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Company registration number SC017796 (Scotland)	
ARDWELL ESTATES LIMITED	
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022	
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR	

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# **BALANCE SHEET**

# **AS AT 31 MARCH 2022**

	2		2	202	1
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		36,480		46,096
Investment properties	5		9,012,646		9,350,000
Investments	4		54,835		43,681
			9,103,961		9,439,777
Current assets					
Debtors	6	401,396		48,881	
Cash at bank and in hand		2,225		173	
		403,621		49,054	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one	7	(149,696)		(944.097)	
year	,	(149,090)		(214,927)	
Net current assets/(liabilities)			253,925		(165,873)
Total assets less current liabilities			9,357,886		9,273,904
Creditors: amounts falling due after more					
than one year	8		(4,035)		(13,730)
Provisions for liabilities			-		(509)
Net assets			9,353,851		9,259,665
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			75,000		75,000
Revaluation reserve			7,884,268		7,884,268
Other reserves			19,517		19,517
Profit and loss reserves			1,375,066		1,280,880
Total equity			9,353,851		9,259,665

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

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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.

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.

# **BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**

# **AS AT 31 MARCH 2022**

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 17 October 2022 and are signed on its behalf by:

C Brewis

Director

Company Registration No. SC017796

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Ardwell Estates Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is Ardwell Estate, ARDWELL, Stranraer, Wigtownshire, United Kingdom, DG9 9LY.

### 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, [modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value]. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

### 1.2 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.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

### 1.3 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 equipment 25% on reducing balance Motor vehicles 25% on reducing balance

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.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

### 1.4 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

## 1.5 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.

#### 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 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.

## 1.8 Retirement benefits

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

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.9 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

### 1.10 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.

### 1.11 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:

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Total	7	6

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

3	Tangible fixed assets			
		Plant and Mo equipment	otor vehicles	Total
		£	£	£
	Cost			
	At 1 April 2021	273,229	47,540	320,769
	Additions	2,203		2,203
	At 31 March 2022	275,432	47,540	322,972
	Depreciation and impairment			
	At 1 April 2021	255,244	19,429	274,673
	Depreciation charged in the year	4,791	7,028	11,819
	At 31 March 2022	260,035	26,457	286,492
	Carrying amount			
	At 31 March 2022	15,397	21,083	36,480
	At 31 March 2021	17,985	28,111	46,096
4	Fixed asset investments			
			2022	2021
			£	£
	Other investments other than loans		54,835 ———	43,681
	Movements in fixed asset investments			
				Investments
	Cost or valuation			£
	At 1 April 2021			43,681
	Valuation changes			11,154
	At 31 March 2022			54,835
	Carrying amount			
	At 31 March 2022			54,835
	At 31 March 2021			43,681

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

5	Investment property		2022
	Fair value		£
	At 1 April 2021		9,350,000
	Additions		18,774
	Disposals		(356,128)
	At 31 March 2022		9,012,646
	The fair value of the investment property has been arrived at on the basis of a valuation of by G M Thomson, the company's factor. The valuation was made on an open market bas		March 2021
6	Debtors		
		2022	2021
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Other debtors	396,412	44,174
	Prepayments and accrued income	4,984	4,707
		401,396	48,881
		=====	
7	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
•	oround of announce raining and within one your	2022	2021
		£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	26,371	174,324
	Obligations under finance leases	9,698	9,697
	Other borrowings	1,975	1,810
	Trade creditors	36,010	11,818
	Corporation tax	6,363	-
	Other taxation and social security	51,349	1,541
	Accruals and deferred income	17,930	15,737
		149,696	214,927
8	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
		2022	2021
		£	£
	Obligations under finance leases	4,035	13,730

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.