

Company Registration No. 02700902 (England and Wales)

GOODWIN NEW HOMES LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2018
FILLETED ACCOUNTS

SATURDAY



A8494H5P

A11

27/04/2019

#204

COMPANIES HOUSE

GOODWIN NEW HOMES LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Director	S R Adkins
Secretary	S E Peck
Company number	02700902
Registered office	Trinity Court 34 West Street Sutton Surrey SM1 1SH
Accountants	Rothman Pantall LLP Trinity Court 34 West Street Sutton Surrey SM1 1SH

GOODWIN NEW HOMES LIMITED

CONTENTS

	Page
Accountants' report	1
Balance sheet	2
Notes to the financial statements	3 - 7

Goodwin New Homes Limited

GOODWIN NEW HOMES LIMITED

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT TO THE DIRECTOR ON THE PREPARATION OF THE UNAUDITED STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF GOODWIN NEW HOMES LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2018

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of Goodwin New Homes Limited for the year ended 31 July 2018 set out on pages to 7 from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

As a practising member firm of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW), we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at <http://www.icaew.com/en/members/regulations-standards-and-guidance>.

This report is made solely to the Board of Directors of Goodwin New Homes Limited, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter dated 25 October 2016. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of Goodwin New Homes Limited and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the Board of Directors of Goodwin New Homes Limited, as a body, in this report in accordance with ICAEW Technical Release 07/16 AAF. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than Goodwin New Homes Limited and its Board of Directors as a body, for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that Goodwin New Homes Limited has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and loss of Goodwin New Homes Limited. You consider that Goodwin New Homes Limited is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of Goodwin New Homes Limited. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.



Rothman Pantall LLP

Chartered Accountants

25/04/19

Trinity Court
34 West Street
Sutton
Surrey
SM1 1SH

GOODWIN NEW HOMES LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 JULY 2018

	Notes	2018 £	£	2017 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		10,868		14,814
Current assets					
Debtors	4	1,527		34,122	
Cash at bank and in hand		38,757		2,585	
		<u>40,284</u>		<u>36,707</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(192,148)</u>		<u>(190,121)</u>	
Net current liabilities			<u>(151,864)</u>		<u>(153,414)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>(140,996)</u>		<u>(138,600)</u>
Provisions for liabilities			<u>(1,847)</u>		<u>(833)</u>
Net liabilities			<u><u>(142,843)</u></u>		<u><u>(139,433)</u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			<u>(142,943)</u>		<u>(139,533)</u>
Total equity			<u><u>(142,843)</u></u>		<u><u>(139,433)</u></u>

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

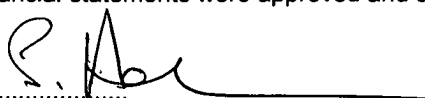
For the financial year ended 31 July 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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 member has 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 25/04/19



S R Adkins

Director

Company Registration No. 02700902

GOODWIN NEW HOMES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2018

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Goodwin New Homes Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Trinity Court, 34 West Street, Sutton, Surrey, SM1 1SH.

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 certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the director has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the director continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements. The company has the continued support of Goodwin Associates Group Limited, which owns 100% of Goodwin New Homes Limited.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

1.4 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:

Plant and machinery	20% straight line, per annum
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	20% straight line, per annum
Motor vehicles	25% reducing balance, per annum

GOODWIN NEW HOMES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.5 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). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. 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 for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.6 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand 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.

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.

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.

GOODWIN NEW HOMES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.7 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.8 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.

1.9 Leases

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

GOODWIN NEW HOMES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2018

2 Employees

The average number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 0 (2017 - 0).

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings & equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
At 1 August 2017 and 31 July 2018	3,547	5,191	22,750	31,488
Depreciation and impairment				
At 1 August 2017	226	2,496	13,952	16,674
Depreciation charged in the year	709	1,038	2,199	3,946
At 31 July 2018	935	3,534	16,151	20,620
Carrying amount				
At 31 July 2018	2,612	1,657	6,599	10,868
At 31 July 2017	3,321	2,695	8,798	14,814

4 Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	34	5,720
Other debtors	1,493	4,669
Prepayments and accrued income	-	23,733
	1,527	34,122

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade creditors	1,217	1,494
Amounts due to group undertakings	184,830	184,830
Corporation tax	304	-
Other creditors	1,172	1,172
Accruals and deferred income	4,625	2,625
	192,148	190,121

GOODWIN NEW HOMES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2018

6 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption available in accordance with FRS 102, section 33 'Related party disclosures' not to disclose transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is a party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member.

7 Called up share capital

	2018 £	2017 £
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
100 Ordinary of £1 each	100	100
	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

8 Control

Goodwin New Homes Limited is owned by Goodwin Associates Group Limited, a company incorporated in the United Kingdom.

S R Adkins is the ultimate controlling party by virtue of his 100% shareholding in Goodwin Associates Group Limited, a company incorporated in the United Kingdom, which owns 100% of Goodwin New Homes Limited and is the ultimate parent company.