PKF Francis Clark

Landwise

Autumn/Winter 2025

Welcome

Welcome to the autumn edition of the PKF Francis Clark agriculture and landed estates newsletter, Landwise.

As ever the intention is for this publication to provide the reader with a collection of articles about the pertinent issues of the day, sharing both knowledge and opinion and hopefully trigger a few thoughts for future conversations, discussion and action where appropriate and hopefully we have achieved this with this edition.

I draft this following a decent period of rain following what has been a largely dry summer, noting that my beloved Cornwall, has fared pretty favourably and remained green whilst other readers may have found going a little tougher as the rest of the country has turned brown, with a difficult arable harvest and an interesting winter ahead for some who are already well into winter rations.

I often use this introduction to think about where we are as a country and industry politically and with politicians returning to Westminster following recess there are interesting times ahead!

Following the general election last year which saw Sir Kier Starmer's Labour Party, elected with a majority of over 150 MPs, there were always going to be changes, some of which would be more popular than others with the sector.

However, I also thought that we might enter into a period of political stability after a roller coaster of ride for the last 10 years or so with Brexit and Covid, however, this doesn't seem to have been the case and a week is a long time in politics!

What is clear is that the proposed inheritance tax rules changes announced by Chancellor of the Exchequer, Rachel Reeves, in the budget last October has rocked the farming industry and created a huge amount of uncertainty in the sector.

This together with other actions has seen a feeling of the industry being somewhat unloved politically and general negativity which is perhaps out of kilter with the financial performance of the sector which has held up very well. Giving many businesses more financial resilience and robustness which is greatly welcomed and needed.

It has also not been unnoticed by me, and the team, that this has created an unprecedented level of demand for our services, advice and general support and we have done our best to keep up and we thank you for your patience.

What is apparent is that there have been many valuable conversations taking place about succession and the future of the farm which must be a good thing and where necessary options have been discussed and plans developed in advance of future changes.

Pre summer recess despite much lobbying, campaigning, and discussions the government published the Finance Bill to enact the proposed reforms and this was very much in line with the initial Budget announcement.

Whilst it will be interesting to see what, if any, changes are put to this Bill and how easily it will pass through Westminster but for now we are working on the basis that these will be the new rules in place from 6 April 2026 and the time to action the plans are now.

We also wait with bated breath for the next Budget which is due to take place on the 26 November. As always, we will look to keep everyone updated via blogs, emails, webinars around this time and hopefully the event will not be quite as eventful for the sector as last time!

Beyond inheritance tax, the recent reshuffle has seen much change at DEFRA with Emma Reynolds, becoming the new DEFRA Secretary and Angela Eagle, becoming new DEFRA farming minister replacing Messer's Reed and Zeichner respectively.

Like all politicians following a reshuffle they face a steep learning curve in a department with plenty going on with large questions remaining about the future of countryside Stewardship and the Sustainable Farming Incentive Scheme, disease threats and trade deals. We wish them luck!

So, as ever there remains plenty of challenges for us to consider and with them there will undoubtedly be opportunities that can be benefitted from. The team at PKF Francis Clark are always here to help in whichever way we can!

Happy reading!

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Regenerative dairy farming

This Summer, Kelly Wakeham and I visited Groundswell, billed as 'the regenerative agriculture festival', which is held at Lannock Manor Farm near Hitchin in Hertfordshire. The purpose of the journey was to learn more about regenerative farming and why it is becoming increasingly popular.

Healthy soils leads to healthy plants

The principles, mottos and themes of regenerative agriculture

We started off by gaining some knowledge in respect of the principles of regenerative agriculture, as follows:

1. Minimising soil disturbance by maintaining the soil's integrity, improving the water infiltration and not using till agriculture (mechanical manipulation of soil) processes
2. Protecting the soil surface by using over-winter cover crops, avoiding fertiliser usage in wet weather and employing precision agriculture techniques
3. Maintaining living roots in the soil by carbon capture and having a mutually beneficial relationship between fungi and plant roots, whereby fungi assist the root system's reach into the soil enhancing a plant's access to nutrients, whilst the plant provides fungi with sugars generated via photosynthesis
4. Plant diversity with a broad rotation of crops, using companion cropping and rotational leys, with the latter becoming increasingly popular
5. Livestock integration, involving high-impact mob grazing, the mimicking of nature and a long recovery period for fields

These principles are over-arched by the motto of healthy soils leads to healthy plants which leads to healthy animals and ultimately healthy people on loop.

The theme of the principles revolves around food production, with a further two themes of regenerative agriculture being environment and society.

The environment aspect covers maintaining a healthy air, to reduce nitrous oxide emissions, a healthy water system to reduce spells of drought and flooding, a healthy soil, to capture as much carbon as possible and healthy habitats and species above and below the ground to allow nature to benefit all.

For society, regenerative offers many benefits including heritage, education and employment as well as creating access opportunities, feelings of empowerment and resilience and a sense of community.

Reasons for a more regenerative approach and a key message

We learned that whilst it sounds like a sensible idea to adopt at least some regenerative practices, the reasons for doing so are both global and local.

On a global scale, intensive agricultural practices have resulted in a relentless pursuit of increased yields. This has lowered the quality of food, reduced resilience of both crops and livestock, created health problems and led to environmental damage and food waste.

On a local level, root systems have been destroyed, soils have become dry or completely reliant on man-made fertilisers, crop and nature diversity has decreased and fields cracked, flooded or just turned into wasteland.

> The key message was to avoid destroying soils there should be a shift away from 'yield per hectare' to 'health per hectare'.

Regenerative dairy farming

We acknowledged that the idea of using regenerative farming practices in the dairy farming industry is quite divisive. In the broad sense, regenerative dairy farming is considered similar to any form of regenerative farming, using a system-based approach with dairy cows as the drivers of the system to maintain healthy soils, healthy pasture, healthy animals and healthy people.

The message given to us is that regenerative system is circular. It starts with healthy soils and working ecosystems, it leads to healthy animals and people and ultimately creates business resilience.

On a generalised scale, dairy cows graze upon various pastures to support ecosystems above and below the ground and create nutrient rich soils infused with carbon. That soil allows arable crops to be grown without fertilisers to produce food for humans and feed for cows. Those cows produce milk to sell, but also calves which are either fed some of the grown diverse arable crops produced or can graze on nutrient rich grazing pasture. Those calves can ultimately be sold for beef, as can fruits and other foraged crops.

The diversification is therefore not just in the system but also in the end products of milk, beef, fruit, nuts and crops, and greater resilience can be obtained with less external reliance on feed, fertilisers and fuel. Whilst the products sold by the farm, are unlikely to always be local, it does offer the opportunity for a healthy local community as well as creating jobs.

Being slightly more specific, healthy soils and working ecosystems involves a water cycle that can operate efficiently in times of drought and flooding to enable plant growth and absorb carbon. Energy is transferred between plants, insects and the soil and a working ecosystem created to provide natural nutrients without the use of artificial fertilisers and nitrous oxide. There are a variety of ways to achieve this, and we learned that one size does definitely not fit all.

Healthy animals and people revolve using the right animals in the right situation that can feed of leys and rich grass to produce high quality milk. One example we learned about was the use of around 250 Viking Red heifers over 1200 acres in Dorset, because that breed of dairy cow could walk relatively long distances on a regular basis.

Business resilience and circularity is not easy in any circumstances and sometimes there is a need to tweak processes, and occasionally plough rather than direct drill, or buy-in foraged crops to achieve the desired results, as was identified at a 420 acre farm in Pembrokeshire.

Each individual regenerative dairy farmer's journey is different and it is very specific to their farm, their geography and their soil.

Barriers to regenerative dairy farming

The biggest issue from comments that were made is cost. Dairy farmers benefit from economies of scale and therefore the larger the herd size the easier it is to meet increased demand for high yields and generate profit. However, bigger herds lead to bigger parlours and often, increased debts, to finance equipment and meet regulatory requirements.

There is perhaps a difficulty is communicating the benefits of regenerative farming to both farmers and end consumers. Certain farmers will understandably not want to move away from a yield-based approach that has served generations well over many years whilst consumers are often solely focused on the price of food and milk.

Becoming a regenerative farmer takes time, as it involves the creation of a system, it is not a piece of machinery that can be purchased. Time costs money and often government grants are needed to start the process to effectively compensate for the time spent allowing the system to develop.

The calculation of success is difficult to quantify. Is it focusing on carbon emissions, is it generating the same profit as before or is it the number of new species on the land?

Conclusions

It appears, from our learning, that regenerative dairy farming revolves around adopting a system based approach, where various outcomes are considered. Whilst these can still include profit and yield, as many farmers will still want to, they could also include number of new crops grown, the reduction in bought in feed, the reduction in fertiliser usage, the number of new products sold, soil health and wildlife creation.

Regenerative farming is clearly a topic that interests many with over 10,000 attending Groundswell 2025 including Prince William, this compares to just 500 in its first year nine years ago and my expectation is that the principle and this event will continue to gather momentum in future years.

With milk prices currently healthy, dairy farmers whether adopting regenerative practices or not, are likely to be seeing fairly healthy profits, especially those with larger herds.

Here at PKF Francis Clark, we are always pleased to help people undertake effective and well-trodden tax planning, so please do get in touch if you would like our help.

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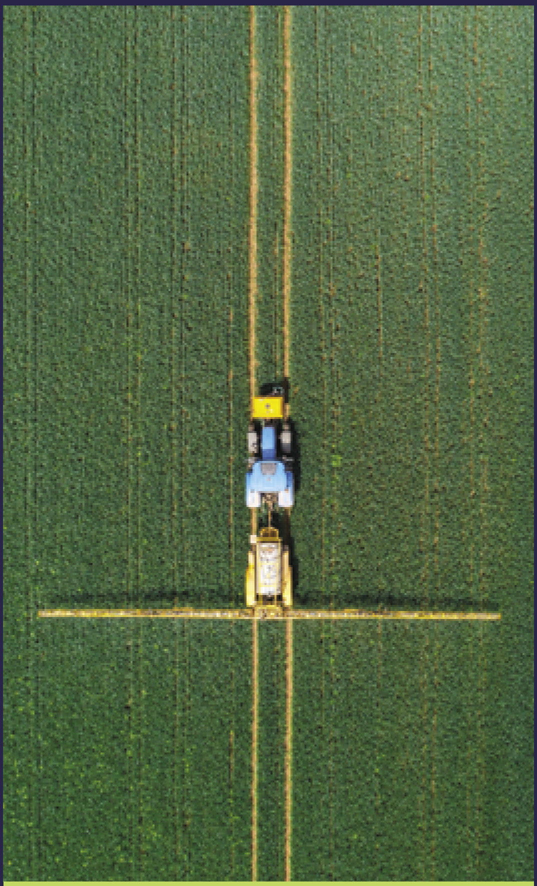
Is your contract farming agreement fit for purpose?

When clients ask me to review a contract farming agreement, it's usually for one of two reasons. Either they want to know whether it's likely to qualify for agricultural property relief (APR) in their estate, or they're considering selling the farm and claiming business asset disposal relief (BADR).



Recent changes to inheritance tax (IHT) and capital gains tax (CGT) rules have made both APR and BADR less valuable than they were. But, with even smaller farms potentially being exposed to IHT in future the contract farming agreement will remain vitally important in preventing or restricting unwanted tax charges.

Agreements need to be robust and well structured. Unfortunately, a surprising number of the documents I see simply aren't fit for purpose.

Below (in no particular order) are my top ten points that should be included in such an agreement:

1. **The farmer must clearly be active in business**
   For instance, having a bank account, being VAT registered, and maintaining a proper bookkeeping system
2. **The farmer must prepare full accounts**
   Showing sales and purchases individually, not net figures. The wording in the accounts is important — this is not rental income
3. **Cash flows for arable contract farming must reflect seasonality**
   Capital must be employed and at risk to the farmer. Cash flow should not be positive before harvest unless there's a legitimate commercial reason
4. **The contractor should send regular invoices**
   At least quarterly – and they should be paid on normal commercial terms
5. **Merchants should invoice the farmer directly**
   Not through the contractor
6. **The contractor must carry out husbandry for the landowner**
   With the farmer involved in all key decisions about cropping and strategy. Keep diaries and minutes of meetings
7. **The farmer cannot have a guaranteed return**
   There must be risk, and the contractor's bonus or penalty must be defensible. If there's no risk, it's rent
8. **Crop sales need proper commercial consideration**
   The crop can be sold standing or "off the combine", but there should be evidence showing the rationale for the decision
9. **Both sides should stick to any written agreements**
   And the farmer's and contractor's accounts must reflect this
10. **The agreement needs to look real, and make commercial sense**
    If not, HMRC is likely to reach the same conclusion

Ultimately, your agreement needs to prove the farmer really is farming the land. The tax bill for any issues can be steep – so if you're at all unsure, please do get in touch.

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HMRC challenges commerciality of diversification

We have seen recent evidence of HMRC challenging the activities of rural businesses and landed estates. These challenges have centred on the commerciality of activities forming part of the overall business with a view to stopping loss relief claims and/or deductions for business expenditure. Our concerns on this have been reinforced by the decision in the recent Macdonald case.

Macdonald decision

In Macdonald, a tax tribunal ruled that a small shoot making large losses was still a commercial activity. However, rather than look at the overall profitability of the business in assessing whether the business was "carrying on with a view to a profit", it looked at the shoot in isolation and this chimes with what we are seeing by HMRC elsewhere. We are hopeful that this decision may be appealed as the approach adopted does not accord with our understanding of the tax legislation.

In looking at the activities of a business in cases such as Macdonald, the courts focus on the interconnectedness of those activities. It's not about the legal form or how the accountants put the accounts together although those things can be helpful. What matters is the facts on the ground and how a business is run. Given increasing labour costs, many businesses have been changing how they operate and sub-contracting or outsourcing which could impact on whether the activities are viewed as a single business.

Cherry picking by HMRC

The developing approach by HMRC to rural diversified businesses is very frustrating and feels contrary to government policy. It's also contrary to business principles and entrepreneurship. Not everything makes the same level of profit, the level of profitability can change over time and some things have to be offered to customers in order to be in business. Farmers have suffered from supermarkets discounting milk for years. That's business for you but possibly it is one rule for big business and another for smaller rural diversified ones.

Entitlement to loss relief has been tightened up by the government over the last 15 years as part of a clampdown on marketed tax avoidance schemes and in order to help increase the government's tax revenue – losses are a habitual stealth tax target.

If HMRC can 'unpick' a business and break it up into its constituent parts, then if one of those parts now shows a loss, it may not be possible to get relief for that loss against tax on other income. This feels very unfair and could end up penalising a business for trying to diversify in the first place.

It's personal

Another point is that HMRC are also targeting private use adjustments in respect of business expenses. This follows a campaign last year by the tax authority that raised £27m according to a recent report in Taxation magazine. This under-declared tax is probably due to error rather than any deliberate attempt to under-state tax liabilities.

The implication of their latest campaign is that HMRC think there is further revenue to be raised by targeting adjustments where there is personal usage, including use of motor vehicles, accommodation, energy, food and laundry, financing and professional fees.

Any under-statement of private usage opens up the opportunity for HMRC to dig into the records and the make-up of the business and to suggest that there is a lack of commerciality in the business intentions.

No holiday now

Another consideration for business diversification is the change in the income tax treatment of furnished holiday lets from April this year. There are transitional rules that give ongoing tax relief on historic capital expenditure but going forwards there is a disincentive to expand holiday letting activities.

It might be possible to re-classify some holiday lets into trades but that is likely to be unusual and will most likely have VAT downsides. This is most likely worth considering where there is a substantial guest related trading activity alongside the accommodation such as a wedding venue or tourist attraction, meaning that the accommodation provision could be ancillary to a trade.

Should you be doing anything?

Diversified businesses tend to be unique by nature and so it is difficult to generalise but here are a few things to think about:

- Take care over the recording of expenses where they relate to more than one business activity. It can be hard to correct HMRC's perspective once they have formed a view
- Private use adjustments should be reviewed and where possible expenses taken direct to drawings. It is important that accounts give the best possible impression of the profitability and commerciality of the business
- Consider whether any holiday letting is part of a trading activity
- Now might be a good time to review the structure of your business especially with the forthcoming changes to inheritance tax relief and the focus on succession

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Inheritance tax: trusts are still important

Despite new rules restricting their use, discretionary trusts remain a powerful tool for inheritance tax (IHT) planning. Here's what's changing.

Discretionary trusts are a commonly used estate planning tool, used to safeguard family wealth, provide for future generations and protect business and agricultural assets.

Trustees hold the assets in a discretionary trust, on behalf of the beneficiaries. The trustees can include the person gifting the assets and those trustees have the power to decide how and when beneficiaries receive income or capital, therefore retaining an element of control over the assets. This is particularly useful where an outright gifts to the next generation would not be appropriate.

Trusts and IHT – the traditional approach

After seven years, assets settled into a discretionary trust no longer form part of your estate for inheritance tax (IHT) purposes, provided you cannot benefit from that trust personally.

A settlement of assets into trust is known as a chargeable lifetime transfer and is subject to a lifetime charge to IHT, after taking into account available reliefs.

To prevent assets avoiding IHT over the generations, discretionary trusts are reviewed every ten years and the asset values are subject to IHT at a rate of 6%, after taking account of any relevant reliefs. This tax charge also applies if assets are withdrawn from the trust.

Historically many trusts have been set up to protect agricultural or business property. At the time they were created, they will have qualified for agricultural property relief (APR) or business property relief (BPR). These reliefs reduce the lifetime charge to IHT to nil in most cases and also apply to ten year anniversary charges and when assets are withdrawn from the trust.

Broadly, this means agricultural or business assets could be settled into trust without a charge to IHT. If there is a decision to appoint those assets to the next generation this can also be done free of IHT. This is particularly relevant where outright gifts may not be possible, without a charge to capital gains tax (CGT), or where there is matrimonial concern, for example.

Furthermore, where APR or BPR applies at 100%, the extent of assets that could be settled into trust, was effectively 'unlimited', making this a very effective planning tool for farmers and landowners, in particular.

New limits for agricultural and business property reliefs

The 2024 Autumn Budget proposed significant restrictions to the settlement of qualifying assets into trust after 5 April 2026. From that date, the ability to make such gifts into trust will be restricted to £1m of assets for trusts created after the Budget. Beyond this limit, such gifts into trust will be subject to a lifetime effective IHT charge of 12.5% of the asset value.

As well as the restrictions on settling assets into trust, trusts holding agricultural or business property valued above £1m, will now face IHT charges on ten year anniversaries, at an effective rate of 3%, where 50% relief applies and asset values are over £1m.

Where the assets in the trust are not cash generating, trustees may have limited means to pay the resulting tax liability, making early planning essential. Generally, in these circumstances the IHT can be paid over ten interest free instalments. But trustees will still need to find a way to fund them.

Trusts still present opportunities

Whilst the above restrictions do limit the effectiveness of a trust going forwards, they can still be an incredibly powerful tool when it comes to IHT planning.

With a husband and wife settling qualifying assets into a trust, until 5 April 2026, this can still be achieved without restriction, giving a finite window before that date to make significant inroads into reducing estate value, without passing the IHT exposure directly onto the next generation.

When looking at the IHT that would be payable across two individual trusts made by a husband and wife, subject to surviving the gifts by seven years, each trust would be entitled to its own £1m allowance, together with a full nil rate band of £325,000, which applies after first deducting 50% IHT relief on the balance over £1m. The mechanics of the calculation are such that £3.3m of qualifying assets can be held by the trust, without incurring a charge to IHT on the ten year anniversary.

Where pre-Budget trusts exist, containing APR or BPR qualifying assets, these could also provide an opportunity for further settlement, if the £1m threshold, which will also be relevant to those trusts, is not currently being fully utilised.

New trusts can be established after 5 April 2026, but any trusts created by the same individual after 30 October 2024, will share the post Budget £1m allowance.

As a result of the changes, accurate valuations of trust assets will become more important than ever. Previously any value was covered by 100% relief, but that is no longer the case. Any IHT exposure on anniversary charges, will be based on those professional valuations and will likely be subject to more scrutiny from HMRC and the District Valuer than they have historically.

You have options – but the clock is ticking

Whilst the announced Budget changes do present significant challenges, what is key to know is that you are not without options.

Do bear in mind the significance of the cut off on 5 April 2026, in terms of the ability to settle qualifying assets of over £1m into trust. So, if you have any questions, please get in touch as soon as possible.

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Pension and inheritance tax changes: five ways farmers can respond

Major changes to the rules for pensions and inheritance tax (IHT) will make a huge difference to farmers – especially if you own farmland through a personal pension scheme (SIPP). Here's what you need to know.

The most important changes include:

Agricultural property relief (APR) cap – from April 2026

The first £1 million in qualifying agricultural property for an individual or trust will get 100% tax relief. Any value above this gets 50% relief, so there's a 20% IHT charge on the excess. This cap isn't transferable between spouses or civil partners.

Pensions are subject to IHT – from April 2027

Unused pension funds, including SIPPs, will be taxed as part of your estate. This could lead to double taxation: IHT on death, and income tax when beneficiaries withdraw funds.

No APR on farmland in SIPPs

Many farmers choose to hold farmland in a SIPP. However, the new rules mean this land won't qualify for APR and accessing funds quickly to pay an IHT bill may be difficult.

How can farmers respond to the new IHT rules?

The changes could lead to unexpected tax bills if you don't take action. Thankfully, there are ways to use your pension and any tax-free cash that can help lower the amount of IHT your family might have to pay.

Here are five changes you could consider:

1.

Review your pension

The type of assets you hold in your pension makes a difference to your IHT – and how easily your beneficiaries can pay the bill:

- Check if your pension holds investments that are easy to sell to cover any IHT due
- Consider restructuring assets or even buying land back from the pension to bring it into the estate. After a time, this would qualify for APR
- Borrowing money to buy land from your pension potentially creates a debt on your estate, which could help reduce IHT

If you'd like some support, our financial planners can help you review your pension assets.

2.

Make gifts from pension income

If the income from your pension is more than you actually spend, you can give some of that extra money to loved ones without it being taxed when you pass away. To make sure these gifts are tax-free under UK rules:

- You need to give regular gifts, not just one-offs
- The money must come from your income, not your savings or investments
- You must still have enough money left to live comfortably

Example: A retired farmer gets £60,000 a year from pensions but only spends £40,000. They can gift £20,000 each year to their children, without IHT to pay.

Overall, pension and IHT planning can be complex – so seeking advice from a financial planner is always a good idea. Please speak to your PKF Francis Clark adviser for more information.

3.

Use trusts for tax-free cash and loans

If you take tax-free cash from your pension, you can use it in smart ways to help lower the IHT your family might face. For instance:

- Set up a trust. You can put the money into a discretionary trust, which can take it out of your estate whilst your family still benefits from it. IHT rules around trusts can be complicated, though, so it's best to get expert advice
- Loan the money to a trust. Instead of giving money away, you can loan it to a trust. Any growth on that money (like investment gains) isn't counted in your estate for tax purposes. You still control the original amount and can choose to get it back or write it off later

Example: The farmer takes £100,000 tax-free from their pension and loans it to a trust. The trust invests it and grows it to £120,000. That extra £20,000 is already outside the farmer's estate, which helps reduce IHT.

4.

Contribute to beneficiaries' pensions

If you have children or grandchildren, you can make a third-party payment to their pension. This is a great way to support their future and reduce IHT. Here's why it works:

- The government adds tax relief, so your gift grows faster
- The money comes out of your estate, which can help lower IHT, either right away or after seven years
- It helps your loved ones build long-term savings for retirement

Example: A grandparent pays £2,880 a year into a grandchild's pension. With tax relief, it becomes £3,600. Over time, this grows in a tax-friendly way and isn't counted in the grandparent's estate.

5.

Consider a whole of life policy

Using a whole of life insurance policy, written in trust, can help cover the cost of IHT. Here's how it works:

- You pay a monthly amount for the policy
- When you die, the policy pays out a set amount into a trust, which can be used to settle, or part-settle IHT on the estate
- This gives your family quick access to funds and helps protect the value of what you leave behind

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Guide to making tax digital for income tax

Making Tax Digital (MTD) is a government initiative that aims to transform and digitise the UK's tax administration system.

It is part of HMRC's long-term vision to make it easier for businesses to:

- Increase confidence in getting tax right by reducing scope for error
- Improve certainty and control
- Support digital integration

MTD for IT affects individuals with self-employed businesses and/or rental income with the following total income thresholds are required to comply:

- From April 2026 - Income exceeding £50,000
- From April 2027- Income exceeding £30,000
- From April 2028 - Income exceeding £20,000

What are you required to do?

MTD for IT requires affected individuals to submit quarterly updates to HMRC via a digitally compliant software.

The new workflow for quarterly submissions will look like:

- Q1 Return: April to June - due 7 August 2026
- Q2 Return: July to September - due 7 November 2026
- Q3 Return: October to December - due 7 February 2027
- Q4 Return: January to March - due 7 May 2027. Final Return – due 31 January 2028

*Note: Compliance with the new rules is required starting from the first year.

Separate quarterly updates, which is a summarised income and expenditure, will be required for each trade or property business carried out by an individual.

The final return is what you know now as your current tax return. There are no plans to change the tax payments for deadlines for these.

We're currently awaiting finalised offerings from cloud accounting software providers. Once available, we'll be in touch with our clients to discuss the most suitable options. If you're not a client but would like to explore how we can support you, please feel free to get in touch.

Meet the team: Russell Phillips

When and why did you join PKF Francis Clark?

It was February 2016. I relocated across the Tamar to Cornwall, having met my now wife the year before.

Tell us a bit about your role at PKF Francis Clark

I've recently been promoted to Director, which is exciting. I lead a great team that helps agricultural sole traders, partnerships and limited companies to solve compliance issues. We also offer specialist advisory work with a focus on capital gains and inheritance tax.

What has been the proudest moment in your career?

When I became a Chartered Tax Advisor. The exams were difficult and I needed great resilience to get through them!

What has been your proudest moment in your career?

I have qualified as a chartered accountant and chartered tax adviser and since worked on complex tax transactions, which are significant achievements. However, the most rewarding moment has been seeing two people I helped train advance to senior accountancy roles.

What do you enjoy most about working with farming and rural clients?

Working with agricultural businesses often involves a unique blend of family legacy, land ownership, and long-term planning. I love the way it makes our advisory work so complex and rewarding.

What's your favourite countryside spot or rural escape?

Living in Cornwall, we are very fortunate to have such fantastic countryside and coastline all around us. Currently, I'm really enjoying walking the Cornish coast path – it's very difficult to choose just one spot.

What's one tool, resource, or service you think more rural clients should be using?

I wish more rural clients knew how much cloud-based accounting software – like Xero or QuickBooks – can be tailored for agricultural businesses. These platforms make a real difference: you can track finances in real time, see your cash flow and profitability, and collaborate more easily with advisors like me!

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