined that the most significant are those that relate to the reporting
 frameworks (FRS 102 and Companies Act 2006) and the relevant tax compliance regulations in
 the jurisdictions in which the company operates.
- We communicated relevant laws and regulations and potential fraud risks to all engagement team members and remained alert to any indications of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit.
- In addition, we concluded that there are certain significant laws and regulations that may have an
 effect on the determination of the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements and those
 laws and regulations relating to health and safety, employee matters, environmental, and bribery
 and corruption practices.
- We enquired of management concerning the company's policies and procedures relating to:
 - the identification, evaluation and compliance with laws and regulations;
 - the detection and response to the risks of fraud; and
 - the establishment of internal controls to mitigate risks related to fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Barwood Ventures Limited (Continued)

- We enquired of management whether they were aware of any instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations or whether they had any knowledge of actual, suspected or alleged fraud.
 We corroborated the results of our enquires to relevant supporting documentation.
- We assessed the susceptibility of the Company's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur and the risk of management override of controls. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:
 - evaluation of the programmes and controls established to address the risks related to irregularities and fraud;
 - testing manual journal entries, in particular journal entries relating to management estimates and entries determined to be large or relating to unusual transactions;
 - identifying and testing related party transactions.
- These audit procedures were designed to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements were free from fraud or error. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error and detecting irregularities that result from fraud is inherently more difficult than detecting those that result from error, as fraud may involve collusion, deliberate concealment, forgery or intentional misrepresentations. Also, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we would become aware of it.
- Assessment of the appropriateness of the collective competence and capabilities of the engagement team included consideration of the engagement team's:
 - understanding of, and practical experience with audit engagements of a similar nature and complexity through appropriate training and participation;
 - knowledge of the industry in which the client operates;
 - understanding of the legal and regulatory requirements specific to the entity/regulated entity including:
 - the provisions of the applicable legislation
 - the regulators rules and related guidance, including guidance issued by relevant authorities that interprets those rules
 - the applicable statutory provisions
- In assessing the potential risks of material misstatement, we obtained an understanding of:
 - the company's operations, including the nature of its revenue sources and of its
 objectives and strategies to understand the classes of transactions, account balances,
 expected financial statement disclosures and business risks that may result in risks of
 material misstatement;
 - the applicable statutory provisions;
 - the company's control environment, including the policies and procedures implemented to comply with the requirements of its regulator, the adequacy of procedures for authorisation of transactions, internal review procedures over the company's compliance with regulatory requirements

Independent auditor's report to the members of Barwood Ventures Limited (Continued)

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.



Gareth Norris FCA Senior Statutory Auditor for and on behalf of Grant Thornton UK LLP Statutory Auditor, Chartered Accountants Milton Keynes

1/6/2022

Profit and loss account for the year ended 31 December 2021

	Note	2021	2020
		£	£
_			
Turnover	3 .	-	-
Administrative expenses		(30)	(30)
Operating (Loss)		(30)	(30)
Interest receivable and similar income		•	_
Interest payable and similar expenditure		-	-
Dividend income			
(Loss) on ordinary activities before taxation	4	(30)	(30)
Tax on (loss) on ordinary activities	6	-	-
(Loss) for the financial year	12	(30)	(30)

All results relate to continuing operations.

All recognised gains and losses are included in the profit and loss account and therefore no separate statement of other comprehensive income has been presented.

The notes on pages 14 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2021

	Note	2021	2020
·		£	£
Fixed Assets			
Investments	7	103	103
		103	103
Current Assets			
Debtors	8	36	36
Cash at bank and in hand		204	234
		240	270
Creditors	9	(219)	(219)
Net current assets		21	51
Total assets less current liabilities		124	154
Total Net Assets		124	154
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	10	167	167
Profit and loss account	12	(43)	(13)
Total shareholders' Funds	12	124	154

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements on pages 11 to 19 were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 1/6/2022

They were signed on its behalf by:

J Gibbins Director

Registered number: 06370701

Statement of changes in equity for year ended 31 December 2021

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total Shareholder's Funds
	£	£	£
Balance at 1 January 2020	167	17	184
Loss for the financial year	-	(30)	(30)
Balance at 31 December 2020	167	(13)	154
Balance at 1 January 2021	. 167	(13)	154
Loss for the financial year	-	(30)	(30)
Balance at 31 December 2021	167	(43)	124

The notes on pages 14 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021

1. Accounting policies

Statutory information

Barwood Ventures Limited is a private company, limited by shares, domiciled in England and Wales, registration number 06370701. The registered office is Grovelands Business Park, West Haddon Road, East Haddon, Northamptonshire, NN6 8DT.

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable United Kingdom accounting standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 1A – 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland' ('FRS 102'), and with the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the modification to a fair value basis for certain financial instruments as specified in the accounting policies below.

The financial statements are presented in Sterling (£).

Summary of significant accounting policies

a) Basis of preparation

These financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in note 2. Accounting policies have been applied consistently.

b) Going concern

While the Company made a total loss of £30 in the year, it has net current assets of £21. The directors have reviewed budgets, projected cash flows and other relevant information, including modelling impacts and mitigating initiatives of the coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak, and on the basis of this review, together with continuing support from the wider group, including as a result of raising capital or borrowing, are confident that the Company has adequate financial resources to continue in operational existence for at least twelve months following the signing of these Financial Statements. Accordingly, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

c) Turnover

Turnover consists of management charges to the subsidiaries recognised when the services are performed.

d) Investments

Shares in Group undertakings are stated at cost less any provision for impairment.

The Company assesses its investments for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of an investment may not be recoverable. If any such indication of impairment exists, the Company makes an estimate of the recoverable amount. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the value of the investment, the investment is considered to be impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the profit and loss account.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

1. Accounting policies (continued)

e) Taxation

The current tax charge is based on the loss for the year and is measured at the amounts expected to be paid based on the tax rates and laws substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Current tax is recognised in the profit and loss account for the year except to the extent that it is attributable to a gain or loss that is or has been recognised directly in the statement of total recognised gains and losses

Deferred taxation is provided in full on timing differences that result in an obligation at the balance sheet date to pay more tax, or a right to pay less tax at a future date at rates expected to apply when they crystallise based on current tax rates and law. Timing differences arise from the inclusion of items of income and expenditure in taxation computations in periods different from those in which they are included in financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is regarded as more likely than not that they will be recovered.

Deferred tax is calculated at the rate at which it is estimated that the tax will be paid (or received) when the timing differences reverse. Deferred tax assets and liabilities have not been discounted.

f) Dividends

Dividends are recognised when the shareholders' right to receive the payment is established.

g) Audit fee

The audit fee is wholly borne by the subsidiary company Barwood Development Securities Limited with no amount recharged to this company.

2. Critical accounting judgements and estimation uncertainty

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

(a) Critical judgements in applying the entity's accounting policies

(i) Useful economic lives of tangible assets

The annual depreciation charge for tangible assets is sensitive to changes in estimated useful economic lives and residual values of the assets. The economic useful lives and residual values are reassessed annually.

(ii) Impairment of debtors

The company makes an assessment of the recoverable value of trade and other debtors. When assessing impairment of trade and other debtors, management considers factors including the current credit rating of the debtor, the ageing profile of debtors and historical experience.

3. Turnover

All turnover is from UK sales. All turnover is recognised as a single category.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

4. (Loss) on ordinary activities before taxation

(Loss) on ordinary activities before tax is stated after:

	2021 £	2020 £
Auditor's remuneration		
- Fees payable for audit services	3,000	2,888
- Fees payable for other services – tax compliance	1,000	975

5. Directors and employees

There were no employees in the year (2020: none) and no director received any remuneration (2020: £nil). The directors of the company are remunerated by the subsidiary company for their services to that company and a number of subsidiaries. No emoluments are recharged in respect of the directors (2020: £nil).

6. Tax on (Loss)/profit on ordinary activities

The tax charge represents:

	2021	2020
	£	£
Current tax		
UK corporation tax at 19.00% (PY 19.00%)	· •	
Total current tax	-	-
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	1	1
Effect of tax rate change on opening balance	(1)	(1)
Total deferred tax charge/(credit)		
Total tax per profit and loss account	<u> </u>	-
Provision for deferred tax		
Movement in provision:		
Provision at start of period	-	-
Deferred tax charged in the profit and loss account for the period	•	
Provision at end of period	-	
Deferred Tax (asset)/liability not recognised	(31,506)	(23,950)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

6. Tax on profit on ordinary activities (Continued)

Factors affecting the tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is the same (2020: the same) than the standard effective rate of corporation tax in the UK for the year ended 31 December 2021 of 19.00% (2020: 19.00%). The difference can be explained as follows:

	2021	2020
	£	£
(Loss) / Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	(30)	(30)
(Loss) / Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax of 19.00% (2020 – 19.00%)	(6)	(6)
Effect of:		
Group relief surrendered/(claimed)	11	-
Remeasurement of deferred tax for changes in tax rates	(7,561)	(2,520)
Movement in deferred tax not recognised	7,556	2,526
Current tax charge for the year	-	-

7. Investments

	2021	2020
	£	£
At 1 January 2021	103	103
Additions		_
At 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2020	103	103

The following are subsidiaries of the company:

Company	Country of incorporation	Class of share capital held	Proportion held	Nature of business
Barwood Development Securities Limited	Great Britain	Ordinary	100%	Property

The directors believe that the carrying value of the investments is supported by their underlying net assets.

As at 31 December 2021 Barwood Development Securities Limited reported a profit of £2,396k (2020: loss £268k) and had reserves of £12,338k (2020: £9,942k).

Barwood Development Securities Limited hold 5% investment in Barwood Strategic Land II LLP.

Barwood Development Securities Limited hold 100% of the share capital in Barwood Land SW MK Ltd.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

8. Debtors

	2021	2020 £
	ε	
Corporation tax	36	36
	36	36

9. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2021	2020
	£	£
Amounts owed to group undertakings	219	219
	219	219

Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand.

10. Called up share capital

	2021 £	2020
		£
Equity shares		•
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
16,667 (2019: 16,667) ordinary-A shares of £0.005 each	83	83
16,667 (2019: 16,667) ordinary-B shares of £0.005 each	84	84
	167	167

Ordinary A and Ordinary B shares enjoy the same rights, to vote and dividends.

11. Dividends

,	2021	2020 £
	£	
Equity - ordinary		
Interim dividend	-	-

12. Reserves

Called-up share capital – represents the nominal value of shares that have been issued.

Profit and loss account – includes all current and prior period retained profits and losses.

13. Capital comments

The company had no capital commitments at 31 December 2021 or at 31 December 2020.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

14. Contingent liabilities

There were no contingent liabilities at 31 December 2021 or at 31 December 2020.

15. Transaction with related parties

a) Transactions with Barwood Development Securities Limited, a subsidiary undertaking:

	2021 £	2020 £
<u> </u>		
Balance sheet		
Amounts owed to Barwood Development Securities Limited		
(Unsecured)	219	219

During the year Barwood Ventures Limited charged Management Charges of £nil (2020: £nil) to Barwood Development Securities Limited.

16. Ultimate controlling party

The immediate parent undertaking is Barwood Ventures Holdings Limited, by virtue of its 100% shareholding.

On the 20th October 2017, BP Alteris 2 LLP acquired an 82% of Barwood Ventures Holdings Limited.

Seth A. Klarman is the ultimate controlling party of BP Alteris 2 LLP. Mr. Klarman controls The Baupost Group, L.L.C., a Delaware limited liability company, which, in turn, controls BP Alteris 2 LLP.

BP Alteris 2 LLP is the parent undertaking of the smallest group of undertakings to consolidate these financial statements. These consolidated financial statements are available from 3rd Floor, Silver House, 31-35 Beak Street, London, United Kingdom, W1F 9SX.