

Company Registration No. 08819603 (England and Wales)

TARNCOURT CONSTRUCTION LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

TARNCOURT CONSTRUCTION LIMITED

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TARNCOURT CONSTRUCTION LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
Current assets					
Stocks		-		83,019	
Debtors	4	3,534,887		3,393,019	
Cash at bank and in hand		239		101	
		<u>3,535,126</u>		<u>3,476,139</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(3,249,742)</u>		<u>(3,203,079)</u>	
Net current assets			285,384		273,060
			<u><u>285,384</u></u>		<u><u>273,060</u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	6		12		12
Profit and loss reserves			285,372		273,048
			<u>285,372</u>		<u>273,048</u>
Total equity			<u><u>285,384</u></u>		<u><u>273,060</u></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 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 20 December 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr C E Dickson
Director

Company Registration No. 08819603

TARNCOURT CONSTRUCTION LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Tarncourt Construction Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Richard House, 9 Winckley Square, Preston, PR1 3HP.

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 Turnover

Turnover represents the amounts receivable for goods and services net of VAT and trade discounts.

Profit is recognised on long-term contracts, if the final outcome can be assessed with reasonable certainty, by including in the profit and loss account turnover and related costs as contract activity progresses. Turnover is calculated as that proportion of total contract value which costs to date bear to expected costs for that contract.

1.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost, net of depreciation.

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

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.

1.4 Stocks

Work in progress represents costs incurred on property development projects where revenue is yet to be recognised.

Work in progress is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value

1.5 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.

TARNCOURT CONSTRUCTION LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.6 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.

1.7 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.

1.8 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.

TARNCOURT CONSTRUCTION LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 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.

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.

2 Employees

There were no employees during current and previous year other than the directors.

3 Taxation

	2019 £	2018 £
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	2,891	672
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	-	(5,467)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total tax charge/(credit)	2,891	(4,795)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

4 Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Corporation tax recoverable	-	9,730
Other debtors	3,534,887	3,383,289
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	3,534,887	3,393,019
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

TARNCOURT CONSTRUCTION LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade creditors	4,389	108,356
Amounts owed to group undertakings	3,230,890	2,740,806
Corporation tax	2,863	-
Other creditors	11,600	353,917
	<u>3,249,742</u>	<u>3,203,079</u>

6 Called up share capital

	2019 £	2018 £
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
1 Ordinary A shares of £1 each	1	1
1 Ordinary B shares of £1 each	1	1
1 Ordinary C shares of £1 each	1	1
9 Ordinary D shares of £1 each	9	9
	<u>12</u>	<u>12</u>

7 Related party transactions

Tarncourt Group Holdings LLP is considered to be a related party as Charles Dickson is a member. Included in creditors as at 31 March 2019 is a balance due to Tarncourt Group Holdings LLP of £3,230,890 (2018 £2,740,806)

Charles Dickson Associates Limited is considered to be a related party as Charles Dickson is a director. Included in creditors as at 31 March 2019 is a balance due to Charles Dickson Associates of £Nil (2018 £10,000)

Included within creditors as at 31 March 2019 is a balance of £Nil (2018 £14,929) owed to Charles Dickson.

Amounts recoverable on long term contracts of £3,533.622 at the year end represent construction work at Crofts Furlong Farm, a property owned by Charles Dickson. During the year a value of £176,500 was added to the value of amounts recoverable on contracts.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.