# BOURNEMOUTH SPORTS CLUB LIMITED ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH APRIL 2001



# ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

# YEAR ENDED 30TH APRIL 2001

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## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE COMPANY

## PURSUANT TO SECTION 247B OF THE COMPANIES ACT 1985

We have examined the abbreviated accounts on pages 3 to 5, together with the accounts of the company for the year ended 30th April 2001 prepared under Section 226 of the Companies Act 1985.

## RESPECTIVE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE DIRECTORS AND THE AUDITORS

The directors are responsible for preparing the abbreviated accounts in accordance with section 246 of the Companies Act 1985. It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion as to whether the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts prepared in accordance with sections 246(5) and (6) of the Act to the registrar of companies and whether the accounts to be delivered are properly prepared in accordance with those provisions and report our opinion to you.

#### BASIS OF OPINION

We have carried out the procedures we consider necessary to confirm, by reference to the accounts, that the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts and that the abbreviated accounts to be delivered are properly prepared. The scope of our work for the purpose of this report did not include examining or dealing with events after the date of our report on the accounts.

## **OPINION**

In our opinion the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts prepared in accordance with sections 246(5) and (6) of the Act, and the abbreviated accounts on pages 3 to 5 are properly prepared in accordance with those provisions.

## OTHER INFORMATION

On 21st February 2002 we reported, as auditors of the company, to the shareholders on the accounts prepared under Section 226 of the Companies Act 1985 for the year ended 30th April 2001, and the full text of our audit report is reproduced below:

"We have audited the accounts on pages 4 to 8 which have been prepared in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective March 2000), under the historical cost convention and the accounting policies set out on page 6.

## RESPECTIVE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE DIRECTORS AND THE AUDITORS

As described on page 1, the company's directors are responsible for the preparation of the accounts in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards.

It is our responsibility to audit the accounts in accordance with relevant legal and regulatory requirements and United Kingdom Auditing Standards.

We report to you our opinion as to whether the accounts give a true and fair view and are properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985. We also report to you if, in our opinion, the directors' report is not consistent with the accounts, if the company has not kept proper accounting records, if we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit, or if information specified by law regarding directors' remuneration and transactions with the company is not disclosed.

We read the directors' report and consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatements within it.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE COMPANY (CONTINUED)

## **PURSUANT TO SECTION 247B OF THE COMPANIES ACT 1985**

# FULL TEXT OF AUDIT REPORT (CONTINUED)

#### BASIS OF AUDIT OPINION

We conducted our audit in accordance with United Kingdom Auditing Standards issued by the Auditing Practices Board. An audit includes examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts and disclosures in the accounts. It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgements made by the directors in the preparation of the accounts, and of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances, consistently applied and adequately disclosed.

We planned and performed our audit so as to obtain all the information and explanations which we considered necessary in order to provide us with sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that the accounts are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or other irregularity or error. In forming our opinion we also evaluated the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the accounts.

## **FUNDAMENTAL UNCERTAINTY**

In forming our opinion, we have considered the company's policy of maintaining the freehold buildings in such a state of repair that their residual value is at least equal to their book value. We have also considered the accounting policy which states that the directors are of the opinion that the freehold land and buildings are of a specialised use that their present value is not significantly different from the amount at which they are stated in the accounts. No evidence of the current value of the land and buildings is available, and we are therefore unable to confirm whether there has been any diminution in their value at the balance sheet date. Our opinion is not qualified in this respect.

## QUALIFIED OPINION ARISING FROM DISAGREEMENT ABOUT ACCOUNTING TREATMENT

As explained in note 1 no provision has been made for the depreciation of freehold buildings. This is not in accordance with the requirements of Financial Reporting Standard No. 15 and Schedule 4 of the Companies Act 1985. Deprecation for the year, provided in accordance with the relevant Financial Reporting Standard, would amount to approximately £36,000. The effect of the company's accounting policy has been to understate the company's loss before and after tax by this amount. Prior years' losses before and after tax have been similarly understated. The cumulative effect of providing depreciation on freehold buildings from the date of their completion to the balance sheet date would be to reduce the net book value by approximately £360,000.

Except for the absence of the provision described above, in our opinion the accounts give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs at 30th April 2001 and of its loss for the year then ended and have been properly prepared in accordance with Companies Act 1985.

Fleet Court New Fields Stinsford Road Poole Dorset BH17 ONF

21st February 2002

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PRINCECROFT REDMAN Chartered Accountants & Registered Auditors

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## ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET

## **30TH APRIL 2001**

	Note		2001		2000
	Hote	£	£	£	£
Fixed Assets	2				
Tangible assets			3,176,928		3,192,463
Current Assets					
Stocks		9,779		9,116	
Debtors		45,426		<i>36,353</i>	
Cash at bank and in hand		67,766		101,244	
		122,971		146,713	
Creditors: Amounts falling					
Due within one year		(106,765)		(137,415)	
Net Current Assets			16,206		9,298
Total Assets Less Current Liabilities			3,193,134		3,201,761
Creditors: Amounts falling due					
After more than one year			(139,745)		(105,000)
			3,053,389		3,096,761
Capital and Reserves					
Called-up equity share capital	3		3,065		3,065
Profit and Loss Account	_		3,050,324		3,093,696
Shareholders' Funds			3,053,389		3,096,761
	_			44	

These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions for small companies under Part VII of the Companies Act 1985.

These accounts were approved by the directors on the 2.52.3, and are signed on their behalf by:

P G Harrison Director

The notes on pages 4 to 5 form part of these accounts.

## NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

## YEAR ENDED 30TH APRIL 2001

## 1. Accounting Policies

## **Basis of Accounting**

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention, and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective March 2000).

#### Turnover

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents amounts invoiced during the year, exclusive of Value Added Tax.

## Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Fixtures and fittings:

10% per annum on cost

No depreciation is provided on freehold land.

No depreciation is provided on freehold buildings. This is a divergence from FRS 15 on accounting for depreciation. It is the policy of the company to maintain the buildings in such a state of repair that their residual value is at least equal to the book value. Depreciation is provided on all other tangible fixed assets not in use, at rates and bases calculated to write off the cost or valuation less estimated residual value, of each asset over its expected useful economic life.

#### Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

## **Deferred Taxation**

Provision is made, under the liability method, to take account of timing differences between the treatment of certain items for accounts purposes and their treatment for tax purposes. Tax deferred or accelerated is accounted for in respect of all material timing differences to the extent that it is considered that a net liability may arise.

# NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

# YEAR ENDED 30TH APRIL 2001

2.	Fixed Assets		
			Tangible Fixed Assets £
	Cost At 1st May 2000 Additions		3,403,684 12,912
	At 30th April 2001		3,416,596
	Depreciation At 1st May 2000 Charge for year		211,221 28,447
	At 30th April 2001		239,668
	Net Book Value At 30th April 2001		£3,176,928
	At 30th April 2000		£3,192,463
3.	Share Capital		
	Authorised share capital:		
		2001 £	2000
	6,000 Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	6,000	£ 6,000
	Allotted, called up and fully paid:	<del></del>	<del></del>
		2001 £	2000
	Ordinary share capital	3,065	£ 3,065