

Bute Land Limited

Unaudited Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2021

For Filing with Registrar

Company Registration No. 05195283 (England and Wales)

Bute Land Limited

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Bute Land Limited

Balance Sheet

As at 31 December 2021

	Notes	2021 £	£	2020 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		407,717		420,322
Current assets					
Stock		5,394		6,776	
Debtors	5	21,766		17,731	
Cash at bank and in hand		12,667		17,501	
		<u>39,827</u>		<u>42,008</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(1,981,498)</u>		<u>(1,907,580)</u>	
Net current liabilities			<u>(1,941,671)</u>		<u>(1,865,572)</u>
Net liabilities			<u>(1,533,954)</u>		<u>(1,445,250)</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			<u>(1,534,054)</u>		<u>(1,445,350)</u>
Total equity			<u>(1,533,954)</u>		<u>(1,445,250)</u>

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

For the financial year ended 31 December 2021 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

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 7 September 2022

S Jenkins
Director

Company Registration No. 05195283

Bute Land Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2021

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Bute Land Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 146-148 Clerkenwell Road, 2nd Floor, London, United Kingdom, EC1R 5DG.

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 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

At the time of approving the financial statements, the director has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The shareholder will continue to support the business to enable it to continue to trade and to meet its liabilities as they fall due, for a period of at least one year from the date of signature of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021. On this basis, the director consider that the going concern basis is appropriate for these financial statements. Thus the director continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

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

Bute Land Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.4 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of unincorporated businesses over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is considered to have a finite useful life and is amortised on a systematic basis over its expected life, which is [XXXX].

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating units expected to benefit from the acquisition. Cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment at least annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

1.5 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date where it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the fair value of the asset can be measured reliably; the intangible asset arises from contractual or other legal rights; and the intangible asset is separable from the entity.

Amortisation 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:

SFPS	50% straight line
Website	33% straight line

1.6 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:

Freehold land and buildings	No depreciation charged
Plant and equipment	20% straight line
Motor vehicles	20% straight line
Smoke House	10% straight line
Creamery Equipment	under construction no depreciation

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.

Bute Land Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.7 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible 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.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.8 Stock

Stock are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stock to their present location and condition.

Stock held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of cost and replacement cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stock over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.9 Cash and cash equivalents

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.

Bute Land Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.10 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.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

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.

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.

1.11 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.

1.12 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.

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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.13 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.14 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

2 Employees

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

	2021 Number	2020 Number
Total	5	5

3 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill £	SFPS £	Website £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 January 2021 and 31 December 2021	121,000	80,000	57,185	258,185
Amortisation and impairment				
At 1 January 2021 and 31 December 2021	121,000	80,000	57,185	258,185
Carrying amount				
At 31 December 2021	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2020	-	-	-	-

Bute Land Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2021

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Smoke House	Creamery Equipment	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost					
At 1 January 2021	75,000	73,708	103,724	304,228	556,660
Additions	-	658	-	701	1,359
Disposals	-	(15,039)	-	-	(15,039)
At 31 December 2021	75,000	59,327	103,724	304,929	542,980
Depreciation and impairment					
At 1 January 2021	-	62,700	73,638	-	136,338
Depreciation charged in the year	-	3,589	10,374	-	13,963
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(15,038)	-	-	(15,038)
At 31 December 2021	-	51,251	84,012	-	135,263
Carrying amount					
At 31 December 2021	75,000	8,076	19,712	304,929	407,717
At 31 December 2020	75,000	11,008	30,086	304,228	420,322

5 Debtors

	2021	2020
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	14,036	3,429
Other debtors	7,730	14,302
	21,766	17,731

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2021	2020
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	155	-
Trade creditors	19,414	24,973
Taxation and social security	1,553	2,552
Other creditors	1,960,376	1,880,055
	1,981,498	1,907,580

Bute Land Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2021

7 Called up share capital

	2021	2020	2021	2020
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid	Number	Number	£	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100	100	100
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

8 Related party transactions

At the year end the company owes its shareholder £1,955,996 (2020 - £1,875,996) which is included at creditors due under one year. No interest is being charged and the loan is unsecured.

At the year end, companies under common control owed the company £43 (2020: £nil). These amounts are included in trade debtors at year end.

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.