Registered number: NI608032

Stonethorn Homes Limited

Financial statements

for the year ended 30 September 2018

Stonethorn Homes Limited

Contents

Stonethorn Homes Limited

Company information

Directors	Dr F G Jennings J R G Jennings T F G Jennings P M Jennings
Company secretary	P F Brady
Registered office	Ground Floor 1 Cromac Quay Belfast BT7 2JD

Stonethorn Homes Limited

Balance sheet as at 30 September 2018

	Note	2018 £	2018 £	2017 £	2017 £
Current assets					
Development stock		**1,807,695**		1,986,520	
Debtors	5	**6,180**		44,212	
Cash at bank and in hand		**19,319**		10,557	
		1,833,194		2,041,289	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	**(2,630,586)**		(2,863,808)	
Net current liabilities			**(797,392)**		(822,519)
Net liabilities			**(797,392)**		(822,519)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7		**1**		1
Profit and loss account			**(797,393)**		(822,520)
Total shareholders' deficit			**(797,392)**		(822,519)

The financial statements on pages 2 to 6 have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 1A – small entities.

The company has opted not to file the profit and loss account in accordance with the special provisions of the Companies Act 2006 relating to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

For the year ended 30 September 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's responsibilities:

- the members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476;
- the directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

The financial statements were approved by the directors and authorised for issue on 3 May 2019 and are signed on their behalf by:

F. G. Jennings

Dr F G Jennings
Director

The notes on pages 3 to 6 form part of these financial statements.

Company Registration Number: NI608032

Stonethorn Homes Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2018

1 General information

The principal activity of Stonethorn Homes Limited is that of a house builder. The company is a private owned limited company incorporated in Northern Ireland. The registered address is Ground Floor, 1 Cromac Quay, Belfast, BT7 2JD.

2 Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the provisions of FRS102 Section 1A small entities. There are no material departures from that standard.

The presentation currency is £ Sterling.

3 Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Taxation

Taxation expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

(i) Current tax

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the year or prior years. Tax is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

(ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax arises from timing differences that are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income as stated in the financial statements. These timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements.

Deferred tax is recognised on all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are only recognised when it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

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

Debtors

Debtors are stated after all known bad debts have been written off and specific provision has been made against all debts considered doubtful of collection.

Stonethorn Homes Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2018 (continued)

3 Accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments

The company has chosen to adopt Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of financial instruments.

(i) Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including amounts owed by group undertakings and other receivables are initially recognised at transaction price, 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. Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

At the end of each reporting period financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If an asset is impaired the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party or (c) despite having retained some significant risks and rewards of ownership, control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

(ii) Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including amounts owed to group undertakings and related undertakings and other payables 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 receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw-down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a pre-payment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts 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 payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

(iii) Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and 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.

Stonethorn Homes Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2018 (continued)

3 Accounting policies (continued)

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and bank overdrafts.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

Development stock

Development stock is stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes all direct expenditure and overheads relating to land and houses incurred to date.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents the amount receivable for goods supplied or services rendered, net of returns, discounts and rebates allowed by the company and value added taxes.

The company recognises turnover when: (a) the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer; (b) the company retains no continuing involvement or control over the goods; (c) the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; (d) it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity; and (e) when the specific criteria relating to each of the company's sales channels have been met, as described below.

Turnover in respect of rental income is recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term. Turnover in respect of the proceeds from sale of houses is recognised on completion.

4 Employee information

There were no employees during the current or the prior year other than the directors.

5 Debtors

	2018	2017
	£	£
Group relief receivable	-	41,194
Prepayments and accrued income	**6,180**	3,018
	6,180	44,212

Stonethorn Homes Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2018 (continued)

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018	2017
	£	£
Amounts owed to group undertakings	**2,622,299**	2,859,893
Accruals and deferred income	**2,393**	3,915
Group relief payable	**5,894**	-
	2,630,586	2,863,808

Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

7 Called up share capital

	2018	2017
	£	£
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
1 (2017: 1) Ordinary share of £1	1	1

8 Ultimate parent company

The immediate and ultimate parent company is Stonethorn Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in Northern Ireland. Group financial statements for this company are not prepared.

The ultimate controlling parties are the shareholders of Stonethorn Holdings Limited.