Company No: 07586103 (England and Wales)

599 DEVELOPMENTS LTD

Unaudited Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2021

Pages for filing with the registrar

599 DEVELOPMENTS LTD
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 31 December 2021

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599 DEVELOPMENTS LTD
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As at 31 December 2021

	Note	2021	2020
		£	£
Fixed assets			
Investment property	4	6,841,437	6,671,609
Investments	5	100	100
		6,841,537	**6,671,709**
Current assets			
Stocks		149,506	149,506
Debtors	6	83,887	173,460
Cash at bank and in hand		7,026	22,011
		240,419	**344,977**
Creditors			
Amounts falling due within one year	7	(361,488)	(430,829)
Net current liabilities		**(121,069)**	**(85,852)**
Total assets less current liabilities		**6,720,468**	**6,585,857**
Creditors			
Amounts falling due after more than one year	8	(2,733,485)	(2,864,900)
Provision for liabilities	9	(935,632)	(663,154)
Net assets		**3,051,351**	**3,057,803**
Capital and reserves			
Called-up share capital	10	2	2
Fair value reserve		3,171,625	3,006,625
Profit and loss account		(120,276)	51,176
Total shareholders' funds		**3,051,351**	**3,057,803**

For the financial year ending 31 December 2021 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 year 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 Comprehensive Income has not been delivered.

The financial statements of 599 Developments Ltd (registered number: 07586103) were approved and authorised for issue by the Director on 12 December 2022. They were signed on its behalf by:

Stephen Christopher Wells
Director

1. Accounting policies

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

General information and basis of accounting

599 Developments Ltd (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 The New Works, Roughmoor Industrial Estate, Williton, TA4 4RF, 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 £.

Going concern

The directors have assessed the Statement of Financial Position and likely future cash flows at the date of approving these financial statements. The directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence and to meet its financial obligations as they fall due for at least 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Group accounts exemption

Group accounts exemption s399
The Company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 399 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts, on the basis that the group of which this is the parent qualifies as a small group. The financial statements present information about the Company as an individual entity and not about its group.

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.

Turnover is recognised when the significant risks and rewards are considered to have been transferred to the customer.

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.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost (or deemed cost) or valuation less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes costs directly attributable to making the asset capable of operating as intended. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than investment properties and freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation, less estimated residual value, of each asset on a [straight-line/reducing balance] basis over its expected useful life, as follows:

Office equipment	3 years straight line

Residual value represents the estimated amount which would currently be obtained from disposal of an asset, after deducting estimated costs of disposal, if the asset were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life.

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 Comprehensive Income 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.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to sell, which is equivalent to the net realisable value. Cost includes materials, direct labour and an attributable proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal levels of activity. Cost is calculated using the FIFO (first-in, first-out) method. Provision is made for obsolete, slow-moving or defective items where appropriate.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks 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.

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.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised based on the accrual model and are measured at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are classified as relating either to revenue or to assets. Grants relating to revenue are recognised in income over the period in which the related costs are recognised. Grants relating to assets are recognised over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income.

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.

Profit and loss account

The profit and loss account represents the company's accumulated retained earnings.

The revaluation reserve is non distributable and represents the accumulated difference between the cost and valuation of the investment property held by the company, less deferred tax.

2. Employees

	2021	2020
	Number	Number
Monthly average number of persons employed by the Company during the year, including directors	2	2

3. Tangible assets

	Office equipment	Total
	£	£
Cost		
At 01 January 2021	1,453	1,453
At 31 December 2021	**1,453**	**1,453**
Accumulated depreciation		
At 01 January 2021	1,453	1,453
At 31 December 2021	**1,453**	**1,453**
Net book value		
At 31 December 2021	**0**	**0**
At 31 December 2020	0	0

4. Investment property

	Investment property
	£
Valuation	
As at 01 January 2021	**6,671,609**
Additions	4,828
Fair value movement	165,000
As at 31 December 2021	**6,841,437**

Valuation

The valuations of investment property at 31 December 2021 was made by the directors, on an open market for existing use basis.

5. Fixed asset investments

	2021	2020
	£	£
Subsidiary undertakings	100	100

Investments in subsidiaries

	2021
	£
Cost	
At 01 January 2021	100
	0
At 31 December 2021	**100**
Carrying value at 31 December 2021	**100**
Carrying value at 31 December 2020	100

	Other investments	Total
	£	£
Carrying value before impairment		
At 01 January 2021	0	0
Additions	21,333	21,333
Disposals	(21,333)	(21,333)
At 31 December 2021	**0**	**0**
Provisions for impairment		
At 01 January 2021	0	0
At 31 December 2021	**0**	**0**
Carrying value at 31 December 2021	**0**	**0**
Carrying value at 31 December 2020	0	0

6. Debtors

	2021	2020
	£	£
Trade debtors	565	6,231
Amounts owed by Group undertakings	83,322	0
Other taxation and social security	0	930
Other debtors	0	166,299
	83,887	**173,460**

7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2021	2020
	£	£
Bank loans (secured)	132,040	121,020
Trade creditors	2,529	4,723
Amounts owed to Group undertakings	169,274	120,273
Other creditors	10,725	41,687
Accruals	3,600	96,007
Corporation tax	42,725	46,019
Other taxation and social security	595	1,100
	361,488	**430,829**

Bank loans shown above are secured against the company's assets by way of a fixed and floating charge.

8. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2021	2020
	£	£
Bank loans (secured)	2,733,485	2,864,900

Bank loans shown above are secured against the company's assets by way of a fixed and floating charge.

9. Deferred tax

	2021	2020
	£	£
At the beginning of financial year	(663,154)	(607,577)
Charged to the Profit and Loss Account	(272,478)	(55,577)
At the end of financial year	**(935,632)**	**(663,154)**

10. Called-up share capital

	2021	2020
	£	£
Allotted, called-up and fully-paid		
2 Ordinary shares of £ 1.00 each	2	2

11. Related party transactions

Transactions with the entity's directors

	2021	2020
	£	£
Amount owed by the directors	0	84,024

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.