Juniper Residential Limited

Annual report and financial statements
Registered number SC596421
31 March 2025

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Directors and Advisors

Directors	KD Reid EJE Haggerty SG Simpson F Lynes
Company Secretary	P Dimond
Registered office	16 Walker Street Edinburgh EH3 7LP
Auditor	RSM UK Audit LLP 4th Floor, G1 5 George Square Glasgow G2 1DY
Principal banker	Royal Bank of Scotland plc 36 St Andrew Square Edinburgh EH2 2AD
Solicitors	Burness Paull LLP 50 Lothian Road Festival Square Edinburgh EH3 9WJ

Directors' Report

The directors present their report and financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2025.

Principal activities

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

Trading results and dividends

The results for the period are shown on the profit and loss account on page 9. Dividends paid during the year comprise an interim dividend in respect of the year ended 31 March 2025 of £185,000 (*2024: £1,600,000*). The directors do not propose the payment of a final dividend (*2024: £Nil*).

Directors

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

KD Reid
EJE Haggerty
SG Simpson
F Lynes

The Company 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 8 and 9 to the financial statements.

Political contributions

The Company made no political donations or incurred any political expenditure during the year (*2024: £Nil*).

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.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies' exemption.

Signed by order of the Board

P Dimond
Secretary
13 November 2025
16 Walker Street, Edinburgh, EH3 7LP

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

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 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 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 Juniper Residential Limited

Opinion
We have audited the financial statements of Juniper Residential Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2025 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 2025 and of its result 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;
- 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;

Independent Auditor's Report *(continued)*

- 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 law and regulations and inspected correspondence with regulatory authorities

The audit engagement team identified the risk of management override of controls 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.

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.

Jennifer Lewis

Jennifer Lewis (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of RSM UK Audit LLP, Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants
4th Floor, G1
5 George Square
Glasgow
G2 1DY

Date: 14/11/25

Profit and Loss Account and Other Comprehensive Income
for year ended 31 March 2025

	Note	**2025** **£000**	2024 £000
Turnover	2	-	226
Cost of sales		-	(240)
Operating loss	3	-	(14)
Tax on loss	5	-	4
Loss for the financial year and total comprehensive income		-	(10)
Retained earnings at beginning of year		**195**	1,805
Dividend paid		**(185)**	(1,600)
Retained earnings at end of year		**10**	195

The Company has no other comprehensive income other than the result for the current year and the loss for the previous year.

The notes on pages 11 to 15 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Balance Sheet
at 31 March 2025

	Note	2025	2024
		£000	£000
Current assets			
Debtors	6	**28**	247
		28	247
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	**(18)**	(52)
Net assets		**10**	195
Called up share capital	8	**-**	-
Profit and loss account		**10**	195
Shareholders' funds		**10**	195

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 13 November 2025 and were signed on its behalf by:

E J E Haggerty
Director

F Lynes
Director

Company registered number: SC596421.

The notes on pages 11 to 15 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes
(forming part of the financial statements)

1. Accounting policies

Juniper Residential Limited (the 'Company') is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated, domiciled and registered 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. All amounts in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest £1,000.

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

The Company's ultimate parent undertaking, Cruden Holdings Limited includes the Company in its consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements of Cruden Holdings Limited are available to the public and may be obtained from 16 Walker Street, Edinburgh EH3 7LP. In these financial statements, the company is considered to be a qualifying entity (for the purposes of this FRS) and has applied the exemptions available under FRS 102 in respect of the following disclosures:

- The reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding from the beginning to the end of the period;
- Cash Flow Statement and related notes; and
- Key Management Personnel compensation.

As the consolidated financial statements of Cruden Holdings Limited include the equivalent disclosures, the Company has also taken the exemptions under FRS 102 available in respect of the following disclosure:

- The disclosures required by FRS 102.11 *Basic Financial Instruments* and FRS 102.12 *Other Financial Instrument Issues* in respect of financial instruments not falling within the fair value accounting rules of Paragraph 36(4) of Schedule 1.

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

The directors do not consider there to be any significant judgements made in the application of the accounting policies.

1.1 Measurement convention
The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis except that the following items are stated at their fair value: financial instruments classified at fair value through the profit and loss account, and tangible fixed assets measured in accordance with the revaluation model.

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.

The Company is a member of the group headed by Cruden Holdings Limited, and as such has access to additional liquid financial resources.

Notes *(continued)*

1 Accounting policies *(continued)*

1.2 Going concern *(continued)*

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.

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 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

Notes *(continued)*

1 Accounting policies *(continued)*

1.5 Impairment – financial assets *(continued)*

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 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 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.

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.

1.6 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, in the case of joint ventures, 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.

1.7 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

Notes *(continued)*

1 Accounting policies *(continued)*

1.7 Taxation *(continued)*

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 is it probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

2. Turnover

Turnover comprises settlement income from the sale of residential properties. All activity originates in the United Kingdom.

3. Expenses and auditor's remuneration

Auditor's remuneration
Auditor's remuneration is paid by the parent company, Cruden Homes Limited, and is disclosed in the accounts of that company.

4. Staff numbers and costs

The Company has no employees other than its directors. No directors' remuneration was paid during the year *(2024: £Nil)*. Directors are remunerated by another group company.

5. Taxation

Total tax credit recognised in the profit and loss account

	2025	2024
	£000	£000
Current tax		
Total current tax credit	-	(4)

Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	2025	2024
	£000	£000
Loss for the year	-	(10)
Total tax credit	-	(4)
Loss excluding taxation	-	(14)
Tax using the UK corporation tax rate of 25% *(2024: 25%)*	-	(4)

Notes *(continued)*

6. Debtors

	2025	2024
	£000	£000
Group relief receivable	**-**	4
Amounts due from group undertakings	**28**	243
	28	247

7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2025	2024
	£000	£000
Accruals and deferred income	**18**	52

8. Share capital

	2025	2024
	£	£
Issued and fully paid		
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	**100**	100

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.

9. Related parties

Identity of related parties with which the Company has transacted
As a member of Cruden Holdings Group, the Company is exempt from the requirements of FRS102.33 to disclose transactions with other members of the group headed by Cruden Holdings Limited.

There were no other related party transactions during the year or prior year.

10. Immediate and ultimate parent company

The immediate parent company is Cruden Homes Limited and the ultimate parent company is Cruden Holdings Limited. Both companies are incorporated in Scotland.

The largest group in which the results of the Company are consolidated is that headed by Cruden Holdings Limited, incorporated in Scotland. The smallest group in which they are consolidated is that headed by Cruden Homes Limited. The consolidated financial statements of these groups are available to the public and may be obtained from 16 Walker Street, Edinburgh, EH3 7LP.