# UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

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# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2023

	Notes	2023		2022	
		£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Investments	2	•	-		. 2
Current assets					
Stocks		-		424,729	
Debtors	3	46,919		49,163	•
Investments	4	1,111,974		-	
Cash at bank and in hand		6,630		676,549	
	•	1,165,523		1,150,441	
Creditors: amounts falling due within					
one year	5	(31,924)		(124,513)	
Net current assets		<del></del>	1,133,599		1,025,928
Total assets less current liabilities			1,133,599		1,025,930
			=====		
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss reserves			1,133,499		1,025,830
Total equity			1,133,599		1,025,930
			<del></del>		

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 March 2023 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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.

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.

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

I Watson Director

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS. FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Greenway Homes (NE) Limited (the 'company') is a private company limited by shares and is registered and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 3 Keel Row, The Watermark, Gateshead, Tyne and Wear, NE11 9SZ.

### **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.

#### Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes.

Revenue from sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer, the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured.

### Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries 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.

### Stocks

Stocks primarily comprise properties under construction. All stocks are carried at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost comprises land, direct materials and where applicable, direct labour costs that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price less any further costs expected to be incurred to completion and disposal.

### Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised 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.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

### 1 Accounting policies (Continued)

### Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include other 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.

### 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 trade and other creditors, are initially recognised at transaction and are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

### **Equity instruments**

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the fair value of 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.

#### **Taxation**

The tax expense represents the sum of the current tax expense and deferred tax expense. Current tax assets are recognised when tax paid exceeds the tax payable.

Current and deferred tax is charged or credited to profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited to other comprehensive income or equity, when the tax follows the transaction or event it relates to and is also charged or credited to other comprehensive income, or equity.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the entity intends either to settle on the net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

### 2 Fixed asset investments

	2023 £	2022 £
Shares in group undertakings and participating interests		2

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

2	Fixed asset investments (Continued)		
	Movements in fixed asset investments	·	
			Shares in
	·	•	group
			undertakings
	On the complete form		£
	Cost or valuation		
	At 1 April 2022		2
	Disposals		(2)
	At 31 March 2023		-
	Carrying amount		
	At 31 March 2023		-
	At 31 March 2022		2
		•	
3	Debtors		
		2023	2022
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Other debtors	46,919	49,163
			<del></del>
		•	
4	Current asset investments		
		2023	2022
		£	£
	Other investments	1,111,974	-
		<del></del>	
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5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2023	2022
		£	£
	Trade creditors	4,500	9,129
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	-	3,583
	Corporation tax	24,424	109,301
	Other creditors	3,000	2,500
		31,924	124,513
	•	·	

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

6	Related party transactions		
	The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:		
		2023	2022
	Amounts due to related parties	£	£
	Entities with control, joint control or significant		
	influence over the company	-	3,581