

Company Registration No. 06547439 (England and Wales)

ST SWITHINS DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR



ST SWITHINS DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

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ST SWITHINS DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 JUNE 2019

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
Current assets					
Debtors	2	123,623		120,406	
Cash at bank and in hand		43,436		45,407	
		<u>167,059</u>		<u>165,813</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	3	<u>(166,059)</u>		<u>(164,813)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>1,000</u>		<u>1,000</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	4		<u>1,000</u>		<u>1,000</u>

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

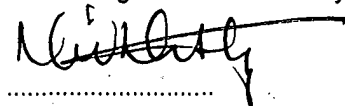
For the financial year ended 30 June 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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 and are signed on its behalf by:


.....
N. F. D. Nutley
Director

31/10/19

Company Registration No. 06547439

ST SWITHINS DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

St Swithins Developments Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 55 Station Road, Beaconsfield, Bucks, 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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis which the directors believe to be appropriate for the following reasons. The company is dependant for its working capital on funds provided to it by Lend Lease Construction (EMEA) Limited. Lend Lease Construction (EMEA) Limited have provided the company with an undertaking that for at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements, they will continue to make available such funds as are needed by the company and in particular will not seek repayment of the amounts currently made available. This should enable the company to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future by meeting its liabilities as they fall due for payment. As with any company placing reliance on other group entities for financial support, the directors acknowledge that there can be no certainty that this support will continue although, at the date of approval of these financial statements, they have no reason to believe that it will not do so.

Based on this undertaking the directors believe that it remains appropriate to prepare financial statements on a going concern basis. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that would result from the basis of preparation being inappropriate.

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.

ST SWITHINS DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

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 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.

ST SWITHINS DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.8 Long term contracts

The amount of profit attributable to the stage of completion of a long term contract is recognized 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 recognized in previous years.

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 recognized in excess of payments on account.

2 Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Other debtors	123,623	120,406

3 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade creditors	2,266	1,020
Other creditors	163,793	163,793
	166,059	164,813

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
	1,000	1,000

ST SWITHINS DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

5 Parent company

In the opinion of the directors the controlling parties comprise Stanhope Plc and Lend Lease Construction (EMEA) Limited, acting jointly together by virtue of their 50% share of the ordinary share capital.