

Cruden Homes (Barnton Avenue) Limited

Annual report and financial statements

Registered number SC723868

31 March 2023



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Directors and Advisors

Directors	KD Reid SG Simpson EJE Haggerty
Company Secretary	P Dimond
Registered office	16 Walker Street Edinburgh EH3 7LP
Auditor	RSM UK Audit LLP Third Floor Centenary House 69 Wellington Street Glasgow G2 6HG
Principal banker	Bank of Scotland plc The Mound Edinburgh EH2 2AD
Solicitors	Burness Paull LLP 50 Lothian Road Festival Square Edinburgh EH3 9WJ

Directors' Report

The directors present their report and the financial statements of the Company for the period from incorporation on 21 February 2022 to 31 March 2023.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the Company is the development and sale of private residential housing.

Trading results and dividends

The results for the period are shown in the profit and loss account on page 9. No dividend was declared in the period.

Directors

The directors who served the Company during the period and to the date of this report were as follows:

KD Reid (appointed 21 February 2022)
SG Simpson (appointed 21 February 2022)
EJE Haggerty (appointed 21 February 2022)

The Cruden group maintains appropriate insurance for directors of the Company against any liability incurred in the execution of their duties.

Financial instruments

Details of the Company's financial instruments are given in notes 6, 7, 8 and 9 to the financial statements.

Political contributions

The Company made no political donations or incurred any political expenditure during the period.

Disclosure of information to auditor

The directors who held office at the date of approval of this directors' report confirm that, so far as they are each aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and each director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

Auditors

RSM UK Audit LLP were appointed as auditor to the company and in accordance with section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, RSM UK Audit LLP, is deemed to be reappointed.

Signed by order of the Board



P Dimond
Secretary
7 November 2023
16 Walker Street, Edinburgh, EH3 7LP

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities in Respect of the Annual Report and the Financial Statements

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 they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and Section 1A of FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice applicable to Smaller Entities).

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 estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- 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 its 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.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Cruden Homes (Barnton Avenue) Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Cruden Homes (Barnton Avenue) Limited (the 'company') for the period ended 31 March 2023 which comprise the Profit and Loss account and Other Comprehensive Income, Balance Sheet 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 FRS 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 loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
- 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 UK, including the FRC'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.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

Independent Auditor's Report (*continued*)

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 take advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 5, 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.

The extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. The objectives of our audit are to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding compliance with laws and regulations that have a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, to perform audit procedures to help identify instances of non-compliance with other laws and regulations that may have a material effect on the financial statements, and to respond appropriately to identified or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations identified during the audit.

In relation to fraud, the objectives of our audit are to identify and assess the risk of material misstatement of the financial statements due to fraud, to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the assessed risks of material misstatement due to fraud through designing and implementing appropriate responses and to respond appropriately to fraud or suspected fraud identified during the audit.

However, it is the primary responsibility of management, with the oversight of those charged with governance, to ensure that the entity's operations are conducted in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations and for the prevention and detection of fraud.

In identifying and assessing risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud, the audit engagement team:

- obtained an understanding of the nature of the industry and sector, including the legal and regulatory framework that the company operates in and how the company is complying with the legal and regulatory framework;

Independent Auditor's Report (*continued*)

- inquired of management, and those charged with governance, about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities, including any known actual, suspected or alleged instances of fraud;
- discussed matters about non-compliance with laws and regulations and how fraud might occur including assessment of how and where the financial statements may be susceptible to fraud.

As a result of these procedures we consider the most significant laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the financial statements are FRS 102, the Companies Act 2006 and tax compliance regulations. We performed audit procedures to detect non-compliances which may have a material impact on the financial statements which included agreeing the financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation, review of board and committee meeting minutes and enquiries with management.

The most significant laws and regulations that have an indirect impact on the financial statements are those in relation to health and safety. We performed audit procedures to inquire of management whether the company is in compliance with these laws and regulations and inspected correspondence with regulatory authorities.

The audit engagement team identified the risk of management override of controls and management bias in accounting estimates as the area where the financial statements were most susceptible to material misstatement due to fraud. Audit procedures performed included but were not limited to testing manual journal entries and other adjustments and evaluating the business rationale in relation to significant, unusual transactions and transactions entered into outside the normal course of business. We evaluated whether there was evidence of bias by management in accounting estimates that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud. We challenged assumptions and judgements made by management in their significant accounting estimates, in particular in relation to contract accounting, including the expected margin through assessment of post year end performance and stage of completion, through discussions with the relevant individuals, corroborating evidence provided and inspection of year end valuations.

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

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.

Alan Aitchison

Alan Aitchison (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of RSM UK Audit LLP, Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants
Third Floor
Centenary House
69 Wellington Street
Glasgow
G2 6HG

Date: 9 November 2023

Profit and Loss Account and Other Comprehensive Income for period ended 31 March 2023

		58 weeks 2023 £
	Note	
Administrative expenses		(4,192)
Loss before taxation	2	(4,192)
Tax on loss	4	-
Loss for the financial period and total comprehensive income		(4,192)

The Company has no other comprehensive income other than the loss for the current period.

The notes on pages 11 to 17 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Balance Sheet at 31 March 2023

	Note	2023 £
Current assets		
Stocks	5	8,617,358
Debtors	6	680
Cash at bank and in hand		624,754
		9,242,792
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(1,170,719)
Net current assets		8,072,073
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8	(8,076,263)
Net liabilities		(4,190)
Capital and reserves		
Called up share capital	10	2
Profit and loss account		(4,192)
Shareholders' funds		(4,190)

These financial statements were approved by the Board of directors on 7 November 2023 and were signed on its behalf by:



K D Reid
Director



S G Simpson
Director

Company registered number: SC723868.

The notes on pages 11 to 17 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes (forming part of the financial statements)

1. Accounting policies

Cruden Homes (Barnton Avenue) Limited (the 'Company') is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated, registered and domiciled in the UK.

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with 1A Small entities of *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* ('FRS 102'). The presentation currency of these financial statements is sterling.

Under section 1A Small entities of FRS 102, the Company is not required to prepare a cash flow statement.

The accounting policies set out below have, unless otherwise stated, been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

Judgements made by the directors, in the application of these accounting policies that have significant effect on the financial statements and estimates with a significant risk of material adjustment in the next year are discussed in note 13.

1.1 Measurement convention

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis except that the following assets and liabilities are stated at their fair value: financial instruments classified at fair value through the profit or loss.

1.2 Going concern

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

The directors have prepared a going concern assessment cash flow forecast for a period covering at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements which indicate that, taking account of reasonably possible downsides, the company will have sufficient funds to meet its liabilities as they fall due for that period.

Consequently, the directors are confident that the Company will have sufficient funds to continue to meet its liabilities as they fall due for at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements and therefore have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis.

1.3 Classification of financial instruments issued by the Company

In accordance with FRS 102.22, financial instruments issued by the Company are treated as equity only to the extent that they meet the following two conditions:

- they include no contractual obligations upon the Company to deliver cash or other financial assets or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another party under conditions that are potentially unfavourable to the Company; and
- where the instrument will or may be settled in the Company's own equity instruments, it is either a non-derivative that includes no obligation to deliver a variable number of the Company's own equity instruments or is a derivative that will be settled by the Company's exchanging a fixed amount of cash or other financial assets for a fixed number of its own equity instruments.

To the extent that this definition is not met, the proceeds of issue are classified as a financial liability. Where the instrument so classified takes the legal form of the Company's own shares, the amounts presented in these financial statements for called up share capital and share premium account exclude amounts in relation to those shares.

Notes (*continued*)

1 Accounting policies (*continued*)

1.4 Basic financial instruments

Trade and other debtors / creditors

Trade and other debtors are recognised initially at transaction price less attributable transaction costs. Trade and other creditors are recognised initially at transaction price plus attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses in the case of trade debtors.

If the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, for example if payment is deferred beyond normal business terms, then it is measured at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of instrument for a similar debt instrument.

Interest-bearing borrowings classified as basic financial instruments

Interest-bearing borrowings are recognised initially at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Subsequent to initial recognition, interest-bearing borrowings are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits. Bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Company's cash management are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose only of the cash flow statement.

1.5 Stocks (land and property development work in progress)

Stocks comprise land and residential property development costs and are included in the financial statements at the lower of cost and net realisable value. No profit is taken in respect of properties sold until settlement has been achieved.

1.6 Impairment excluding stocks and deferred tax assets

Financial assets (including trade and other debtors)

A financial asset not carried at fair value through profit or loss is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is impaired if objective evidence indicates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset that can be estimated reliably.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortised cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. For financial instruments measured at cost less impairment an impairment is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date. Interest on the impaired asset continues to be recognised through the unwinding of the discount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. When a subsequent event causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets, other than stocks and deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. 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.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

Notes (*continued*)

1 Accounting policies (*continued*)

1.6 Impairment excluding stocks and deferred tax assets (*continued*)

An impairment loss is reversed if and only if the reasons for the impairment have ceased to apply.

Impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

1.7 Expenses

Interest receivable and interest payable

Interest payable and similar charges include interest payable and finance leases recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method, unwinding of the discount on provisions. Borrowing costs are expensed as incurred, or, for those that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that takes a substantial time to be prepared for use, are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset.

Other interest receivable and similar income include interest receivable on funds invested.

Interest income and interest payable are recognised in profit or loss as they accrue, using the effective interest method.

1.8 Taxation

Tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income, in which case it is recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is provided on timing differences which arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements. The following timing differences are not provided for: differences between accumulated depreciation and tax allowances for the cost of a fixed asset if and when all conditions for retaining the tax allowances have been met; to the extent that it is not probable that they will reverse in the foreseeable future and the reporting entity is able to control the reversal of the timing difference. Deferred tax is not recognised on permanent differences arising because certain types of income or expense are non-taxable or are disallowable for tax or because certain tax charges or allowances are greater or smaller than the corresponding income or expense.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rate that is expected to apply to the reversal of the related difference, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. Deferred tax balances are not discounted.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Notes (continued)

2. Expenses and auditor's remuneration

Auditor's remuneration:

	2023 £
Audit of these financial statements	3,432

3. Staff numbers and costs

The Company has no employees other than its directors. No directors' remuneration was paid during the period. Directors are remunerated through another entity.

4. Taxation

Total tax expense recognised in the profit and loss account

	2023 £
UK Corporation Tax	
Current tax charge for the year	-

Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	2023 £
Loss for the year	(4,192)
Total tax charge	-
Loss excluding taxation	(4,192)
Tax using the UK corporation tax rate of 19% (2022: 19%)	(796)
Effects of:	
Tax losses carried forward	796
Total tax expense included in profit or loss	-

Factors affecting the future current and total tax charges

Changes to the UK corporation tax rates were substantively enacted as part of Finance Bill 2021 in the prior year and these changes are reflected within the tax figures. This included an increase to the main rate of corporation tax to 25% from 1 April 2023 and this is the rate which has been used in calculating deferred tax in the prior year and at the year end. Finance Act 2023 which received Royal Assent on 10 January 2023 will not have any impact on the corporation tax figures.

Notes (continued)

5. Stocks

	2023 £
Land and property for development	8,617,358

Raw materials, consumables and changes in finished goods and work in progress recognised as cost of sales in the year amounted to £Nil.

6. Debtors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023 £
Other debtors	678
Amounts due from joint venture partners	2
	680

7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023 £
Trade creditors	600,480
Accruals and deferred income	195,256
Amounts due to related parties	374,983
	1,170,719

8. Creditors: amounts falling after more than one year

	2023 £
Bank loan (note 9)	2,691,263
Amounts due to joint venture partners	5,385,000
	8,076,263

Notes (continued)

9. Interest-bearing loans and borrowings

This note provides information about the contractual terms of the Company's interest-bearing loans and borrowings, which are measured at amortised cost.

Facility	Currency	Nominal interest rate	Year of maturity	Repayment schedule	2023 £
Barnton Avenue	GBP	3.80% above SONIA	2025	In line with development	2,691,263

This loan is secured by a floating charge over the Company's assets, along with a standard security over the development.

10. Share capital

	2023 £
<i>Issued and fully paid:</i>	
2 ordinary shares of £1 each	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. All ordinary shares rank equally.

11. Related parties

The Company is wholly owned by Cruden Ventures Limited, which is jointly owned by Cruden Homes Holdings Limited and Housing Growth Partnership III LP, acting through its general partner Housing Growth Partnership III GP LLP.

At the period end, Cruden Homes Holdings Limited was due £2,692,500 and Housing Growth Partnership III GP LLP was due £2,692,500. The loans are repayable on demand following full repayment of the bank loan.

At the period end, amounts due in respect of construction work carried out, recharges and management fees to Cruden Homes (East) Limited were £374,983.

During the year £5,009,009 (2022: £2,897,860) of construction expenditure was incurred in respect of construction work completed by Cruden Homes (East) Limited.

Notes (*continued*)

12. Parties with significant control

The parent company is Cruden Ventures Limited incorporated in Scotland, a company jointly owned by Cruden Homes Holdings Limited and Housing Growth Partnership III LP, acting through its general partner Housing Growth Partnership III GP LLP.

Cruden Homes Holdings limited, a 50% shareholder, is ultimately owned by Cruden Holdings Limited, incorporated in Scotland, whose financial statements are available to the public and may be obtained from 16 Walker Street, Edinburgh, EH3 7LP.

Acting through its general partner, Housing Growth Partnership III GP LLP, Housing Growth Partnership III LP, a 50% shareholder, is ultimately owned by Lloyds Banking Group Plc, incorporated as a public limited company and registered in Scotland, whose financial statements are available to the public and may be obtained from the Group Secretariat, Lloyds Banking Group Plc, 25 Gresham Street, London, EC2V 7HN.

13. Accounting estimates and judgements

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting estimate will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are outlined below.

Carrying value of WIP (stocks of land and residential work in progress)

Inventories of land and development work in progress are stated at the lower of cost or net realisable value. The Company allocates site wide development costs such as infrastructure between units being built and/ or completed in the current year and those in future years. This estimate is reflected in the margin recognised on developments and in the carrying value of land and work in progress. Whilst there is a degree of uncertainty in making this estimate, reviews are carried out monthly on the carrying value of stock.