

Company Registration No. SC106059 (Scotland)

LENNOXLOVE HOUSE LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

LENNOXLOVE HOUSE LIMITED

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LENNOXLOVE HOUSE LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Notes	2021 £	£	2020 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		1,918,219		1,971,281
Current assets					
Debtors	5	83,818		34,565	
Cash at bank and in hand		291,075		21,742	
		<u>374,893</u>		<u>56,307</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(490,139)</u>		<u>(516,965)</u>	
Net current liabilities			<u>(115,246)</u>		<u>(460,658)</u>
Net assets			<u>1,802,973</u>		<u>1,510,623</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7		6,100		6,100
Share premium account			2,114,731		2,114,731
Profit and loss reserves			<u>(317,858)</u>		<u>(610,208)</u>
Total equity			<u>1,802,973</u>		<u>1,510,623</u>

The directors of the company have 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 by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 22 December 2022 and are signed on its behalf by:

William Macleod
Director

Company Registration No. SC106059

LENNOXLOVE HOUSE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Lennoxlove House Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is Lennoxlove Estate Office, Lennoxlove, Haddington, East Lothian, United Kingdom, EH41 4NZ.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

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 company has reported a profit for the year but the directors recognise that this may not continue in the future. The directors recognise the pressure that has been placed on its working capital as a result of the sustained losses from prior years that have been incurred. This pressure has been reduced this year with asset sales leading to a significantly improved cash position and further sales have been made post year end as disclosed in note 8.

The directors therefore consider that the company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and they therefore continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for services net of VAT and trade discounts.

Rental income is recognised on accruals basis. All other income is recognised when the transfer of the income to the company can be estimated reliably and the timing of the receipt is certain.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Plant and machinery etc	15% Straight line on cost
Moveable property	15% Straight line on cost

Heritable land and buildings and certain items of moveable property are reviewed annually for impairment and the directors are of the opinion that their useful economic lives and residual values are such that any depreciation would not be material.

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

LENNOXLOVE HOUSE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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).

1.6 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.7 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

Classification of financial liabilities

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.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

LENNOXLOVE HOUSE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.8 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.9 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.

1.10 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.11 Leases

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

1.12 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

LENNOXLOVE HOUSE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

2 Exceptional items

	2021 £	2020 £
Profit on disposal of fixed assets	472,902	-

3 Employees

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

	2021 Number	2020 Number
Total	9	3

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings £	Plant and machinery etc £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 January 2021	544,244	1,586,847	2,131,091
Disposals	-	(63,484)	(63,484)
At 31 December 2021	544,244	1,523,363	2,067,607
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2021	-	159,810	159,810
Depreciation charged in the year	-	1,362	1,362
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(11,784)	(11,784)
At 31 December 2021	-	149,388	149,388
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2021	544,244	1,373,975	1,918,219
At 31 December 2020	544,244	1,427,037	1,971,281

5 Debtors

	2021 £	2020 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	18,372	8,691
Other debtors	65,446	25,874
	83,818	34,565

LENNOXLOVE HOUSE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2021 £	2020 £
Trade creditors	32,752	34,033
Corporation tax	58,067	6,485
Other taxation and social security	4,869	672
Other creditors	394,451	475,775
	<u>490,139</u>	<u>516,965</u>

7 Called up share capital

	2021 Number	2020 Number	2021 £	2020 £
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of 50p each	12,200	12,200	6,100	6,100
	<u>12,200</u>	<u>12,200</u>	<u>6,100</u>	<u>6,100</u>

8 Events after the reporting date

Since the year end, the company has sold an antique asset for £2,000,000.

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 Paul Hutchison BSc ACA.

The auditor was Azets Audit Services.

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.