



**CAENWOOD DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED**

**UNAUDITED**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018**



**CAENWOOD DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED**  
**REGISTERED NUMBER:03412513**

**BALANCE SHEET**  
**AS AT 31 MARCH 2018**

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	5	9,523	13,605
		<u>9,523</u>	<u>13,605</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks	6	-	1,076,641
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	7	283,274	12,778
Cash at bank and in hand	8	-	4,462
		<u>283,274</u>	<u>1,093,881</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(222,259)	(1,044,176)
<b>Net current assets</b>		<u>61,015</u>	<u>49,705</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>70,538</u>	<u>63,310</u>
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			
Deferred tax	10	(1,850)	(2,630)
		<u>(1,850)</u>	<u>(2,630)</u>
<b>Net assets</b>		<u><u>68,688</u></u>	<u><u>60,680</u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital		330	330
Profit and loss account		68,358	60,350
		<u>68,688</u>	<u>60,680</u>

**CAENWOOD DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED**  
**REGISTERED NUMBER:03412513**

**BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**  
**AS AT 31 MARCH 2018**

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The directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of Companies Act 2006.

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 financial statements 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 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The Company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 3 December 2018.



**G E Elkin**  
Director

The notes on pages 3 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

## CAENWOOD DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

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#### 1. General information

Caenwood Developments Limited is a private company limited by shares, incorporated in the United Kingdom and registered in England and Wales, registered number 03412513. The address of the registered office is 31 Valley Road, Rickmansworth, Hertfordshire WD3 4DT.

#### 2. Accounting policies

##### 2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company, and are rounded to the nearest £1.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

##### 2.2 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Turnover comprises sale proceeds receivable from the completed sale of developed properties and fees receivable in respect of property renovation services performed during the period.

##### 2.3 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

##### 2.4 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of comprehensive income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

##### 2.5 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income in the year in which they are incurred.

## CAENWOOD DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

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#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

##### 2.6 Pensions

###### Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of comprehensive income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

##### 2.7 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

##### 2.8 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

## CAENWOOD DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

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#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

##### 2.8 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, on a reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Motor vehicles	- 30% of written down value
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The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

##### 2.9 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

##### 2.10 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

##### 2.11 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

##### 2.12 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

**CAENWOOD DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018**

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.13 Provisions for liabilities**

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Statement of comprehensive income in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance sheet.

## CAENWOOD DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

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#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

##### 2.14 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in the case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance sheet when there is an 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.

##### 2.15 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

Dividends on shares recognised as liabilities are recognised as expenses and classified within interest payable.



**CAENWOOD DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018**

**3. Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty**

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about assets and liabilities that are not obtainable from other sources. Judgments, estimates and assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates, but are unlikely to be material.

**4. Employees**

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 2 (2017 - 2).

**5. Tangible fixed assets**

	<b>Motor vehicles £</b>
<b>Cost or valuation</b>	
At 1 April 2017	27,766
At 31 March 2018	<u>27,766</u>
<b>Depreciation</b>	
At 1 April 2017	14,161
Charge for the year on owned assets	4,082
At 31 March 2018	<u>18,243</u>
<b>Net book value</b>	
At 31 March 2018	<u>9,523</u>
At 31 March 2017	<u>13,605</u>

**6. Stocks**

	<b>2018 £</b>	<b>2017 £</b>
Work in progress (goods to be sold)	-	1,076,641
	<u>-</u>	<u>1,076,641</u>

**CAENWOOD DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018**

**7. Debtors**

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade debtors	980	-
Other debtors	278,589	9,086
Prepayments and accrued income	3,705	3,692
	<u>283,274</u>	<u>12,778</u>

**8. Cash and cash equivalents**

	2018 £	2017 £
Cash at bank and in hand	-	4,462
Less: bank overdrafts	(16,235)	-
	<u>(16,235)</u>	<u>4,462</u>

**9. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year**

	2018 £	2017 £
Bank overdrafts	16,235	-
Bank loans	-	261,126
Corporation tax	9,994	-
Other taxation and social security	426	1,322
Other creditors	189,917	776,219
Accruals and deferred income	5,687	5,509
	<u>222,259</u>	<u>1,044,176</u>

**10. Deferred taxation**

	2018 £
At beginning of year	(2,630)
Charged to profit or loss	780
At end of year	<u>(1,850)</u>

**CAENWOOD DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018**

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**10. Deferred taxation (continued)**

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Accelerated capital allowances	<b>(1,850)</b>	<b>(2,630)</b>
	<u><b>(1,850)</b></u>	<u><b>(2,630)</b></u>
	<u><u><b>(1,850)</b></u></u>	<u><u><b>(2,630)</b></u></u>

**11. Pension commitments**

The company commenced paying into a government pension scheme on behalf of its employees. The pension cost charge represents contributions paid by the company and amounted to £869 (2017 - £177).