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# Miller Cromdale (Old Ford Road) Limited

Registered number: SC192082

Directors' report and unaudited financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2018

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#### **COMPANY INFORMATION**

**Directors** 

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Andrew Sutherland Martin Callan

Malcolm S Grigor Sheila E Ritchie Mr David T Milloy

Registered number

SC192082

**Registered office** 

1 Exchange Crescent Conference Square

Edinburgh

EH3 8UL

#### DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

The directors present their report and the unaudited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018.

#### **Directors' responsibilities statement**

The directors are responsible for preparing the directors' 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 they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK accounting standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.* 

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 judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- assess the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the company or cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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 responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

#### Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £10,425 (2017 - £54,247).

A dividend of £70,00 was paid out during the year (2017 - £255,000).

#### **Directors**

The directors who served during the year and up to the date of this report were:

Andrew Sutherland Martin Callan Malcolm S Grigor Sheila E Ritchie Mr David T Milloy

#### DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

#### Small companies note

This report has been prepared in accordance with the small companies regime of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf by:

David Milloy (Feb 12, 1019)

David T Milloy Director

Date: Feb 12, 2019

# STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

Note	2018 £	2017 £
	(700)	(300)
	(700)	(300)
	1,586	(1,090)
_	886	(1,390)
	96	28
_	982	(1,362)
4	9,443	55,609
<del>-</del>	10,425	54,247
		(700) (700) (700) 1,586 886 96 982 4 9,443

There was no other comprehensive income for 2018 (2017: £NIL).

The activities relate to continuing operations.

The notes on pages 6 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

**REGISTERED NUMBER: SC192082** 

#### BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Note		2018 £		2017 £
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	-		3,532	
Cash at bank and in hand		20,289		79,858	
		20,289	_	83,390	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	-		(3,526)	
Net current assets	·		20,289		79,864
Net assets			20,289	_	79,864
Capital and reserves				_	
Called up share capital	7		2		2
Profit and loss account	8		20,287		79,862
·		. <del>-</del>	20,289		79,864
		=		_	

The directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of Companies Act 2006.

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 financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

Pavid Milloy (Feb 12, 1019)

David T Milloy
Director

Date: Feb 12, 2019

Martin Callan Director

Date: Feb 13, 2019

The notes on pages 6 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

### STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Called up share capital £	Share premium account £	Profit and loss account	Total equity
At 1 January 2017	6	87,799	192,812	280,617
Comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the year	-	-	54,247	54,247
Dividends: Equity capital	-	-	(255,000)	(255,000)
Purchase of own shares	-	-	87,803	87,803
Shares redeemed during the year	-	(87,799)	· -	(87,799)
Capital reduction	(4)	-	-	(4)
At 1 January 2018		-	79,862	79,864
Comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the year	-	-	10,425	10,425
Dividends: Equity capital	-	-	(70,000)	(70,000)
At 31 December 2018	2	-	20,287	20,289

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

#### 1. General information

Miller Cromdale (Old Ford Road) Limited is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in Scotland, SC192082. The registered office is 1 Exchange Crescent, Conference Square, Edinburgh, EH3 8UL.

The principal activity of the Company is that of property development.

#### 2. Accounting policies

#### 2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

#### 2.2 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis which the directors believe to be appropriate for the following reasons.

The Company finances its day to day working capital requirements through cash balances. The nature of the Company's trade is such that the working capital requirements of the company are completely at the discretion of the Company's directors and the directors are confident that the company will not incur any working capital liabilities unless the funding to meet those liabilities has already been obtained from the shareholders or an alternative source.

Based upon the undertaking outlined above, and after making appropriate enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual financial Statements.

#### 2.3 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

#### 2.4 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.5 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is an 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.

#### 2.6 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

#### 2.7 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.8 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

#### 2.9 Taxation

Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

#### 3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, excluding directors, during the year was nil (2017 - nil).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	
<b>FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018</b>	š

4.	Taxation		
		2018 £	2017 £
	Adjustments in respect of previous periods	(9,443)	(55,609)
	Total current tax	(9,443)	(55,609)
	Factors affecting tax charge for the year		
	The tax charge assessed for the year is lower than (2017 - lower than) the tax in the UK of 19% (2017 - 19.25%). The differences are explained below:	standard rate of	corporation
		2018 £	2017 £
	Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before tax	982	(1,362)
	Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2017 - 19.25%)	187	-
	Effects of:		
	Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	(9,630)	(55,609)
	Total tax charge for the year	(9,443)	(55,609)
<b>5</b> .	Debtors		
		2018 £	2017 £
	Other debtors		3,532
<b>6</b> .	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2018 £	2017 £
		-	_

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

#### 7. Share capital

Shares classified as equity		2018 £	2017 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid  1 ordinary A share of £1  1 ordinary B share of £1		1 1	1 1
4 .	···· = -	2	2

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company.

#### 8. Reserves

#### **Profit & loss account**

Profit and loss includes all current and prior period retained profits, losses and equity distributions.

#### 9. Controlling party and parent undertaking

In the opinion of the directors there is no ultimate controlling party.

As at the 31 December 2018 the Company was a joint venture between Miller Developments Holdings Limited, a company incorporated and domiciled in the United Kingdom and Cromdale Limited, a company incorporated and domiciled in the United Kingdom.

As at 31 December 2018, Miller Developments Holdings Limited's ultimate parent company was MDL Holdings Limited. MDL Holdings Limited is incorporated and domiciled in the United Kingdom.

As at 31 December 2018, Cromdale Ltd was controlled by the directors who direct the financial and operating policies.