

Company Registration No. 08833746 (England and Wales)

**DEWSPILL LIMITED**  
**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023**



# DEWSPILL LIMITED

## COMPANY INFORMATION

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<b>Directors</b>	A W Porter D E Conway S S Conway
<b>Company number</b>	08833746
<b>Registered office</b>	3rd Floor Sterling House Langston Road Loughton Essex IG10 3TS
<b>Auditor</b>	Buzzacott LLP 130 Wood Street London EC2V 6DL

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# DEWSPILL LIMITED

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# DEWSPILL LIMITED

## DIRECTORS' REPORT

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

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The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023.

#### Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of property development.

#### Directors

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

A W Porter  
D E Conway  
S S Conway

#### Auditor

During the year Xinadin Audit Limited resigned as auditors of the company and Buzzacott LLP were appointed as their successors. In accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006, a resolution proposing that they be re-appointed will be put at a General Meeting.

#### Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

#### Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

#### Going concern

The directors have assessed the company's cashflow forecasts and they are satisfied that there is sufficient available cash for at least the next twelve months to meet the operating needs of the company.

#### Small companies exemption

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

# **DEWSPILL LIMITED**

## **DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)** ***FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023***

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On behalf of the board



**S S Conway**  
**Director**

23 November 2023

# DEWSPILL LIMITED

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF DEWSPILL LIMITED

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### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Dewspill Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2023 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of financial position, the statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2023 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

### Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the United Kingdom, including the Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

### Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the Annual report, other than the financial statements and our Auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the Annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

# DEWSPILL LIMITED

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF DEWSPILL LIMITED

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### **Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006**

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit:

- the information given in the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

### **Matters on which we are required to report by exception**

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

### **Responsibilities of directors**

As explained more fully in the statement of directors' responsibilities, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

### **Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

#### *How the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities including fraud*

Our approach to identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations, was as follows:

# **DEWSPILL LIMITED**

## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF DEWSPILL LIMITED**

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- the Senior Statutory Auditor ensured that the engagement team collectively had the appropriate competence, capabilities and skills to identify or recognise non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- we made enquiries of management as to where they considered there was susceptibility to fraud, and their knowledge of actual, suspected and alleged fraud;
- we identified the laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the financial statements of the company through discussions with directors and key management at the planning stage;
- the audit team held a discussion to identify any particular areas that were considered to be susceptible to misstatement, including with respect to fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations;
- we focused our planned audit work on specific laws and regulations which we considered may have a direct material effect on the financial statements or the operations of the Company, including the Companies Act 2006, and taxation, building safety and health and safety legislation.

We assessed the extent of compliance with the laws and regulations identified above through:

- making enquiries of management;
- inspecting legal correspondence for any potential material litigation or claims; and
- considering the internal controls in place that are designed to mitigate risks of fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations.

To address the risk of fraud through management bias and override of controls, we:

- determined the susceptibility of the company financial statements to management override of controls by evaluating the design and implementation of controls and enquiring of individuals involved in the financial reporting process
- tested journal entries and the rationale behind significant or unusual transactions;
- performed analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships and tested any material variances from the prior period;
- tested accounting estimates and evaluated whether judgements or decisions made by management indicated bias on the part of the Company's management.

In response to the risk of irregularities and non-compliance with laws and regulations, we designed procedures which included, but were not limited to:

- agreeing financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation;
- enquiry of management as to actual and potential litigation and claims; and
- reviewing correspondence with HMRC and the company's legal advisors.

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. The risk is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at [www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities](http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities). This description forms part of our Auditor's report.



# DEWSPILL LIMITED

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF DEWSPILL LIMITED

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### Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



**Philip Westerman (Senior Statutory Auditor)**  
**For and on behalf of Buzzacott LLP, Statutory Auditor**

23 November 2023  
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130 Wood Street  
London  
EC2V 6DL

# DEWSPILL LIMITED

## STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

		2023	2022
	Notes	£	as restated £
Cost of sales		727,273	(750,252)
Administrative expenses		(2,643)	(2,546)
Other operating income		24,488	24,349
<b>Operating profit/(loss)</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>749,118</b>	<b>(728,449)</b>
Finance costs		(24,455)	72,845
<b>Profit/(loss) before taxation</b>		<b>724,663</b>	<b>(655,604)</b>
Tax on profit/(loss)		-	-
<b>Profit/(loss) for the financial year</b>		<b>724,663</b>	<b>(655,604)</b>

The statement of comprehensive income has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

The notes on pages 10 to 14 form part of these financial statements.

# DEWSPILL LIMITED

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2023

		2023		2022	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
<b>Current assets</b>					
Inventories		450,000		450,000	
Trade and other receivables	6	45,111		43,877	
Cash and cash equivalents		30,837		7,713	
		<u>525,948</u>		<u>501,590</u>	
<b>Current liabilities</b>	7	(409,706)		(407,193)	
<b>Net current assets</b>			116,242		94,397
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>	8		(47,182)		(750,000)
<b>Net assets/(liabilities)</b>			<u>69,060</u>		<u>(655,603)</u>
<b>Equity</b>					
Called up share capital			1		1
Retained earnings			69,059		(655,604)
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>69,060</u>		<u>(655,603)</u>

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 23 November 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:



S S Conway  
Director

Company Registration No. 08833746

The notes on pages 10 to 14 form part of these financial statements.

# DEWSPILL LIMITED

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	Notes	Share capital £	Retained earnings £	Total £
<b>As restated for the period ended 31 March 2022:</b>				
<b>Balance at 1 April 2021</b>		1	-	1
<b>Year ended 31 March 2022:</b>				
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year		-	(655,603)	(655,603)
Dividends		-	(1)	(1)
<b>Balance at 31 March 2022</b>		1	(655,604)	(655,603)
<b>Year ended 31 March 2023:</b>				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	724,663	724,663
<b>Balance at 31 March 2023</b>		1	69,059	69,060

The notes on pages 10 to 14 form part of these financial statements.

# DEWSPILL LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

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### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Dewspill Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 3rd Floor, Sterling House, Langston Road, Loughton, Essex, IG10 3TS.

#### 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 on the historical cost basis, modified by the fair value basis of certain financial obligations as specified in the accounting policies below.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS102 Section 1A Small Entities requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the accounting policies. The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

#### 1.2 Going concern

The directors have assessed the company's cashflow forecasts and they are satisfied that there is sufficient available cash for at least the next twelve months to meet the operating needs of the company.

#### 1.3 Revenue

Revenue is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable following legal completion of developed units, 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.

#### 1.4 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises the purchase cost of land and buildings and development expenditure.

Profit on sales of developed properties are taken on receipt of sales proceeds at legal completion. Costs attributable to each sale comprises an appropriate proportion of total costs of the development.

#### 1.5 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 current liabilities.

# DEWSPILL LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.6 Financial instruments

Financial assets, other than investments, are initially measured at transaction price and subsequently held at cost, less any impairment.

Financial liabilities are measured initially at transaction price and subsequently at amortised cost.

Financial liabilities and equity are classified according to the substance of the instrument's contractual obligation, rather than its legal form.

Finance costs are charged to profit and loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest rate method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount.

#### 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.

#### 1.8 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a legal or constructive present obligation 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 reporting end date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation is recognised at present value. When a provision is measured at present value, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

#### 1.9 Leases

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

### 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 liabilities, for which provisions are held (note 6), 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.

# DEWSPILL LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

### 3 Other operating income

	2023 £	2022 £
Rent receivable	24,500	24,349
Expenses of rented property	(12)	-
	<u>24,488</u>	<u>24,349</u>

### 4 Employees

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

	2023 Number	2022 Number
Total	-	-

### 5 Operating profit/(loss)

	2023 £	2022 £
Operating profit/(loss) for the year is stated after charging:		
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial statements	<u>2,000</u>	<u>2,000</u>

### 6 Trade and other receivables

	2023 £	2022 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade receivables	2,235	1,000
Amounts owed from joint venture partners	<u>42,876</u>	<u>42,877</u>
	<u>45,111</u>	<u>43,877</u>

### 7 Current liabilities

	2023 £	2022 £
Amount owed to group undertakings	390,400	387,887
Corporation tax	780	780
Other payables	<u>18,526</u>	<u>18,526</u>
	<u>409,706</u>	<u>407,193</u>

# DEWSPILL LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

### 8 Provisions for liabilities

	2023 £	2022 £
Profit share provision	24,455	-
Remediation works provision	22,727	750,000
	<u>47,182</u>	<u>750,000</u>

#### Movements on provisions:

	Profit share provision £	Remediation works provision £	Total £
At 1 April 2022	-	800,000	800,000
Additional provisions in the year	24,455	-	24,455
Reversal of provision	-	(777,273)	(777,273)
At 31 March 2023	<u>24,455</u>	<u>22,727</u>	<u>47,182</u>

Provision includes estimated fair value of the future profit share.

Provision for estimated costs for remediation works to meet the Company's commitment to improving building safety standards on its historic developments.

During the current year a building safety inspection was performed, this indicated that less thorough work is needed than initially determined.

### 9 Operating lease commitments

#### Lessor

At the reporting end date the company had contracted with tenants for the following minimum lease payments:

	2023 £	2022 £
Within one year	24,500	24,500
Between two and five years	98,000	98,000
In over five years	24,167,068	24,191,568
	<u>24,289,568</u>	<u>24,314,068</u>



# **DEWSPILL LIMITED**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)** **FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023**

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### **10 Parent company**

The immediate parent company is Galliard Homes Limited, a company registered in England and Wales, and the ultimate holding company is Galliard Group Limited, a company registered in England and Wales.

Galliard Group Limited prepares group financial statements and copies can be obtained from 3rd floor Sterling House, Langston Road, Loughton, Essex, IG10 3TS or Companies House.

In the opinion of the directors, the controlling party is Stephen Conway, a director who holds more than 50% of voting rights.

### **11 Prior period adjustment**

The prior year Income Statement has been restated to reflect the inaccurate classification of the profit share fair value movement in the prior period. The balance was incorrectly classified as a cost of sales item and has now been reclassified as a finance cost in the Income Statement. This is purely a presentational change and has had no effect on the net assets and the result for the year ended 31 March 2023.