

Company Registration No. 12764963 (England and Wales)

DAYMER DALESWAY LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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OF ACCOUNTS

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DAYMER DALESWAY LIMITED

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DAYMER DALESWAY LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 JULY 2022

	Notes	2022 £	£	2021 £	£
Fixed assets					
Investment properties	4		687,643		631,115
Current assets					
Debtors	5	9,478,744		6,304,940	
Investments	6	-		100,000	
Cash at bank and in hand		3,721		4,116	
		9,482,465		6,409,056	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(10,264,846)		(7,104,021)	
Net current liabilities			(782,381)		(694,965)
Net liabilities			(94,738)		(63,850)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss reserves			(94,838)		(63,950)
Total equity			(94,738)		(63,850)

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 July 2022 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges his 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 and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 13 July 2023

S Waterfield
Director

Company Registration No. 12764963

DAYMER DALESWAY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Daymer Dalesway Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 6 Manor Farm Offices, Corsley, Warminster, Wiltshire, England, BA12 7QE.

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.

1.2 Turnover

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

1.3 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. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

1.4 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.

1.5 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 balance sheet 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.

DAYMER DALESWAY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.6 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.

1.7 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 profit and loss account 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 profit and loss account, 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.

DAYMER DALESWAY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.8 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.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the director is 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:

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Total	-	-

4 Investment property

	2022 £
Fair value	
At 1 August 2021	631,115
Additions	56,528
At 31 July 2022	687,643

Investment property comprises freehold land and buildings. The fair value of the investment property has been arrived at on the basis of a valuation carried out by the director as at 31 July 2022. The valuation was made on an open market value basis by the reference to existing use.

DAYMER DALESWAY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

4 Investment property (Continued)

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

	2022 £	2021 £
Cost	687,643	631,115
Accumulated depreciation	-	-
Carrying amount	<u>687,643</u>	<u>631,115</u>

5 Debtors

	2022 £	2021 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Other debtors	<u>9,478,744</u>	<u>6,304,940</u>

6 Current asset investments

	2022 £	2021 £
Other investments	<u>-</u>	<u>100,000</u>

7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade creditors	5,784	8,546
Taxation and social security	-	166
Other creditors	<u>10,259,062</u>	<u>7,095,309</u>
	<u>10,264,846</u>	<u>7,104,021</u>

Included in other creditors are loans of £600,000 which are secured by a legal charge over the company's investment property and freehold property owned by a related party.

8 Related party transactions

	2022 £	2021 £
Amounts due to related parties		
Other related parties	<u>9,583,500</u>	<u>6,453,500</u>

DAYMER DALESWAY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

8 Related party transactions

(Continued)

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Amounts due from related parties		
Key management personnel	-	120,000
Other related parties	-	4,700,400
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>