

Company Registration No. SC124035 (Scotland)

DAWSIDE DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

DAWNside DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

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DAWSIDE DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

Statement Of Financial Position

As At 31 August 2019

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		29,963		38,100
Investment properties	5		511,580		511,580
Investments	6		580		680
			<u>542,123</u>		<u>550,360</u>
Current assets					
Debtors	9	930,876		1,368,900	
Cash at bank and in hand		410,916		133,363	
		<u>1,341,792</u>		<u>1,502,263</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	<u>(1,020,351)</u>		<u>(1,407,057)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>321,441</u>		<u>95,206</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>863,564</u>		<u>645,566</u>
Provisions for liabilities			<u>-</u>		<u>(16,991)</u>
Net assets			<u><u>863,564</u></u>		<u><u>628,575</u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	12	250,100		250,100	
Profit and loss reserves		613,464		378,475	
Total equity			<u><u>863,564</u></u>		<u><u>628,575</u></u>

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

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 by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 17 August 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr A Donaldson

Director

Company Registration No. SC124035

DAWSIDE DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

Notes To The Financial Statements

For The Year Ended 31 August 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Dawnside Developments Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is Geddes House, Kirkton North, Livingston, West Lothian, EH54 6GU.

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 at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

This company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102, being a member of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including this company, which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group. The company has therefore taken advantage of exemptions from the following disclosure requirements:

- Section 4 'Statement of Financial Position' – Reconciliation of the opening and closing number of shares;
- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows' – Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures;
- Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instrument Issues' – Carrying amounts, interest income/expense and net gains/losses for each category of financial instrument; basis of determining fair values; details of collateral, loan defaults or breaches, details of hedges, hedging fair value changes recognised in profit or loss and in other comprehensive income;
- Section 26 'Share based Payment' – Share-based payment expense charged to profit or loss, reconciliation of opening and closing number and weighted average exercise price of share options, how the fair value of options granted was measured, measurement and carrying amount of liabilities for cash-settled share-based payments, explanation of modifications to arrangements;
- Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures' – Compensation for key management personnel.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

Dawnside Developments Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Dawnside Holdings Limited and the results of Dawnside Developments Limited are included in the consolidated financial statements of Dawnside Holdings Limited which are available from Geddes House, Kirkton North, Livingston, West Lothian, EH54 6GU.

DAWSIDE DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

For The Year Ended 31 August 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The directors have revised the operational activities of the company as a result of the Coronavirus (Covid-19) outbreak, implementing safeguards where necessary, and continue to monitor performance and operations on an ongoing basis. The directors remain confident that the company can continue to operate for the next 12 months, especially given the trading performance to date and the balance sheet position. On this basis, the directors continue 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 rent received or receivable for occupancy of property provided in the normal course of business.

1.4 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:

Fixtures, fittings & equipment	15% reducing balance p.a.
Motor vehicles	25% straight line p.a.

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.

1.5 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. The surplus or deficit on revaluation is recognised in profit or loss.

Where fair value cannot be achieved without undue cost or effort, investment property is accounted for as tangible fixed assets.

1.6 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

Entities in which the company has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

DAWSIDE DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

For The Year Ended 31 August 2019

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 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 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.

1.9 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 statement of financial position 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.

DAWSIDE DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

For The Year Ended 31 August 2019

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.

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.

1.10 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.

1.11 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 income statement 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 income statement, 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.

1.12 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.

1.13 Retirement benefits

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

DAWSIDE DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

For The Year Ended 31 August 2019

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:

	2019 Number	2018 Number
Total	9	9

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures, fittings & equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£
Cost or valuation			
At 1 September 2018 and 31 August 2019	74,683	16,100	90,783
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 September 2018	47,270	5,413	52,683
Depreciation charged in the year	4,112	4,025	8,137
At 31 August 2019	51,382	9,438	60,820
Carrying amount			
At 31 August 2019	23,301	6,662	29,963
At 31 August 2018	27,413	10,687	38,100

DAWSIDE DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

For The Year Ended 31 August 2019

5 Investment property

2019
£

Fair value

At 1 September 2018 and 31 August 2019

511,580

The property has been included in the financial statements at directors' valuation. The directors are of the opinion that the value at 31 August 2018 is a fair reflection of the market value.

If investment properties were stated on an historical cost basis rather than a fair value basis, the amounts would have been included as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Cost	511,580	511,580
Accumulated depreciation	-	-
Carrying amount	511,580	511,580

6 Fixed asset investments

2019
£

2018
£

Other investments other than loans

580

680

Movements in fixed asset investments

Investments
other than
loans
£

Cost or valuation

At 1 September 2018

680

Additions

4,855,000

Disposals

(4,855,100)

At 31 August 2019

580

Carrying amount

At 31 August 2019

580

At 31 August 2018

680

DAWSIDE DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

For The Year Ended 31 August 2019

7 Subsidiaries

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 31 August 2019 are as follows:

Name of undertaking	Registered office	Nature of business	Class of shares held	% Held	
				Direct	Indirect
Banff Care Limited	Geddes House, Kirkton North, Livingston, West Lothian, EH54 6GU	Operation of a nursing home	Ordinary	0	100.00
Merithelp Limited	As above	Rental of a nursing home	Ordinary	100.00	-

8 Associates

Details of the company's associates at 31 August 2019 are as follows:

Name of undertaking	Registered office	Nature of business	Class of shares held	% Held	
				Direct	
Brooklea Developments Limited	Geddes House, Kirkton North, Livingston, West Lothian, EH54 6GU	Rental of a nursing home	Ordinary	50.00	

9 Debtors

	2019	2018
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Trade debtors	35,846	42,550
Amounts owed by group undertakings	774,264	1,270,852
Other debtors	120,766	13,095
Prepayments and accrued income	-	11,000
	<u>930,876</u>	<u>1,337,497</u>
Deferred tax asset (note)	-	31,403
	<u>930,876</u>	<u>1,368,900</u>

10 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019	2018
	£	£
Trade creditors	4,039	12,305
Amounts owed to group undertakings	54,734	379,398
Taxation and social security	2,740	9,220
Other creditors	937,843	997,020
Accruals and deferred income	20,995	9,114
	<u>1,020,351</u>	<u>1,407,057</u>

DAWSIDE DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

For The Year Ended 31 August 2019

11 Provisions for liabilities

	2019 £	2018 £
Deferred tax liabilities	-	16,991

12 Called up share capital

	2019 £	2018 £
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid		
250,100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	250,100	250,100

13 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

Emphasis of matter

We draw attention to Note 14 in the financial statements which indicates the effect on the company by the coronavirus (Covid-19) pandemic and the directors' assessment on the effect on future activities. In assessing the impact of Covid-19, the directors have reviewed the company's plans, income, and expenditure for the coming 12 months. The full impact of Covid-19 has been felt post year end and does not affect the results as shown in the financial statements for the year ended 31 August 2019. Covid-19 continues to affect most organisations and is likely to do so for the foreseeable future. The future impact of the Covid-19 virus is uncertain and this uncertainty, could in its extreme, affect the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

In forming our opinion on the financial statements, which is not modified, we have considered the adequacy of the disclosure made in Note 14 in the financial statements concerning the company's ability to continue as a going concern. The directors continue to monitor the situation, implementing safeguards where necessary, and remain confident for the coming 12 months. On this basis, the directors have continued to prepare financial statements on a going concern basis. The financial statements do not include adjustments that would result if the company was unable to continue as a going concern.

The senior statutory auditor was Stephen J Bargh CA.
The auditor was William Duncan + Co Limited.

14 Events after the reporting date

At the date on which the financial statements were approved, the overall financial implications arising from the Coronavirus (Covid-19) pandemic, which has affected the UK from February 2020, remain uncertain. The directors have reviewed the company's operational activities as a result of the Covid-19 crisis and remain confident for the future. The company has traded well, and it is anticipated that it will continue to do so in the foreseeable future. The directors are of the opinion that the Covid-19 outbreak is a non-adjusting Post Balance Sheet event and that the company remains a going concern.

DAWSIDE DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

For The Year Ended 31 August 2019

15 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of Section 1AC35 of FRS 102 whereby only material transactions which are not under the normal market conditions need to be disclosed. The company has taken advantage of Section 33.1A of FRS102 whereby only transactions which are not with wholly owned members of a group need to be disclosed.

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

	2019	2018
	£	£
Amounts due to related parties		
Entities over which the entity has control, joint control or significant influence	-	324,650
Other related parties	671,597	666,377
	<u>671,597</u>	<u>666,377</u>

The amounts due to related parties, which are included within amounts owed to group undertakings and other creditors, are interest free and repayable on demand.

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

	2019	2018
	£	£
Amounts due from related parties		
Entities with control, joint control or significant influence over the company	-	496,589
Entities over which the entity has control, joint control or significant influence	774,264	774,264
	<u>774,264</u>	<u>774,264</u>

The amounts due from related parties, which are included within amounts owed by group undertakings, are interest free and repayable on demand.

Properties for which the company is collecting rent are held in Dawnside Holdings Limited.

16 Directors' transactions

Description	% Rate	Opening balance	Amounts advanced	Amounts repaid	Closing balance
		£	£	£	£
Mr G Donaldson	-	26,224	29,983	(42,883)	13,324
Mr A Donaldson	-	311,152	7,773	(57,200)	261,725
		<u>337,376</u>	<u>37,756</u>	<u>(100,083)</u>	<u>275,049</u>

The balance due to the directors, which is included in other creditors, is interest free and repayable on demand.

DAWSIDE DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

For The Year Ended 31 August 2019

17 Parent company

The immediate and ultimate parent company is Dawnside Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in Scotland. The address of its principal place of business is Geddes House, Kirkton North, Livingston, West Lothian, EH54 6GU.

The group in which the results of Dawnside Developments Limited are consolidated is that headed by Dawnside Holdings Limited. Copies of these accounts are available to the public via Companies House.

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.