Registration number: NI621370

Ascot Land & Property Developments Ltd

Annual Report and Unaudited Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 30 November 2017

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McKeague Morgan & Company Chartered Accountants 27 College Gardens Belfast BT9 6BS



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Company Information

Director

Mr Leon Jerome Williamson

Registered office

27 College Gardens Belfast

BT9 6BS

Accountants

McKeague Morgan & Company

Chartered Accountants

27 College Gardens

Belfast BT9 6BS

(Registration number: NI621370)
Balance Sheet as at 30 November 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Current assets			
Stocks	3	78,573	75,000
Debtors	4	4,823	-
Cash at bank and in hand		2	2
		83,398	75,002
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	5	(131,693)	(75,000)
Net (liabilities)/assets	·	(48,295)	2
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		2	2
Profit and loss account		(48,297)	-
Total equity		(48,295)	2

For the financial year ending 30 November 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

These financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and the option not to file the Profit and Loss Account has been taken.

Approved and authorised by the director on 31 August 2018

Mr Leon Jerome Williamson

Director

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 November 2017

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in the United Kingdom.

The address of its registered office is: 27 College Gardens
Belfast
BT9 6BS
Northern Ireland

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the director on 31 August 2018.

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except that as disclosed in the accounting policies certain items are shown at fair value.

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts.

The company recognises revenue when:
The amount of revenue can be reliably measured;
it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity;
and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 November 2017

Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stocks are impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell; the impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Trade creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs. Interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the Profit and Loss Account over the period of the relevant borrowing.

Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and similar charges.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the company will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 November 2017

3 Stocks			
		2017	2016
Work in progress	_	£ 78,573	£ 75,000
4 Debtors			
		2017	2016
Other debtors		£ 4,823	£ -
	_	4,823	_
	-		
5 Creditors			
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			
	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Due within one year		•	
Trade creditors		3,750	-
Other creditors		80,000	75,000
Loans from directors		27,043	-
Accruals and deferred income	_	20,900	
	=	131,693	75,000
6 Loans and borrowings			
2 Louis and Dollowings			4046
		2017 £	2016 £
Current loans and borrowings			
Other borrowings	=	70,000	75,000

7 Transition to FRS 102

The policies applied under the entity's previous accounting framework are not materially different to FRS102 and have not impacted on equity or profit or loss.