Company registration number 00734610 (England and Wales)
SCRUTTON ESTATES LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

# CONTENTS

	Page
Balance sheet	1 - 2
Statement of changes in equity	3
Notes to the financial statements	4 - 11

### **BALANCE SHEET**

### **AS AT 30 APRIL 2022**

		20	22	20	21
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		91,460,191		91,428,255
Investments	5		12,356,265		8,301,100
			103,816,456		99,729,355
Current assets					
Stocks		12,666		13,781	
Debtors	6	1,589,157		612,221	
Cash at bank and in hand		602,620		509,284	
		2,204,443		1,135,286	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(575,769)		(523,984)	
Net current assets			1,628,674		611,302
Total assets less current liabilities			105,445,130		100,340,657
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8		(3,500,000)		-
Provisions for liabilities			(13,365,358)		(13,444,594)
Net assets			88,579,772		86,896,063
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	10		132,695		132,695
Capital redemption reserve	10		19,839		19,839
Other reserves			567,247		567,247
Profit and loss reserves			87,859,991		86,176,282
Total equity			88,579,772		86,896,063

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 30 April 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 30 APRIL 2022** 

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 20 January 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr C B Scrutton
Director

Company Registration No. 00734610

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022

		Share capital	Capital redemption	Othe <b>P</b> r reserves	ofit and loss reserves	Total
	Notes	£	reserve £	£	£	£
Balance at 1 May 2020		133,886	18,648	567,247	84,639,623	85,359,404
Year ended 30 April 2021: Profit and total comprehensive income for	the year				2.400.742	0.400.740
Di Salvada		-	-	-	3,186,713	3,186,713
Dividends		-	-	-	(450,717)	(450,717)
Redemption of shares	10	-	1,191	-	(1,199,337)	(1,198,146)
Reduction of shares	10	(1,191)				(1,191)
Balance at 30 April 2021		132,695	19,839	567,247	86,176,282	86,896,063
Year ended 30 April 2022: Profit and total comprehensive income for	the year					
	•	-	-	-	2,134,356	2,134,356
Dividends		-	-	-	(450,647)	(450,647)
Balance at 30 April 2022		132,695	19,839	567,247	87,859,991	88,579,772

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022

### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Scrutton Estates Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 1 Cambus Road, London, E16 4AY.

#### 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 investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

### 1.2 Turnover

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

Turnover from the supply of services represents the value of services provided under the contracts to the extent that there is a right to consideration and is recorded at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Where payments are received from customers in advance of services provided the amounts are recorded as deferred income and included as part of creditors due within one year.

### 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:

Investment properties Not depreciated
Plant and machinery 25% Straight line
Fixtures, fittings & equipment 25% Straight line
Computer equipment 33% Straight line
Motor vehicles 25% Straight line

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.

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. The surplus or deficit on revaluation is recognised in the profit and loss account. Deferred taxation is provided on these gains at the rate expected to apply when the property is sold.

### 1.4 Fixed asset investments

Fixed asset investments relate to listed investments and are included at fair value.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022

#### 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). 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.

#### 1.6 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell.

### 1.7 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.

#### 1.8 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.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 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.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

### 1.9 Taxation

#### 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.

### 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 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 30 APRIL 2022

### 1 Accounting policies (Continued)

### 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.

### 1.13 Foreign exchange

### 2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

### 3 Employees

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

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Total	9	9

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022

Tangible fixed assets			
	Investment	Plant and	Total
	propertiesma	achinery etc	
	£	£	£
Cost or valuation			
At 1 May 2021	91,420,413	143,388	91,563,801
Additions	-	36,760	36,760
Disposals	-	(64,297)	(64,297)
At 30 April 2022	91,420,413	115,851	91,536,264
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 May 2021	-	135,546	135,546
Depreciation charged in the year	-	4,824	4,824
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(64,297)	(64,297)
At 30 April 2022	-	76,073	76,073
Carrying amount			
At 30 April 2022	91,420,413	39,778	91,460,191
At 30 April 2021	91,420,413	7,842	91,428,255

The investment properties were revalued on 1 July 2020 by McDowalls Independent Chartered Surveyors (RICS member) who are not connected with the company. The basis of valuation used was existing market knowledge of values, taking into account existing tenancies.

The directors carried out a review of the investments properties as at 30 April 2022 using existing market knowledge of values, taking into account existing tenancies. The directors concluded that the carrying amount has not materially changed from the amount noted above and therefore no change in the carrying amount to be reflected in the financial statements as at 30 April 2022.

Land and buildings are carried at valuation. If land and building were measured using the cost model, the carrying amounts would have been as follows:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Cost Accumulated depreciation	9,290,692 -	-
Carrying value	9,290,692	

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022

5	Fixed asset investments		
		2022	2021
		£	£
	Managed investment Funds	8,270,943	8,301,100
	Loans	4,085,322	-
		12,356,265	8,301,100

### Fixed asset investments revalued

Investment funds above are managed by Investec and are shown at their market value. The book costs of the investments are £6,649,846 (2021: £6,257,992).

### Movements in fixed asset investments

Ir	vestments	Loans	Total
	£	£	£
Cost or valuation			
At 1 May 2021	8,301,100	-	8,301,100
Additions	48,646	4,085,322	4,133,968
Valuation changes	(78,803)	-	(78,803)
At 30 April 2022	8,270,943	4,085,322	12,356,265
Carrying amount			
At 30 April 2022	8,270,943	4,085,322	12,356,265
At 30 April 2021	8,301,100	-	8,301,100

The above loan was made to Cambus Shipping LLP on formal terms. The loan was secured on the assets of Cambus Shipping LLP at an interest rate of 1.85% above the Bank of England base rate.

### 6 Debtors

	2022	2021
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Trade debtors	216,267	192,934
Corporation tax recoverable	249,932	97,500
Other debtors	1,122,958	321,787
	1,589,157	612,221

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022

7	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
	•	2022	2021
		£	£
	Trade creditors	103,169	117,371
	Corporation tax	452,478	392,941
	Other taxation and social security	9,359	3,597
	Other creditors	10,763	10,075
		575,769	523,984
8	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
		2022	2021
		£	£
	Other creditors	3,500,000	-

Other creditors is a long term loan from Investec secured on the company's managed investment funds. Interest is payable on this loan at 1.35% above the Bank of England base rate.

The loan is repayable in full after 5 years.

### 9 Deferred taxation

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the company and movements thereon:

	Liabilities 2022	Liabilities 2021
Balances:	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	2,257	1,311
Investment property	13,101,088	13,101,088
Investments	262,013	342,195
	13,365,358	13,444,594
		2022
Movements in the year:		£
Liability at 1 May 2021		13,444,594
Credit to profit or loss		(79,236)
Liability at 30 April 2022		13,365,358

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022

10	Called up share capital		
		2022	2021
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		
	36,284 'A' ordinary shares of £1 each	36,284	36,284
	32,534 'B' ordinary shares of £1 each	32,534	32,534
	31,343 'C' ordinary shares of £1 each	31,343	31,343
	32,534 'D' ordinary shares of £1 each	32,534	32,534
		132,695	132,695

### Ordinary 'A' Shares

The ordinary 'A' shares carry an entitlement to a dividend, the amount being at the discretion of the company. On winding up, the holders of the ordinary 'A' shares are entitled to a return of capital up to the aggregate (in respect of each share) of the nominal value of each held by them and the sum of £183. The ordinary 'A' shares carry 100% of the voting rights.

### Ordinary 'B' Shares

Ordinary 'B' shares carry no entitlement to dividends. On winding up, the holders of the ordinary 'B' shares are entitled to a return of capital up to the aggregate (in respect of each share) of the nominal value of each share held by them and the sum of £815. These rights only apply after the holders of the ordinary 'A' shares have been paid in full. The ordinary 'B' shares carry no voting rights.

### Ordinary 'C' Shares

Ordinary 'C' shares carry no entitlement to dividends. On winding up, the holders of the ordinary 'C' shares are entitled to a return of capital up to the aggregate (in respect of each share) of the nominal value of each share held by them and the sum of £2,425. These rights only apply after the holders of the ordinary 'A' shares and ordinary 'B' shareholders have been paid in full. The ordinary 'C' shares carry no voting rights.

During the 2021 1,191 ordinary "C" shares were purchased by the company for cancellation for £1,199,337 on 2 March 2021.

### Ordinary 'D' Shares

The ordinary 'D' shares carry no entitlement to dividends. On winding up, the holders of ordinary 'D' shares are entitled to 100% of any remaining surplus after amounts due to ordinary 'A' shares, and ordinary 'B' and 'C' shareholders. The primary 'B' that as there is no voting rights.

Dividends totalling £450,647 (2021 - £450,717) were paid in the year in respect of shares held by the company's directors.

Included in other debtors are loans made to directors of £1,099,023, of which a loan of £499,023 was made on formal terms.

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.