Company Registration No. SC096476 (Scotland)
ROWAN MAYFIELD LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

# CONTENTS

	Page
Balance sheet	1-2
Notes to the financial statements	3 - 6

# BALANCE SHEET

# **AS AT 31 MARCH 2019**

		2019	2019		2018	
	Notes	£	£	£	£	
Fixed assets						
Tangible assets	3		73		97	
Investment properties	4		170,000		170,000	
			170,073		170,097	
Current assets						
Debtors	5	88		82		
Cash at bank and in hand		2,718		265		
		2,806		347		
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(23,578)		(22,669)		
Net current liabilities			(20,772)		(22,322)	
Total assets less current liabilities			149,301		147,775	
Provisions for liabilities			(14,346)		(14,346)	
Net assets			134,955		133,429	
Capital and reserves						
Called up share capital	7		1,000		1,000	
Revaluation reserve			121,058		121,058	
Profit and loss reserves			12,897		11,371	
Total equity			134,955		133,429	

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

# BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

For the financial year ended 31 March 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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 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 by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 1 August 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr C F Blues

Director

Company Registration No. SC096476

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

## 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Rowan Mayfield Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is 66 Tay Street, Perth, PH2 8RA.

#### 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 a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest  $\pounds$ .

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

Turnover represents amounts receivable for rental income and factoring services.

Rental income is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the lease.

## 1.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Office equipment

25% reducing balance

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

## 1.4 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. The surplus or deficit on revaluation is recognised in profit or loss.

Where fair value cannot be achieved without undue cost or effort, investment property is accounted for as tangible fixed assets.

# 1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

# 1.6 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include deposits held at call with banks.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

## 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.7 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.

#### Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and bank balances, are measured at transaction price including transaction costs.

#### 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 recognised at transaction price.

### 1.8 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.

# 1.9 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.

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.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

## 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

### 1.10 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.

# 2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 2 (2018 - 2).

# 3 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc
Cost	£
At 1 April 2018 and 31 March 2019	409
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 April 2018	312
Depreciation charged in the year	24
At 31 March 2019	336
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2019	73
At 31 March 2018	97
Investment property	
	2019 £
Fair value	-
At 1 April 2018 and 31 March 2019	170,000

The fair value of the investment property has been arrived at on the basis of a valuation carried out at 31 March 2019 by the directors. The valuation was made on an open market value basis. The directors confirm that they believe the value of the investment property has not changed since their last valuation.

# 5 Debtors

Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Other debtors	88	82

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Corporation tax	833	1,292
	Other creditors	22,745	21,377
		23,578	22,669
		23,376	
7	Called up share capital	2019	2018
		2019 £	2018 £
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		
	1,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000	1,000
		1,000	1,000
8	Related party transactions		
	The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:		
		2019	2018
	Amounts due to related parties	£	£
	Key management personnel	23,354	21,440

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.