

Registered number: 04639756

Kingston Homes Limited

Unaudited

Financial statements

Information for filing with the registrar

For the year ended 30 June 2021

Kingston Homes Limited

Company Information

Directors	S J Kingston P M Kingston M K Kingston K B Kingston
Company secretary	P M Kingston
Registered number	04639756
Registered office	37 St Margaret's Street Canterbury Kent CT1 2TU
Accountants	Kreston Reeves LLP Chartered Accountants 37 St Margaret's Street Canterbury Kent CT1 2TU
Bankers	Lloyds TSB Plc High Street Ashford Kent TN24 8SS

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Chartered accountants' report to the board of directors on the preparation of the unaudited statutory financial statements of Kingston Homes Limited for the year ended 30 June 2021

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of Kingston Homes Limited for the year ended 30 June 2021 which comprise the Balance sheet and the related notes from the Company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

As a practising member firm of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW), we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at <https://www.icaew.com/regulation>.

This report is made solely to the Board of directors of Kingston Homes Limited, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter dated 31 January 2019. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of Kingston Homes Limited and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the Board of directors of Kingston Homes Limited, as a body, in this report in accordance with ICAEW Technical Release TECH07/16AAF. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than Kingston Homes Limited and its Board of directors, as a body, for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that Kingston Homes Limited has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of Kingston Homes Limited. You consider that Kingston Homes Limited is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or review of the financial statements of Kingston Homes Limited. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.

Kreston Reeves LLP

Chartered Accountants

Canterbury

13 January 2022

Balance sheet
As at 30 June 2021

	Note	2021 £	2020 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	28,569	21,509
		<u>28,569</u>	<u>21,509</u>
Current assets			
Stocks		1,237,863	3,947,260
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	192,962	654,793
Bank & cash balances		1,998,071	159,305
		<u>3,428,896</u>	<u>4,761,358</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(2,294,522)	(2,958,640)
Net current assets		<u>1,134,374</u>	<u>1,802,718</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>1,162,943</u>	<u>1,824,227</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7	-	(1,762,925)
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax	9	(5,428)	(4,087)
		<u>(5,428)</u>	<u>(4,087)</u>
Net assets		<u><u>1,157,515</u></u>	<u><u>57,215</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	10	400	100
Profit and loss account		1,157,115	57,115
		<u><u>1,157,515</u></u>	<u><u>57,215</u></u>

Balance sheet (continued)
As at 30 June 2021

The directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

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 financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

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

The Company has opted not to file the statement of income and retained earnings in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 13 January 2022.

S J Kingston
Director

The notes on pages 4 to 11 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2021

1. General information

Kingston Homes Limited ("the company") is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated in England with the registration number 04639756. The address of the registered office is 37 St Margaret's Street, Canterbury, Kent CT1 2TU.

The company's functional and presentational currency is GBP rounded to the nearest £1.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The impact of the Covid-19 virus has been assessed by the directors, so far as reasonably possible. All Covid-19 related restrictions in England have now been lifted and the economy is slowly returning to a more normal state. In addition, taking into consideration the UK Government's response and the company's planning, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

2.3 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

2.4 Government grants

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. Grants relating to expenditure on tangible fixed assets are credited to profit or loss at the same rate as the depreciation on the assets to which the grant relates. The deferred element of grants is included in creditors as deferred income.

Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings in the same period as the related expenditure.

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.6 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

2.7 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.8 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

2.9 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

The basis of depreciation is shown in more detail below:

Plant & machinery	-	25%	straight line
Motor vehicles	-	25%	straight line
Fixtures & fittings	-	25%	straight line
Office equipment	-	25%	straight line

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

2.10 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a weighted average basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is 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.

2.11 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.12 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.13 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.14 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to profit or loss in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance sheet.

2.15 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

2.16 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 6 (2020 - 6).

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2021

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant & machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Fixtures & fittings £	Office equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation					
At 1 July 2020	396	1,200	23,099	18,428	43,123
Additions	1,813	-	13,909	3,914	19,636
At 30 June 2021	<u>2,209</u>	<u>1,200</u>	<u>37,008</u>	<u>22,342</u>	<u>62,759</u>
Depreciation					
At 1 July 2020	99	1,200	5,938	14,377	21,614
Charge for the year on owned assets	552	-	9,263	2,761	12,576
At 30 June 2021	<u>651</u>	<u>1,200</u>	<u>15,201</u>	<u>17,138</u>	<u>34,190</u>
Net book value					
At 30 June 2021	<u>1,558</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>21,807</u>	<u>5,204</u>	<u>28,569</u>
At 30 June 2020	<u>297</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>17,161</u>	<u>4,051</u>	<u>21,509</u>

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2021

5. Debtors

	2021 £	2020 £
Trade debtors	-	464,000
Other debtors	182,565	184,156
Prepayments and accrued income	10,397	6,637
	<u>192,962</u>	<u>654,793</u>

6. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2021 £	2020 £
Other loans	-	412,838
Trade creditors	44,232	55,249
Corporation tax	303,831	57,241
Other creditors	1,941,897	2,427,015
Accruals and deferred income	4,562	6,297
	<u>2,294,522</u>	<u>2,958,640</u>

Included within other creditors at the year end is accrued interest due to the directors based on their previous directors loans at a rate of Bank of England base rate plus 3.5% and no date has been set for their repayment. The total interest accrued at the balance sheet date is £339,727 (2020: £263,436).

7. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2021 £	2020 £
Bank loans	-	713,721
Other loans	-	1,049,204
	<u>-</u>	<u>1,762,925</u>

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2021

8. Loans

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	2021 £	2020 £
Amounts falling due within one year		
Other loans	-	412,838
Amounts falling due 1-2 years		
Bank loans	-	713,720
Other loans	-	425,223
	<u>-</u>	<u>1,138,943</u>
Amounts falling due 2-5 years		
Other loans	-	623,980
	<u>-</u>	<u>2,175,761</u>

9. Deferred taxation

	2021 £
At beginning of year	(4,087)
Charged to profit or loss	(1,341)
At end of year	<u>(5,428)</u>

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2021 £	2020 £
Accelerated capital allowances	(5,428)	(4,087)
	<u>(5,428)</u>	<u>(4,087)</u>

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2021

10. Share capital

	2021	2020
	£	£
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
400 (2020 - 100) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	<u>400</u>	<u>100</u>

300 Ordinary shares with a nominal value of £1.00 each were issued in the period. This was part of a bonus issue that the company undertook during the year ended 30 June 2021.

11. Pension commitments

The company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions paid by the company to the fund of £240,000 (2019: £120,000).

12. Related party transactions

All directors' remuneration paid by the company during the year was done so under normal market conditions

13. Controlling party

The company was controlled throughout the period by the directors and shareholders jointly as family members.

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.