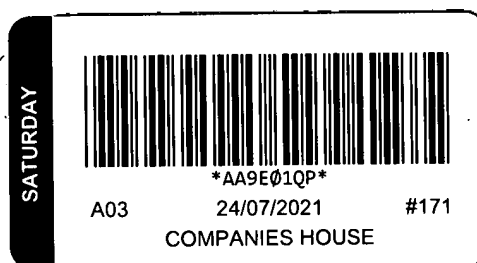


Company Registration No. 09459538 (England and Wales)

BRENIG HOMES LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2020
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR



BRENIG HOMES LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 OCTOBER 2020

	Notes	2020 £	£	2019 £	£
Fixed assets					
Investments	3		1		1
Current assets					
Stocks		2,003,003		2,003,003	
Debtors	4	86,726		25,881	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,990		2,371	
		<u>2,091,719</u>		<u>2,031,255</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(2,216,616)</u>		<u>(99,749)</u>	
Net current (liabilities)/assets			(124,897)		1,931,506
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>(124,896)</u>		<u>1,931,507</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		(45,833)		(1,998,083)
Net liabilities			<u>(170,729)</u>		<u>(66,576)</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7		150		150
Profit and loss reserves			(170,879)		(66,726)
Total equity			<u>(170,729)</u>		<u>(66,576)</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 October 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.

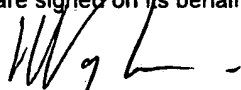
These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

BRENIG HOMES LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 OCTOBER 2020

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 16 July 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:



H Vaughan
Director

Company Registration No. 09459538

BRENIG HOMES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Brenig Homes Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Brenig House, Cartrefi Conwy Business Park, Station Road, Mochdre, Colwyn Bay, Wales, LL28 5EF.

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.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 399 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts, on the basis that the group of which this is the parent qualifies as a small group. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

1.2 Going concern

As indicated in note 8, the sale of developments currently recognised in stock will facilitate the settlement of the funding arrangements currently recognised. At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors are confident that such sales will take place within the foreseeable future. Accordingly the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

In forming this conclusion, the directors have fully considered the impact of COVID-19 on the company, its trading operations, and its ability to continue to meet its obligations as they fall due.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents the total of completed house sales and development sales.

Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the future economic benefits will flow to the company and the turnover can be reliably measured. Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates and value added tax and other sales taxes.

1.4 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.

BRENIG HOMES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and estimated net realisable value. Net realisable value is based on estimated selling price less additional costs to complete and disposal.

Work in progress is valued at cost incurred to date in respect of development costs.

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.

1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand and deposits held at call with banks. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.7 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. 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. 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.

1.8 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.

BRENIG HOMES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.9 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.

1.10 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2020 Number	2019 Number
Total	3	3

BRENIG HOMES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2020

3 Fixed asset investments

	2020 £	2019 £
Shares in group undertakings and participating interests	1	1

Movements in fixed asset investments

	Shares in group undertakings £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 November 2019 & 31 October 2020	1
Carrying amount	
At 31 October 2020	1
At 31 October 2019	1

4 Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Amounts owed by connected companies	3,800	3,800
Other debtors	64,759	3,914
	68,559	7,714
Deferred tax asset	18,167	18,167
	86,726	25,881

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Bank loans	4,167	-
Other borrowings	1,998,181	200
Trade creditors	5,100	4,213
Amounts owed to group undertakings	-	2,409
Corporation tax	15,884	-
Other taxation and social security	300	-
Amounts owed to connected companies	4,552	4,539
Accruals and deferred income	188,432	88,388
	2,216,616	99,749

BRENIG HOMES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2020

6 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Bank loans	45,833	-
Other borrowings	-	1,998,083
	<u>45,833</u>	<u>1,998,083</u>

7 Called up share capital

	2020 Number	2019 Number	2020 £	2019 £
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary of £1 each	-	150	-	150
A Ordinary of £1 each	50	-	50	-
B Ordinary of £1 each	50	-	50	-
C Ordinary of £1 each	50	-	50	-
	<u>150</u>	<u>150</u>	<u>150</u>	<u>150</u>

On 22 January 2020, the existing 150 Ordinary shares designated were changed to 50 A Ordinary shares, 50 B Ordinary shares and 50 C Ordinary shares.

8 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

The company has entered into funding arrangements. The final settlement balances of such arrangements are contingent on the level of profit achieved on the sale of the developments which are being funded.

9 Directors' transactions

During the year the company made advances to directors totalling £48,875 and no repayments were made. These amounts were unsecured and repayable on demand. Interest was charged at 2.5% on these amounts.

The closing balance on the directors' current accounts is £48,875 disclosed in other debtors.