Annual report and unaudited financial statements for the year ended 31 October 2018



Saffery Champness

COMPANIES HOUSE EDINBURGH

26 JUL 2019

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Company information

Directors Hon C W Galbraith

James Galbraith The Lord Strathclyde Lady Strathclyde

Secretary James Galbraith

Company number SC023652

Registered office Edinburgh Quay

133 Fountainbridge

Edinburgh EH3 9BA

Accountants Saffery Champness LLP

Edinburgh Quay 133 Fountainbridge

Edinburgh EH3 9BA

Bankers The Royal Bank of Scotland plc

17 Earl Grey Street

Mauchline KA5 5AB

Solicitors Brodies LLP

15 Atholl Crescent

Edinburgh EH3 8HA

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Directors' report For the year ended 31 October 2018

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 October 2018.

Principal activities

The company is dormant and has not traded during the year.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

Hon C W Galbraith James Galbraith The Lord Strathclyde Lady Strathclyde

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

On behalf of the board

The Lord Strathclyde

Director

Date: 4

Income statement For the year ended 31 October 2018

		2018	2017
	Notes	. £	£
Administrative expenses		36,679	156,050
Profit before taxation		36,679	156,050
Tax on profit		-	-
Profit for the financial year		36,679	156,050

Statement of financial position As at 31 October 2018

			2018		2017
	Notes	£	£	£	£
	•	•	•		•
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	2	•	500		500
Investments	3		20,000	•	20,000
		•	20,500		20,500
Current assets		•			
Debtors	5	1,094,192		1,057,513	
Net current assets			1,094,192		1,057,513
Total assets less current liabilitie	es	•	1,114,692		1,078,013
•	• •	•		•	
Capital and reserves	٠.,			•	•
Called up share capital	6		46,000	•	46,000
Profit and loss reserves		;	1,068,692		1,032,013
Total equity			1,114,692		1,078,013

For the financial year ended 31 October 2018 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 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 24,4,2,4, and are signed on its behalf by:

The Lord Strathclyde

Director

Company Registration No. SC023652

Statement of changes in equity For the year ended 31 October 2018

	Share capital £	Profit and loss reserves £	Total £
Balance at 1 November 2016	46,000	875,963	921,963
Year ended 31 October 2017: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	156,050	156,050
Balance at 31 October 2017	46,000	1,032,013	1,078,013
Year ended 31 October 2018:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	36,679	36,679
Balance at 31 October 2018	46,000	1,068,692	1,114,692

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 October 2018

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Auchendrane Estates Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is Edinburgh Quay, 133 Fountainbridge, Edinburgh, EH3 9BA.

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.

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.

1.2 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:

Heritable property

Nil

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.

1.3 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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 31 October 2018

Accounting policies (continued)

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

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

1.4 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.

1.5 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand 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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 31 October 2018

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.6 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, 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.

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.

1.7 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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 31 October 2018

2	Tangible fixed assets	and in the company making section of transfer class of the company of the programme class is the spinning	
_		Land ar	nd buildings
			£
	Cost		
	At 1 November 2017 and 31 October 2018		500
	Depreciation and impairment		
	At 1 November 2017 and 31 October 2018		-
	Carrying amount		
	At 31 October 2018		500
	At 31 October 2017		500
	•	•	
•	Fixed paget investor and		
3	Fixed asset investments	2018	2017
		£ 2018	2017 £
		Ľ	L
	Investments	20,000	20,000
	mvestments .	20,000	====
	Movements in fixed asset investments		
		Shar	es in group
			ndertakings
			£
	Cost or valuation		
	At 1 November 2017 & 31 October 2018		20,000
	Carrying amount		
	At 31 October 2018		20,000
	At 31 October 2017		20,000

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 31 October 2018

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Details of the company's subsidiaries at 31 October 2018 are as follows:

Details of the company's	subsidiaries at 3	1 October 2018 ar	e as follows:	•	
Name of undertaking	Registered office	Nature of busin	ess	Class of shares held	% Held Direct Indirect
Barskimming Estates Limited	Scotland	Operation and I agricultural esta	_	Ordinary	100.00 -
The aggregate capital and follows:	d reserves and t	he result for the y	ear of the s	subsidiaries not	ed above was as
Name of undertaking		Profit/(Loss)	Capital ar Reserve		
		£		£	
Barskimming Estates Limi	ted	36,679	(412,6	10)	
Debtors					
Amounts falling due with	in one year:			20:	18 2017 £ £
Amounts owed by group	undertakings			1,506,80	1,506,802
Bad debt provision				(412,63	(449,289)
				1,094,19	92 1,057,513
Called up share capital					
·				201	
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid					££
46,000 Ordinary shares of	f £1 each			46,00	00 46,000

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 31 October 2018

,	Related party transactions
	The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

Amounts due from related parties £ £

Barskimming Estates Limited 1,506,802 1,506,802