

HEANTON ESTATES LIMITED Financial Accounts 2021-03-31

Company registration number: 03379940

Heanton Estates Limited

Unaudited filleted financial statements

31 March 2021

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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

31 MARCH 2021

		2021		2020	
	Note	£	£	£	£
Current assets					
Stocks		319,934		314,637	
Debtors	6	4,241		4,815	
Cash at bank and in hand		21,614		29,544	
		<u>345,789</u>		<u>348,996</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(572,473)		(572,237)	
Net current liabilities			(226,684)		(223,241)
Total assets less current liabilities			(226,684)		(223,241)
Net liabilities			(226,684)		(223,241)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			480,000		480,000
Profit and loss account	8		(706,684)		(703,241)
Shareholders deficit			(226,684)		(223,241)

relating to small companies.

Director's responsibilities:

- 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;
- The director acknowledges their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of comprehensive income has not been delivered.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 18 November 2021 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr S G Edwards

Director

Company registration number: 03379946

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 64 High Street, Bideford, Devon, EX39 2AR.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company is property development.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the provisions of FRS 102, Section 1A, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Going concern

The director considers the company remains a going concern on the basis that the only material liabilities of the company relate to the investment in it, and they have no current intention to recall these amounts.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Accounting estimates and assumptions are made concerning the future and, by their nature, will rarely equal the related actual outcome.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer, usually on despatch of the goods; the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured 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.

Tangible assets

tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in capital and reserves, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Impairment

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

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Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 1 (2020: 1).

5. Tangible assets

	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Total
	£	£
Cost		
At 1 April 2020 and 31 March 2021	6,750	6,750
	_____	_____
Depreciation		
At 1 April 2020 and 31 March 2021	6,750	6,750
	_____	_____
Carrying amount		
At 31 March 2021	-	-
	_____	_____
At 31 March 2020	-	-
	_____	_____

6. Debtors

	2021	2020
	£	£
Other debtors	4,241	4,815
	_____	_____

	2021	2020
	£	£
Trade creditors	-	14
Accruals and deferred income	850	600
Other creditors	571,623	571,623
	<u>572,473</u>	<u>572,237</u>

8. Reserves

Profit and loss account: This reserve records retained earnings and accumulated losses.

9. Events after the end of the reporting period

Although there are no specific known factors which could have an impact on the company's financial statements, it should be noted that as at the end of the financial year there was instability relating to the global health emergency in respect of Coronavirus.

10. Directors advances, credits and guarantees

	Balance brought forward and o/standing	Balance brought forward and o/standing
	2021	2020
	£	£
Directors	265,417	265,417
	<u>265,417</u>	<u>265,417</u>