Company No: 10782024 (England and Wales)

DARTMOOR LAND LIMITED Unaudited Financial Statements For the financial period from 01 May 2022 to 20 June 2023 Pages for filing with the registrar

DARTMOOR LAND LIMITED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial period from 01 May 2022 to 20 June 2023

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DARTMOOR LAND LIMITED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION As at 20 June 2023

	Note	20.06.2023	30.04.2022
		£	£
Fixed assets			
Investment property	3	0	173,556
		0	173,556
Current assets			
Debtors	4	0	555
Cash at bank and in hand		29,785	20,182
		29,785	20,737
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(29,685)	(196,160)
Net current assets/(liabilities)		100	(175,423)
Total assets less current liabilities		100	(1,867)
Net assets/(liabilities)		100	(1,867)
Capital and reserves			
Called-up share capital	7	100	100
Profit and loss account		0	(1,967)
Total shareholders' funds/(deficit)		100	(1,867)

For the financial period ending 20 June 2023 the Company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- The members have not required the Company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the financial period in accordance with section 476;
- 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; and
- These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and a copy of the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings has not been delivered.

The financial statements of Dartmoor Land Limited (registered number: 10782024) were approved and authorised for issue by the Director on 21 August 2023. They were signed on its behalf by:

Mark Jonathan Daniel Cox Director Guy Charles Rawdon Langworthy Director

1. Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have all been applied consistently throughout the financial period and to the preceding financial year, unless otherwise stated.

General information and basis of accounting

Dartmoor Land Limited (the Company) 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 Company's registered office is Higher Clare, Shaldon Road, Combeinteignhead, Newton Abbot, TQ12 4RR, England, United Kingdom.

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 items at fair value, and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' issued by the Financial Reporting Council and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements are presented in pounds sterling which is the functional currency of the Company and rounded to the nearest \mathcal{L} .

Going concern

Following the sale of the land on 12 June 2023, the Company ceased trading. As a result the financial statements have been prepared on a basis other than the going concern basis of preparation. The directors have included in the financial statements any provision for future costs of terminating the business, which were committed to at the balance sheet date and where appropriate the Company's assets have been written down to their net realisable value.

Reporting period length

The accounting period has been extended to 20 June 2023 following the cessation of trade during the period.

Turnover

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

Taxation

Current tax

Current tax is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recoverable) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the Statement of Financial Position date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax arises as a result of including items of income and expenditure in taxation computations in periods different from those in which they are included in the Company's financial statements. Deferred tax is provided in full on timing differences which result in an obligation to pay more or less tax at a future date, at the average tax rates that are expected to apply when the timing differences reverse, based on current tax rates and laws. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and a valuation allowance is set up against deferred tax assets so that the net carrying amount equals the highest amount that is more likely than not to be recovered based on current or future taxable profit.

Impairment of assets

Assets, other than those measured at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each Statement of Financial Position date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings as described below.

Investment property

Investment property is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at each reporting date with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. Deferred taxation is provided on these gains at the rate expected to apply when the property is sold.

The fair value is determined annually by the directors, on an open market value for existing use basis.

Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts, except where the effect of discounting would be immaterial. In such cases the receivables are stated at cost less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

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 creditors: amounts falling due within one year.

Trade and other creditors

Trade and other creditors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, unless the effect of discounting would be immaterial, in which case they are stated at cost.

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.

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.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the Statement of Financial Position date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

Ordinary share capital

The ordinary share capital of the Company is presented as equity.

2. Employees

	Period from 01.05.2022 to 20.06.2023	Year ended 30.04.2022
	Number	Number
Monthly average number of persons employed by the Company during the period, including directors	2	2
3. Investment property		_
		Investment property
Valuation		£
As at 01 May 2022		173,556
Disposals		(173,556)
As at 20 June 2023		0
4. Debtors		
	20.06.2023	30.04.2022
	£	£
Deferred tax asset	0	555

5. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
	20.06.2023	30.04.2022
	£	£
Accruals	1,560	960
Other creditors	28,125	195,200
<u> </u>	29,685	196,160
6. Deferred tax		
	20.06.2023	30.04.2022
	£	£
At the beginning of financial period/year	555	1,658
Charged to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings	(555)	(1,103)
At the end of financial period/year		555
7. Called-up share capital		
	20.06.2023	30.04.2022
	£	£
Allotted, called-up and fully-paid		
100 Ordinary shares of £ 1.00 each	100	100
8. Related party transactions		
Transactions with the entity's directors		
	20.06.2023	30.04.2022
	£	£
At the year end the company owed the following amount to a company that Mr M Cox is a director of	0	97,500
At the year end the company owed the following amount to a company that Mr G Langsworthy is a director of	0	97,500

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.