STAIRHILL DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2017

Company Registration No. SC286541 (Scotland)
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

STAIRHILL DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Mr John Mair Mrs Jean Mair
Secretary	Mrs Jean Mair
Company number	SC286541
Registered office	Stairhill Mauchline Ayrshire KA5 5HN
Accountants	William Duncan + Co 30 Miller Road Ayr Ayrshire KA7 2AY
Business address	Stairhill Mauchline Ayrshire KA5 5HN
Bankers	The Royal Bank of Scotland plc 17 Earl Grey Street Mauchline Ayrshire KA5 5AB

STAIRHILL DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

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STAIRHILL DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 JULY 2017

	Notes	2017 £	2017 £	2016 £	2016 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		73,739		83,853
Current assets					
Stocks		257,863		235,262	
Debtors	4	56,470		32,349	
Cash at bank and in hand		69,331		169,286	
		383,664		436,897	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(80,299)		(136,489)	
Net current assets			303,365		300,408
Total assets less current liabilities			377,104		384,261
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		(14,700)		(23,100)
Provisions for liabilities			(14,010)		(16,770)
Net assets			348,394		344,391
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			348,294		344,291
Total equity			348,394		344,391

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 July 2017 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 Act 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.

STAIRHILL DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 JULY 2017

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 20 March 2018 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr John Mair
Director

Company Registration No. SC286541

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Stairhill Developments Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is Stairhill, Mauchline, Ayrshire, KA5 5HN.

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 a mounts 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.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 July 2017 are the first financial statements of Stairhill Developments Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 August 2015. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the provision of general building work and property developing provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

Revenue from general building work and property developing is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

1.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

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

Plant and machinery	15% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	25% reducing balance

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 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.4 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

1.5 Stocks

Work in progress is valued as amounts recoverable on construction work and is stated at cost plus attributable profit taken up as a proportion of the work carried out to date, if the final outcome can be assessed with reasonable certainty, and after provision for any known or anticipated losses.

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 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.

1.7 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 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.

1 **Accounting policies** **(Continued)**

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.

1.8 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.

1.9 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 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.10 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.11 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.12 Leases

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 8 (2016 - 7).

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc £
Cost	
At 1 August 2016	145,235
Additions	6,500
At 31 July 2017	151,735
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 August 2016	61,382
Depreciation charged in the year	16,614
At 31 July 2017	77,996
Carrying amount	
At 31 July 2017	73,739
At 31 July 2016	83,853

4 Debtors

	2017	2016
Amounts falling due within one year:	**£**	**£**
Trade debtors	33,386	17,675
Other debtors	23,084	14,674
	56,470	32,349

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017	2016
	£	**£**
Trade creditors	40,448	33,206
Other taxation and social security	20,551	28,731
Other creditors	19,300	74,552
	80,299	136,489

Secured creditors amounted to £8,400 (2016 - £8,400).

6 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2017	2016
	£	**£**
Other creditors	14,700	23,100

Secured creditors amounted to £14,700 (2016 - £23,100).

7 Called up share capital

	2017	2016
	£	**£**
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
100 Ordinary of £1 each	100	100
	100	100

8 **Directors' transactions**

Interest free loans have been granted by the company to its directors as follows:

Description	% Rate	Opening balance	Amounts advanced	Amounts repaid	Closing balance
		£	£	£	£
Director Loan	-	(29,276)	67,751	(30,000)	8,475
Director Loan	-	(29,276)	67,751	(30,000)	8,475
		(58,552)	135,502	(60,000)	16,950

The loans which are included in 'Other debtors' will be repaid in full by 30 April 2018.

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.