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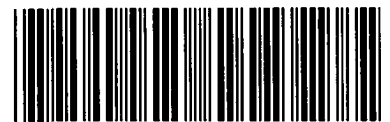
REGISTERED NUMBER: SC504213 (Scotland)

COMPANIES HOUSE

KALEDON PROPERTIES LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

Milne Craig
Chartered accountants
Statutory auditor
Abercorn House
79 Renfrew Road
Paisley
Renfrewshire
PA3 4DA

TUESDAY



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COMPANIES HOUSE

KALEDON PROPERTIES LIMITED

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KALEDON PROPERTIES LIMITED
COMPANY INFORMATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

DIRECTOR: Kate Carnegie

REGISTERED OFFICE: Earlsgate House
35 St Ninians Road
Stirling
FK8 2HE

REGISTERED NUMBER: SC504213 (Scotland)

AUDITORS: Milne Craig
Chartered accountants
Statutory auditor
Abercorn House
79 Renfrew Road
Paisley
Renfrewshire
PA3 4DA

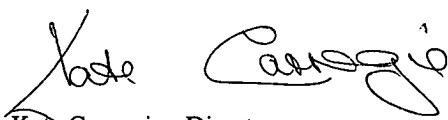
BALANCE SHEET
31 MARCH 2017

	Notes	2017 £	2016 £
FIXED ASSETS			
Investment property	3	617,138	408,725
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors	4	7,312	648
Cash at bank		3,217	-
		<u>10,529</u>	<u>648</u>
CREDITORS			
Amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>663,145</u>	<u>439,654</u>
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>(652,616)</u>	<u>(439,006)</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>(35,478)</u>	<u>(30,281)</u>
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES	6	<u>3,283</u>	<u>-</u>
NET LIABILITIES		<u><u>(38,761)</u></u>	<u><u>(30,281)</u></u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital		100	100
Fair value reserve		29,196	-
Retained earnings		<u>(68,057)</u>	<u>(30,381)</u>
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		<u><u>(38,761)</u></u>	<u><u>(30,281)</u></u>

The financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Profit and loss has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the director on 24 November 2017 and were signed by:


Kate Carnegie - Director

KALEDON PROPERTIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Kaledon Properties Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in Scotland. The company's registered number is SC504213 and registered office address is Earlsgate House, 35 St Ninians Road, Stirling, FK8 2HE.

The nature of the company's operations and its principal activities was that of property rental.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" of Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of certain assets.

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 £.

Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In preparing these financial statements, the directors have made the following judgements:

Tangible fixed assets are depreciated over their useful lives taking into account residual values, where appropriate. The actual lives of the assets and residual values are assessed annually and may vary depending on a number of factors. In re-assessing asset lives, factors such as technological innovation, product life cycles and maintenance programmes are taken into account. Residual value assessments consider issues such as future market conditions, the remaining life of the asset and projected disposal values.

Assets are considered for indications of impairment. If required an impairment review will be carried out and a decision made on possible impairment. Factors taken into consideration in reaching such a decision include the economic viability and expected future financial performance of the asset and where it is a component of a larger cash-generating unit, the viability and expected future performance of that unit.

Bad debts are provided for where objective evidence of the need for a provision exists.

Turnover

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Consideration is given to the point at which the company is entitled to receive the income, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Revenue from the provision of services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due;
- the costs incurred can be measured reliably.

KALEDON PROPERTIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

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 transactions 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.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the Company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

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, 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.

KALEDON PROPERTIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Taxation

Current tax is recognised for the amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the current or past reporting periods using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date, except as otherwise indicated.

Deferred tax assets are only 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.

If and when all conditions for retaining tax allowances for the cost of a fixed asset have been met, the deferred tax is reversed.

Deferred tax is calculated using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

With the exception of changes arising on the initial recognition of a business combination, the tax expense (income) is presented either in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity depending on the transaction that resulted in the tax expense (income).

Deferred tax liabilities are presented within provisions for liabilities and deferred tax assets within debtors.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset only if the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Impairment of assets

Assets, other than those measured at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss as described below.

Non-financial assets

An asset is impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after initial recognition, the estimated recoverable value of the asset has been reduced. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised.

Financial assets

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

For financial assets carried at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that would be received for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal.

An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired financial asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised.

KALEDON PROPERTIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued **FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017**

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

Investment property

Investment properties are properties which are held either to earn rental income or for capital appreciation or for both. Investment properties are recognised initially at cost.

Subsequent to initial recognition

- i. investment properties whose fair value can be measured reliably without undue cost or effort are held at fair value. Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value are recognised in profit or loss in the period that they arise; and
- ii. no depreciation is provided in respect of investment properties applying the fair value model.

If a reliable measure is not available without undue cost or effort for an item of investment property, this item is thereafter accounted for as tangible fixed assets in accordance with section 17 until a reliable measure of fair value becomes available.

3. INVESTMENT PROPERTY

	Total £
FAIR VALUE	
At 1 April 2016	408,725
Additions	187,137
Disposals	(7,920)
Revaluations	29,196
At 31 March 2017	617,138
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 March 2017	617,138
At 31 March 2016	408,725

Investment properties, which are all freehold, are valued at fair value at 31st March 2017 by the directors of the company. The directors have used current market value and rateable value to determine the fair value of properties at the balance sheet date. No independent professional valuation has been carried out in the year.

Fair value at 31 March 2017 is represented by:

	£
Valuation in 2017	29,196
Cost	587,942
	617,138

4. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2017 £	2016 £
Other debtors	4,121	413
Prepayments and accrued income	3,191	235
	7,312	648

KALEDON PROPERTIES LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017**

5. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2017	2016
	£	£
Trade creditors	4,763	4,005
Amounts owed to group undertakings	655,832	435,649
Accrued expenses	2,550	-
	<u>663,145</u>	<u>439,654</u>

6. PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES

	2017	2016
	£	£
Deferred tax	<u>3,283</u>	<u>-</u>
		Deferred tax
		£
Originating and reversal of timing differences		3,283
		<u>3,283</u>
Balance at 31 March 2017		<u>3,283</u>

7. DISCLOSURE UNDER SECTION 444(5B) OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2006

The Report of the Auditors was unqualified.

Sheila MacLeod - BA FCCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Milne Craig

8. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

The company has taken advantage of exemption, under the terms of Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland', not to disclose related party transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries within the group.

9. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

The ultimate controlling party as a result of their shareholding in Dynamus Group Ltd is the Kaledon Trust.

10. FIRST YEAR ADOPTION

The adoption of FRS 102 has had no impact on the opening financial position of the company.