**COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 05072266** 

# BLUEFIELD LAND LTD FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 30 JUNE 2022



# **FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

# Year ended 30 June 2022

CONTENTS	PAGES
Balance sheet	1
Notes to the financial statements	2 to 7

#### **BALANCE SHEET**

#### 30 June 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
FIXED ASSETS Tangible assets	5	60,083	_
CURRENT ASSETS Stocks Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	6	1,087,767 43,180 23,377 1,154,324	1,217,767 150,117 ———————————————————————————————————
CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year	7	(1,033,255)	(1,088,078)
NET CURRENT ASSETS		121,069	279,806
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		181,152	279,806
CREDITORS: amounts falling due after more than one year	8	(5,345)	-
PROVISIONS		(15,048)	(17,332)
NET ASSETS		160,759	262,474
CAPITAL AND RESERVES Called up share capital Other reserves Profit and loss account	9 9	2,000,000 - (1,839,241)	100,000 1,900,000 (1,737,526)
SHAREHOLDERS FUNDS		160,759	262,474

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the profit and loss account has not been delivered.

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.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 22/03/2023., and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr D J Neal

Director

Company registration number: 05072266

The notes on pages 2 to 7 form part of these financial statements.

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

#### Year ended 30 June 2022

#### 1. GENERAL INFORMATION

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Ty To Maen Farm, Newton Road, Rumney, Cardiff, CF3 2EJ.

#### 2. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

#### 3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

# **Basis of preparation**

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

The accounts show that the company made a loss of £101,715 (2021 - £171,002) in the period and had net assets of £160,759 (2021- £262,747). The directors have therefore had to consider the appropriateness of going concern.

The company has been able to finance its operations largely because of support from group companies and the bank. Were this support not available, the company may not be able to continue trading.

The directors are confident that the company will create sufficient profit from the development of land stock to be able to meet its obligations given the continuing support. As a consequence, the directors consider it appropriate to prepare the accounts on the going concern basis.

#### **Turnover**

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

#### **Taxation**

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

# **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** (continued)

#### Year ended 30 June 2022

#### 3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### Taxation (continued)

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

#### **Tangible assets**

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

#### Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Motor vehicles

12% straight line

#### **Impairment of fixed assets**

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

#### **Stocks**

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

# **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** (continued)

#### Year ended 30 June 2022

# 3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

## Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are recognised in the balance sheet as assets and liabilities at the lower of the fair value of the assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments, which is determined at the inception of the lease term. Any initial direct costs of the lease are added to the amount recognised as an asset.

Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method. Finance charges are allocated to each period so as to produce a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

#### **Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the balance sheet and the amount of the provision as an expense.

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

#### **Financial instruments**

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

# 4. EMPLOYEE NUMBERS

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 1 (2021: 1).

# **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** (continued)

# Year ended 30 June 2022

# 5. TANGIBLE ASSETS

	Motor vehicles £
Cost	
At 1 July 2021 Additions	67,069
At 30 June 2022	67,069
<b>Depreciation</b> At 1 July 2021 Charge for the year	- 6,986
At 30 June 2022	6,986
Carrying amount At 30 June 2022	60,083
At 30 June 2021	
Finance leases and hire purchase contracts	

# Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Included within the carrying value of tangible assets are the following amounts relating to assets held under finance leases or hire purchase agreements:

Motor

	vehicles
	£
At 30 June 2022	60,082
At 30 June 2021	

## **DEBTORS**

	2022	2021
	£	£
Trade debtors	_	127,173
Other debtors	43,180	22,944
	43,180	150,117

# 7. CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	_	840
Trade creditors	70,397	133,329
Amounts owed to group undertakings and undertakings in which the	•	
company has a participating interest	923,015	948,415
Social security and other taxes	6,821	2,662
Other creditors	33,022	2,832
	1,033,255	1,088,078

# **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** (continued)

#### Year ended 30 June 2022

#### 7. CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year (continued)

The following balance included in creditors due within one year is secured on the assets it relates to:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Hire purchase and finance lease agreements	29,870	_
		****

#### 8. CREDITORS: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Other creditors	5,345	_

The following balance included in creditors due after more than one year is secured on the assets it relates to:

2022	2021
£	£
5,345	
	£

#### 9. RESERVES

During the prior period the company received £1.9m capital contribution from shareholders in relation to new ordinary shares. The transaction to legally issue the shares had not been completed until the current period. The capital subscribed were treated in accordance with the substance of the transaction and were shown as other reserves within shareholders funds.

# 10. CONTINGENCIES

The company has provided a charge over £500,000 stock held, in connection with Dauson Environmental Group Limited's bank loan facility. The directors do not expect any liability to arise from this.

#### 11. SUMMARY AUDIT OPINION

The auditor's report for the year dated 22/3/23 was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Simon Tee, for and on behalf of Kilsby & Williams LLP.

# 12. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The company has taken advantage of the exemption, under the terms of Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland', not to disclose related party transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries within the group.

# **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** (continued)

# Year ended 30 June 2022

## 13. CONTROLLING PARTY

The controlling party is Dauson Environmental Group Limited. The ultimate controlling party is Mr D  ${\tt J}$  Neal.

Dauson Environmental Group Limited prepare the financial statements into which the results of Bluefield Land Ltd are consolidated. Their registered office is the same as Bluefield Land Ltd and financial statements can be obtained from Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff.