

Company Registration No. 05742149 (England and Wales)

DAFFODIL HOMES (LANCASHIRE) LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2020

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DAFFODIL HOMES (LANCASHIRE) LIMITED

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DAFFODIL HOMES (LANCASHIRE) LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 JULY 2020

	Notes	2020 £	£	2019 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		7,799		21,242
Current assets					
Stocks		1,348,205		1,458,200	
Debtors	4	208,752		179,486	
Cash at bank and in hand		101,822		59,630	
		<u>1,658,779</u>		<u>1,697,316</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(1,405,322)</u>		<u>(1,487,662)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>253,457</u>		<u>209,654</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>261,256</u>		<u>230,896</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		(438,545)		(365,320)
Net liabilities			<u>(177,289)</u>		<u>(134,424)</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			1,000		1,000
Profit and loss reserves			(178,289)		(135,424)
Total equity			<u>(177,289)</u>		<u>(134,424)</u>

DAFFODIL HOMES (LANCASHIRE) LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 JULY 2020

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 July 2020 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 and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 27 January 2021

Mr A D Gott
Director

Company Registration No. 05742149

DAFFODIL HOMES (LANCASHIRE) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Daffodil Homes (Lancashire) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Addington Lodge Cottage, Addington Road, Nether Kellet, Carnforth, LA6 1DZ.

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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

The Directors have considered the impact of the global pandemic COVID-19 on the financial position of the company and are confident that the company can withstand any uncertainties that may arise as a result. Although the accounts show that the company has negative profit and loss reserves, the Director is committed to supporting the company, through the Directors Loan account and therefore believes it is appropriate for the financial statements to be prepared on a going concern basis. The directors are also confident that the company is able to continue as a going concern due to the company's financial support from fellow group companies.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received for the sale of properties or development sites on completion of development and are shown net of VAT.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Plant and machinery	20% straight line
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	33% straight line

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.

DAFFODIL HOMES (LANCASHIRE) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of cost and replacement cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.7 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, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.8 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.

DAFFODIL HOMES (LANCASHIRE) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors and loans from related companies 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.

1.9 Equity instruments

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

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

1.10 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.

DAFFODIL HOMES (LANCASHIRE) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.11 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.12 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.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 4 (2019 - 4).

	2020 Number	2019 Number
Total	4	4

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings & equipment	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 August 2019	41,868	48,690	90,558
Additions	753	1,284	2,037
At 31 July 2020	42,621	49,974	92,595
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 August 2019	30,437	38,879	69,316
Depreciation charged in the year	4,824	10,656	15,480
At 31 July 2020	35,261	49,535	84,796
Carrying amount			
At 31 July 2020	7,360	439	7,799
At 31 July 2019	11,431	9,811	21,242

DAFFODIL HOMES (LANCASHIRE) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2020

4 Debtors

	2020	2019
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	-	3,269
Other debtors	160,698	143,037
	<u>160,698</u>	<u>146,306</u>
	2020	2019
	£	£
Amounts falling due after more than one year:		
Deferred tax asset	48,054	33,180
	<u>48,054</u>	<u>33,180</u>
Total debtors	<u>208,752</u>	<u>179,486</u>

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Trade creditors	39,771	35,386
Taxation and social security	4,605	-
Other creditors	1,360,946	1,452,276
	<u>1,405,322</u>	<u>1,487,662</u>

6 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Notes		
Other borrowings	438,545	365,320
	<u>438,545</u>	<u>365,320</u>

7 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

During the year the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

	2020	2019
	£	£
Amounts due to related parties		
Key management personnel	438,545	365,320
Other related parties	1,355,203	1,021,042
	<u>1,793,748</u>	<u>1,386,362</u>

DAFFODIL HOMES (LANCASHIRE) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2020

7 Related party transactions

(Continued)

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

Amounts due from related parties

**2019
£**

Other related parties

136,044

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