

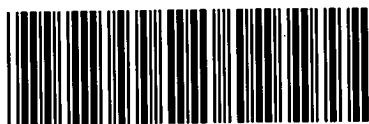
Bronte Energy Limited

Annual report and financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2022

Registered number: 07327917

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Bronte Energy Limited

Annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

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Bronte Energy Limited

Directors' report

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption. The directors have also taken the exemption from preparing a Strategic report as the Company is small.

Principal activity

The Company's principal activity is that of renewable energy generation. There has not been any significant change in the Company's activities during the year.

Business review

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Fairview New Homes Limited within the Fairview Holdings Limited group (the "Group").

Detailed results are set out in the statement of income and retained earnings on page 8.

Directors

The directors holding office during the year and to date are set out below.

G A Malton
R K Williams

Directors' indemnities

During the year, qualifying third party indemnity provisions were in place for the benefit of the directors of the Company and of the Group. These remain in force at the date of this report.

Dividends

No dividends were paid during the year (2021: £100,000).

Going concern

The principal risks and uncertainties affecting the Company, including the ability to remain a going concern, are inextricably linked to those affecting the Group. The directors believe that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and accounts. Further details of the going concern basis are given in note 1b.

Bronte Energy Limited

Directors' report (continued)

Auditor

Each of the persons who are directors at the date of approval of this report confirm that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and
- he has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of section 418 of the Companies Act 2006.

Deloitte LLP have indicated their willingness to continue in office as auditor and appropriate arrangements have been put in place for them to be deemed reappointed.

Approved by the Board and signed on its behalf:



R K Williams
Director

28 June 2023

Registered office:
50 Lancaster Road,
Enfield,
Middlesex.
EN2 0BY

Bronte Energy Limited

Directors' responsibilities statement

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law), including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland". Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- 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.

Bronte Energy Limited

Independent auditor's report to the members of Bronte Energy Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements of Bronte Energy Limited (the 'Company'):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2022 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland"; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements which comprise:

- the statement of income and retained earnings;
- the balance sheet; and
- the related notes 1 to 13.

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).

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 Financial Reporting Council's (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

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.

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.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. 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.

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 course of 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 this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. 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.

Bronte Energy Limited

Independent auditor's report to the members of Bronte Energy Limited (continued)

Responsibilities of directors

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

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

We considered the nature of the Company's industry and its control environment, and reviewed the Company's documentation of their policies and procedures relating to fraud and compliance with laws and regulations. We also enquired of management and the directors about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities, including those that are specific to the Company's business sector.

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that the Company operates in, and identified the key laws and regulations that audit:

- had a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. These included the UK Companies Act and tax legislation and;
- do not have a direct effect on the financial statements but compliance with which may be fundamental to the Company's ability to operate or to avoid a material penalty. These included environmental regulations, planning, employment laws, NHBC compliance, Bribery Act 2010, and health and safety law.

We discussed among the audit engagement team regarding the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the organisation for fraud and how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements.

Bronte Energy Limited

Independent auditor's report to the members of Bronte Energy Limited (continued)

Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud (continued)

As a result of performing the above, we identified the greatest potential for fraud in the following areas, and our specific procedures performed to address them are described below:

Revenue comprises of revenue receivable from the generation of renewable energy. At the year end the last quarter of revenue is estimated as the final bill is not received. Therefore there is judgement involved in estimating the final bill and a significant risk over cut-off. We have agreed the estimation to third party support and assessed management's calculation of the estimate.

In common with all audits under ISAs (UK), we are also required to perform specific procedures to respond to the risk of management override. In addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, we tested the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments; assessed whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias; and evaluated the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business.

In addition to the above, our procedures to respond to the risks identified included the following:

- reviewing financial statement disclosures by testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with provisions of relevant laws and regulations described as having a direct effect on the financial statements;
- performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud;
- enquiring of management and external legal counsel concerning actual and potential litigation and claims, and instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations; and
- reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance and reviewing correspondence with HMRC.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

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

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 any material misstatements in the Directors' report.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report in respect of the following matters 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 take advantage of the small companies exemption in preparing the Directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a Strategic report.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Bronte Energy Limited

Independent auditor's report to the members of Bronte Energy 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.



David Bicker (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Deloitte LLP
Statutory Auditor
Cambridge, United Kingdom

28 June 2023

Bronte Energy Limited

Statement of income and retained earnings Year ended 31 December 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Turnover	3	128,826	108,017
Administrative expenses		(24,171)	(25,255)
Gross profit and profit before taxation	4	104,655	82,762
Tax on profit	6	-	-
Profit for the financial year		104,655	82,762
Retained profits at 1 January		221,029	238,267
Dividends paid	7	-	(100,000)
Retained profits at 31 December		325,684	221,029

All amounts relate to continuing operations and are wholly attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company.

There are no other comprehensive income or expenses in either year other than as stated above. Accordingly no statement of comprehensive income has been presented.

Bronte Energy Limited

Balance sheet 31 December 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	8	382	411
Tangible assets	9	-	-
		<u>382</u>	<u>411</u>
Current assets			
Debtors:			
Due within one year	10	325,303	220,619
Net current assets		<u>325,303</u>	<u>220,619</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>325,303</u>	<u>220,619</u>
Net assets		<u>325,685</u>	<u>221,030</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	11	1	1
Profit and loss account	11	325,684	221,029
Shareholder's funds		<u>325,685</u>	<u>221,030</u>

The financial statements of Bronte Energy Limited (registered number 07327917) were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 28 June 2023. They were signed on its behalf by:



R K Williams
Director

Bronte Energy Limited

Notes to the financial statements Year ended 31 December 2022

1. Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have all been applied consistently throughout the year and the preceding year.

a. General information and basis of accounting

Bronte Energy Limited is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act 2006 and is registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is given on page 2. The nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Directors' report on page 1.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

The functional currency of Bronte Energy Limited is considered to be pounds sterling because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

Bronte Energy Limited meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS 102 and has therefore taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available to it. Exemptions have been taken in relation to financial instruments, presentation of a cash flow statement, intra-group transactions and remuneration of key management personnel.

b. Going concern basis

The principal risks and uncertainties affecting the Company are inextricably linked to those affecting the Group.

The Company meets its day to day working capital requirements through an intra-group facility provided by Fairview New Homes Limited.

The Group regularly updates its trading and financial projections, which make allowance for anticipated market conditions. In preparing the projections, the Directors have considered the ability of customers to secure mortgage funding.

In addition to the current projections the directors have considered what they believe to be a severe but plausible downside scenario incorporating a reduction in sales prices, volumes, cost increases and delays in construction activities as well as other changes.

In addressing this scenario the Directors have considerable discretion over the Group's operational commitments and any payment of future corporate bonuses, a limited overhead base and a largely subcontract workforce.

This alternative scenario, together with the baseline projections, show that the Group will be able to work within the terms and covenants of its committed borrowing facilities for the foreseeable future.

The directors have a reasonable expectation that the Group, and therefore the Company, have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

Bronte Energy Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 December 2022

1. Accounting policies (continued)

c. Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities.

(i) Financial assets and liabilities

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value (which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. If an arrangement constitutes a finance transaction, the financial asset or financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are only offset in the balance sheet when, and only when there exists a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the Company intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(ii) Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the Company are recorded at the fair value of cash or other resources received or receivable, net of direct issue costs.

d. Intangible fixed assets

Intangible fixed assets are stated at cost, net of amortisation and any provision for impairment. Amortisation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost of each asset on a straight-line basis over its expected useful life, as follows:

Generation income rights	20-25 years
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e. Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost, net of depreciation and any provision for impairment. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset on a straight-line basis over its expected useful life, as follows:

Computer equipment	3 years
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Residual value represents the estimated amount which would currently be obtained from disposal of an asset, after deducting estimated costs of disposal, if the asset were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life.

f. Impairment of assets

Assets, other than those measured at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss as described below.

Non-financial assets

An asset is impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after initial recognition, the estimated recoverable value of the asset has been reduced. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

Bronte Energy Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 December 2022

1. Accounting policies (continued)

f. Impairment of assets (continued)

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised.

Financial assets

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of an impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

For financial assets carried at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that would be received for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired financial asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised.

g. Taxation

Current tax is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date. Timing differences are differences between the Company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the Company intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if: a) the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and b) the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

h. Turnover

Turnover comprises revenue receivable from the generation of renewable energy.

Bronte Energy Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 December 2022

2. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 1, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Critical judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies

There were no critical judgements that the directors have made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

Estimation of electricity generated

Included in accrued income is an estimate for the generation income receivable for the most recent billing period as the final generation amounts are not determined until after the year end. Estimation of the amount is required and the final amount may be different to this estimate (see note 10).

3. Turnover

An analysis of the Company's turnover by class of business is set out below.

	2022 £	2021 £
Generation of renewable energy	<u>128,826</u>	<u>108,017</u>

The Company's turnover is wholly realised in the United Kingdom.

4. Profit before taxation

Profit before taxation is stated after charging:

	2022 £	2021 £
Amortisation of intangible fixed assets (note 8)	<u>29</u>	<u>29</u>

Auditor's fees for the audit of the Company's accounts of £1,600 (2021: £1,350) have been borne by another group company. There were no non-audit fees paid to the Company's auditor during the current or preceding year.

5. Directors' remuneration and transactions

The Company had no employees during the current or preceding year, other than directors. None of the directors received any emoluments or other benefits during the current or preceding year.

Bronte Energy Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 December 2022

6. Tax charge on profit

The tax charge comprises:

	2022 £	2021 £
Current tax on profit		
UK corporation tax at 19% (2021: 19%)	-	-
Total tax on profit	-	-

An increase in the rate of UK corporation tax to 25% with effect from 1 April 2023 was substantively enacted in the Finance Act 2021 on 24 May 2021. Existing timing differences may therefore unwind in periods subject to this increased rate.

There is no expiry date on timing differences, unused tax losses or tax credits.

The differences between the total tax credit shown above and the amount calculated by applying the standard rate of UK corporation tax to the profit before tax is as follows:

	2022 £	2021 £
Profit before taxation	104,655	82,762
Tax charge on profit at 19% (2021: 19%)	19,884	15,725
Effects of:		
Depreciation lower than capital allowances	(100)	(100)
Group relief claimed	(19,784)	(15,625)
Total tax charge for the year	-	-

7. Dividends

No dividends were paid during the year (2021: £100,000).

Bronte Energy Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 December 2022

8. Intangible fixed assets

	Generation income rights £
Cost	
At 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2022	684
Amortisation	
At 1 January 2022	273
Charge for the year	29
At 31 December 2022	302
Net book value	
At 31 December 2022	382
At 31 December 2021	411

9. Tangible fixed assets

	Computer equipment £
Cost	
At 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2022	7,550
Depreciation	
At 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2022	7,550
Net book value	
At 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021	-

10. Debtors

	2022 £	2021 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Accrued income	39,100	38,600
Amounts owed by fellow subsidiaries		
– unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand	286,203	182,019
	325,303	220,619

Bronte Energy Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 December 2022

11. Called-up share capital and reserves

	2022	2021
	£	£
Allotted, called-up and fully paid:		
1 Ordinary Share of £1	1	1

The Company has one class of ordinary shares which carry no right to fixed income.

The Company's other reserve is as follows:

The profit and loss reserve represents cumulative profits or losses net of dividends paid and other adjustments.

12. Related party transactions

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption granted by paragraph 33.1A of FRS 102 not to disclose related party transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries within the Group. There were no other related party transactions.

13. Controlling party

At 31 December 2022 the immediate parent company was Fairview New Homes Limited and the ultimate parent company was Fairview Holdings Limited, both companies are incorporated in the United Kingdom and are registered in England and Wales at 50 Lancaster Road, Enfield, Middlesex EN2 0BY. The ultimate controlling party was the Fairview Holdings Limited Employee Benefit Trust.

The largest and smallest group of undertakings for which group accounts to 31 December 2022 are drawn up and of which the Company is a member is Fairview Holdings Limited. Copies of the group accounts may be obtained from the registered office, 50 Lancaster Road, Enfield, Middlesex EN2 0BY.