

Registered number: 00753526

Cranbury (Holdings) Limited

Financial statements

Information for filing with the registrar

For the Year Ended 30 September 2019

Cranbury (Holdings) Limited
Registered number: 00753526

Balance Sheet
As at 30 September 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	41,912	33,782
Investments	5	23,973,279	24,686,720
		<u>24,015,191</u>	<u>24,720,502</u>
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	422,225	422,351
Cash at bank and in hand		9,616	4,000
		<u>431,841</u>	<u>426,351</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(2,007,697)	(2,085,064)
Net current liabilities		<u>(1,575,856)</u>	<u>(1,658,713)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>22,439,335</u>	<u>23,061,789</u>
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax		(3,309,352)	(3,291,753)
		<u>(3,309,352)</u>	<u>(3,291,753)</u>
Net assets		<u><u>19,129,983</u></u>	<u><u>19,770,036</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		1,456,740	1,456,740
Capital redemption reserve		177,260	177,260
Fair value reserve		19,638,827	20,369,867
Profit and loss account		(2,142,844)	(2,233,831)
		<u>19,129,983</u>	<u>19,770,036</u>

Cranbury (Holdings) Limited
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Balance Sheet (continued)
As at 30 September 2019

The directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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

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

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

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

.....
Mrs P M A T Chamberlayne-Macdonald
Director

Date: 27 April 2020

The notes on pages 4 to 11 form part of these financial statements.

Cranbury (Holdings) Limited

**Statement of Changes in Equity
For the Year Ended 30 September 2019**

	Called up share capital £	Capital redemption reserve £	Fair value reserve £	Profit and loss account £	Total equity £
At 1 October 2017	1,618,000	16,000	19,456,771	(1,131,733)	19,959,038
Profit for the year	-	-	-	999,484	999,484
Fair value movement	-	-	913,096	(913,096)	-
Purchase of own shares	-	161,260	-	(1,188,486)	(1,027,226)
Shares redeemed during the year	(161,260)	-	-	-	(161,260)
At 1 October 2018	1,456,740	177,260	20,369,867	(2,233,831)	19,770,036
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(640,053)	(640,053)
Fair value movement	-	-	(731,040)	731,040	-
At 30 September 2019	<u>1,456,740</u>	<u>177,260</u>	<u>19,638,827</u>	<u>(2,142,844)</u>	<u>19,129,983</u>

The notes on pages 4 to 11 form part of these financial statements.

**Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 September 2019**

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales.

The address of its registered office and principal place of business is:

Cranbury Park

Winchester

Hampshire

SO21 2HL

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2.3 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year in which they are incurred.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 September 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance Sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

2.5 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the following depreciation methods.

Plant and machinery comprising of:

- Fixtures and fittings	-	10%	reducing balance
- Computer equipment	-	20%	straight line
- Plant and machinery	-	15%	reducing balance
Motor vehicles	-	25%	reducing balance

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

**Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 September 2019**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

Investments in unlisted Company shares, whose market value can be reliably determined, are remeasured to market value at each balance sheet date. Gains and losses on remeasurement are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income for the period. Where market value cannot be reliably determined, such investments are stated at historic cost less impairment.

2.7 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.9 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.10 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance Sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance Sheet.

**Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 September 2019**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

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

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 6 (2018 - 6).

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 September 2019

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 October 2018	65,082	71,237	136,319
Additions	16,580	-	16,580
Disposals	(750)	-	(750)
At 30 September 2019	<u>80,912</u>	<u>71,237</u>	<u>152,149</u>
Depreciation			
At 1 October 2018	44,451	58,086	102,537
Charge for the year on owned assets	5,161	3,289	8,450
Disposals	(750)	-	(750)
At 30 September 2019	<u>48,862</u>	<u>61,375</u>	<u>110,237</u>
Net book value			
At 30 September 2019	<u>32,050</u>	<u>9,862</u>	<u>41,912</u>
At 30 September 2018	<u>20,631</u>	<u>13,151</u>	<u>33,782</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 September 2019

5. Fixed asset investments

	Investments in subsidiary companies £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 October 2018	24,686,720
Revaluations	(713,441)
At 30 September 2019	<u>23,973,279</u>

Subsidiary undertakings

The following were subsidiary undertakings of the Company:

Name	Class of shares	Holding
Cranbury Investment Company Limited	Ordinary	100 %
Cranbury Estates Limited	Ordinary	100 %
Cranbury (Home Farms) Limited	Ordinary	100 %

The aggregate of the share capital and reserves as at 30 September 2019 and the profit or loss for the year ended on that date for the subsidiary undertakings were as follows:

Name	Aggregate of share capital and reserves £	Profit/(loss) £
Cranbury Investment Company Limited	21,973,156	(191,297)
Cranbury Estates Limited	1,975,161	(50,911)
Cranbury (Home Farms) Limited	24,962	-

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 September 2019

6. Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade debtors	1,784	154
Amounts owed by group undertakings	3,831	3,821
Other debtors	43,355	46,657
Prepayments and accrued income	373,255	371,719
	<u>422,225</u>	<u>422,351</u>

7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Bank overdrafts	-	28,730
Trade creditors	36,050	48,591
Amounts owed to group undertakings	1,787,956	1,882,881
Other taxation and social security	32,264	-
Other creditors	126,307	100,387
Accruals and deferred income	25,120	24,475
	<u>2,007,697</u>	<u>2,085,064</u>

Cranbury (Holdings) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 September 2019

8. Related party transactions

Cranbury Investment Company Limited (A subsidiary company)

During the year the company received management charges from Cranbury Investment Company Limited of £300,000 plus VAT (2018 - £300,000 plus VAT).

At the balance sheet date the amount due to Cranbury Investment Company Limited was £205,187 (2018 - £156,639).

Cranbury Estates Limited (A subsidiary company)

During the year the company received management charges from Cranbury Estates Limited of £50,000 plus VAT (2018 - £50,000 plus VAT).

At the balance sheet date the amount due to Cranbury Estates Limited was £1,557,860 (2018 - £1,701,333).

The Cranbury Foundation (Charity administered by Cranbury (Holdings) Limited)

During the year the company received management charges from The Cranbury Foundation of £5,700 plus VAT (2018 - £5,700 plus VAT).

At the balance sheet date the amount due from the Cranbury Foundation was £3,831 (2018 - £3,821).

Cranbury Home Farms Limited (A subsidiary company)

At the balance sheet date the amount due to Cranbury (Home Farms) Limited was £24,909 (2018 - £24,909).

Cranbury Holdings Limited (The holding company)

Rent of £17,750 (2018: £17,750) is paid to a director of the company for use of the offices

9. Post balance sheet events

The unforeseeable event of the Covid-19 outbreak in early 2020 led to a considerable market re-adjustment of the value of investments. One of the subsidiaries; Cranbury Investment Company Limited's investment portfolio at the date of the directors meeting the investment portfolio substantially dropped in value from £5,815,879 to £5,175,020, a total fall of £640,859.

10. Controlling party

The company is controlled by family trusts which have trustees common to all such trusts.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.