Company registration number 10001358 (England and Wales)	
STRANRAER SUSTAINABLE HEAT AND POWER LIMITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023	
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR	

COMPANY INFORMATION

Director D H W Poulson

Company number 10001358 (England and Wales)

Registered office 2nd Floor

Regis House

45 King William Street United Kingdom EC4R 9AN

Auditor Azets Audit Services

2nd Floor Regis House

45 King William Street

London United Kingdom EC4R 9AN

Business address Build Studios

203 Westminster Bridge Road

London United Kingdom SE1 7FR

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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2023

		2023		202	2
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		1,960,061		1,817,359
Current assets					
Debtors	5	674,052		180,399	
Cash at bank and in hand		230,757		781,057	
		904,809		961,456	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(1,640,116)		(1,785,535)	
you.					
Net current liabilities			(735,307)		(824,079)
Total assets less current liabilities			1,224,754		993,280
Provisions for liabilities	7		(306,189)		(248,320)
Net assets			918,565		744,960
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		1		1
Profit and loss reserves			918,564 ———		744,959 ———
Total equity			918,565		744,960

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

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

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 19 December 2023

D H W Poulson

Director

Company Registration No. 10001358 (England and Wales)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Stranraer Sustainable Heat and Power Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office can be found on the company information page.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" of Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The use of the going concern basis is appropriate because there are no material uncertainties related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt about the ability of the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents the value of services provided under contracts to the extent that there is a right to consideration and is recorded at the value of the consideration due.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any provision for impairment losses. Cost comprises the aggregate amount paid and the fair value of any other consideration given to acquire the asset and includes costs directly attributable to making the asset capable of operating as intended.

Costs directly associated with the construction of Combined Heat & Power Plants are recognised in the financial statements at the point at which they are considered to be virtually certain to proceed to completion. Expenses incurred prior to the point of virtual certainty are charged against income when incurred. Costs are transferred from assets under construction to plant and machinery and depreciation commences when the asset is available for use.

Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset over their expected useful lives as follows:

Combined Heat & Power Plant

15 years from the date of availability for use

Overhaul to Combined Heat & Power Plant

4 years from the date of availability for use

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.6 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.7 Debtors and creditors payable / receivable within one year

Debtors and creditors with no stated interest rate and receivable or payable within one year are recorded at transaction price. Any losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit and loss account in other administrative expenses.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the director is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount 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 where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are as follows.

Useful economic lives of tangible fixed assets

The annual depreciation charge for tangible fixed assets is sensitive to the changes in the estimated useful economic lives and residual value of the assets. The useful economic lives and residual values are reassessed annually. They are amended when necessary to reflect current estimates, based on technological advancement, future investments, economic utilisation and the physical condition of the assets.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

			2023 Number	2022 Number
	Total		1	1
4	Tangible fixed assets	Combined Heat & Power Plant	Assets under construction	Total
		£	£	£
	Cost			
	At 1 April 2022	2,704,463	-	2,704,463
	Additions	-	363,776	363,776
	At 31 March 2023	2,704,463	363,776	3,068,239
	Depreciation and impairment			
	At 1 April 2022	887,104	=	887,104
	Depreciation charged in the year	221,074	-	221,074
	At 31 March 2023	1,108,178		1,108,178
	Carrying amount			
	At 31 March 2023	1,596,285	363,776	1,960,061
	At 31 March 2022	1,817,359	-	1,817,359
5	Debtors			
	Amounts falling due within one year:		2023 £	2022 £
	Trade debtors		461,050	111,518
	Other debtors		213,002	68,881
			674,052	180,399

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year				
				2023	2022
				£	£
	Trade creditors			152,801	81,039
	Amounts owed to group undertakings			1,107,552	1,607,701
	Other creditors			379,763	96,795
				1,640,116	1,785,535
7	Provisions for liabilities				
				2023	2022
				£	£
	Deferred tax liabilities			306,189	248,320
8	Called up share capital				
		2023	2022	2023	2022
	Ordinary share capital	Number	Number	£	£
	Issued and fully paid				
	1 of £1 each	1	1	1	1

9 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was John Howard and the auditor was Azets Audit Services.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

10 Related party transactions

The company's related parties with whom the company had transactions during the year are as follows:

Domino Energy Limited: Immediate parent company Basepower Limited: Common directorship of D H W Poulson

At 31 March 2023, the company owed £1,307,702 (2022: £1,607,701) to Domino Energy Limited.

During the year, the company was charged bookkeeping and administration fees of £11,427 (2022: £10,676) and management charges of £114,272 (2022: £106,756) by Basepower Limited.

11 Ultimate controlling party

The company is a subsidiary undertaking of Domino Energy Limited, a company registered in England and Wales.

The ultimate parent company is Rockpool Investment Nominee Limited, a company registered in England and Wales. The registered office is 10 Bressenden Place, London, England, SW1E 5DH.

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.