STARVIEW HOMES LIMITED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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CONTENTS

	Page
Balance sheet	1
Notes to the financial statements	2 - 5

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 JUNE 2017

		20	2017		2016	
	Notes	£	£	£	£	
Fixed assets						
Investment properties	3		1,200,000		1,063,553	
Investments	4		100			
			1,200,100		1,063,553	
Current assets						
Debtors	5	51,544		23,280		
Cash at bank and in hand		46,570		85,763		
		98,114		109,043		
Creditors: amounts falling due within						
one year	6	(1,773,698) ————		(1,304,918)		
Net current liabilities			(1,675,584)		(1,195,875)	
Total assets less current liabilities			(475,484)		(132,322)	
Capital and reserves						
Called up share capital	7		100		100	
Profit and loss reserves	8		(475,584)		(132,422)	
Total equity			(475,484)		(132,322)	

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 30 June 2017 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 Act 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 16 March 2018 and are signed on its behalf by:

N. Radia Director

Company Registration No. 06251668

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Starview Homes Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is C/O Lismoyne Hotel, 45 Church Road, Fleet, Hampshire, GU51 4NE.

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.

These financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2017 are the first financial statements of Starview Homes Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 July 2015.

In preparing its FRS 102 balance sheet, the Company has not made any adjustments to the amounts reported previously in financial statements prepared in accordance with its old basis of accounting (UK GAAP).

1.2 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. The surplus or deficit on revaluation is recognised in the profit and loss account.

Where fair value cannot be achieved without undue cost or effort, investment property is accounted for as tangible fixed assets.

1.3 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

Entities in which the company has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.4 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.

1.5 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.

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.

1.6 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.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 2 (2016 - 2).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

3	Investment property		2017
			£
	Fair value		1 062 554
	At 1 July 2016 Additions		1,063,554 437,998
	Revaluations		(301,552)
	Novalidationo		
	At 30 June 2017		1,200,000
	The fair value of the investment property has been arrived at on the basis of April 2017 by Property Survey and Services Limited, who are not connicted valuation was made on an open market value basis by reference to market for similar properties.	ected with the con	npany. The
4	Fixed asset investments	2017	2016
		£	£
	Investments	100	
	Movements in fixed asset investments		Shares in group
		u	ndertakings £
	Cost or valuation		-
	At 1 July 2016		-
	Additions		100
	At 30 June 2017		100
	Carrying amount		
	At 30 June 2017		100
	At 30 June 2016	•	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

5	Debtors		
		2017	2016
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	227	-
	Other debtors	51,317 ———	23,280
		51,544	23,280
			
6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2017	2016
		£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	825,700	225,700
	Trade creditors	5,348	84,750
	Amounts due to group undertakings	940,468	989,468
	Other creditors	2,182	5,000
		1,773,698	1,304,918
7	Called up share capital		
•		2017	2016
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		
	100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100
		100	100
8	Profit and loss reserves		
		2017	2016
		£	£
	At the beginning of the year	(132,422)	(121,104)
	Loss for the year	(343,162)	(11,318)
	At the end of the year	(475,584)	(132,422)