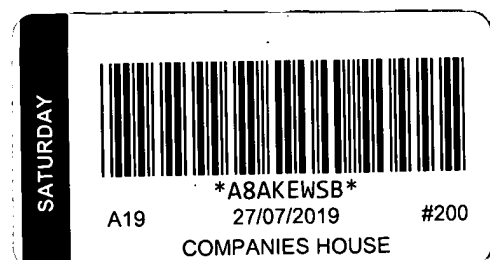


WIDEMARSH GATE DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR



WIDEMARSH GATE DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

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WIDEMARSH GATE DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
Current assets					
Debtors	2	1,533		1,518	
Cash at bank and in hand		101		12,149	
		<u>1,634</u>		<u>13,667</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	3	(591,721)		(599,083)	
Net current liabilities			(590,087)		(585,416)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	4		1,000		1,000
Profit and loss reserves			(591,087)		(586,416)
Total equity			(590,087)		(585,416)

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

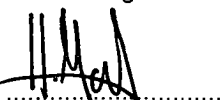
For the financial year ended 31 March 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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 25/7/19 and are signed on its behalf by:



Mr H G McAlpine
Director

Company Registration No. 03023212

WIDEMARSH GATE DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	Share capital £	Profit and loss reserves £	Total £
Balance at 1 April 2017	1,000	(581,520)	(580,520)
Year ended 31 March 2018:			
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year	-	(4,896)	(4,896)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at 31 March 2018	1,000	(586,416)	(585,416)
Year ended 31 March 2019:			
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year	-	(4,671)	(4,671)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at 31 March 2019	<u>1,000</u>	<u>(591,087)</u>	<u>(590,087)</u>

WIDEMARSH GATE DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Widemarsh Gate Developments Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 55 Station Road, Beaconsfield, Buckinghamshire, HP9 1QL.

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 the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

The company relies on the support of its shareholders to meet its day to day cash flow requirements.

1.3 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.

1.4 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.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with 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.

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.

WIDEMARSH GATE DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

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.

1.5 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.

1.6 Derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to fair value at each reporting end date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset, whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability.

1.7 Long term contracts

The amount of profit attributable to the stage of completion of a long term contract is recognised when the outcome of the contract can be seen with reasonable certainty. Turnover for such contracts is stated at the cost appropriate to their stage of completion plus attributable profits, less amounts recognised in previous years.

Where the outcome of a long term contract cannot be assessed with reasonable certainty before conclusion of the contract, no profit is reflected in the profit and loss account.

Provision is made for any losses as soon as they are foreseen.

Contract work in progress is stated at costs incurred, less those transferred to the profit and loss account, after deducting foreseeable losses and payments on account not matched to turnover.

Amounts recoverable on contracts are included in debtors and represent turnover recognised in excess of payments on account.

2 Debtors

	2019	2018
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Other debtors	1,533	1,518
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

WIDEMARSH GATE DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

3 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade creditors	3,198	14,660
Amounts due to group undertakings	521,648	517,548
Other creditors	66,875	66,875
	<u>591,721</u>	<u>599,083</u>

4 Called up share capital

	2019 £	2018 £
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
1,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000	1,000
	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>

5 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

	2019 £	2018 £
Amounts owed to related parties		
Entities with control, joint control or significant influence over the company	-	517,548
	<u>-</u>	<u>517,548</u>

6 Parent company

In the opinion of the directors the controlling party comprises Stanhope Plc and Sir Robert McAlpine Ltd, acting together, by virtue of their 50% Share holding of the ordinary share capital.