ARRIVING LIMITED	

Registered number: 01864090

REPORT AND ACCOUNTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2019

ARRIVING LIMITED

REGISTERED NUMBER: 01864090

BALANCE SHEET

as at 28 February 2019

	Notes		2019		2018
			£		£
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible assets	3		4,429,332		3,791,691
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks		28,500		28,500	
Debtors	4	572,975		865,447	
Cash at bank and in hand		345,545		186,748	
		947,020		1,080,695	
CREDITORS: amounts falling		/4 004 00C\		(4 544 050)	
due within one year	5	(1,824,036)		(1,544,356)	
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES			(877,016)		(463,661)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS		-		-	
CURRENT LIABILITIES			3,552,316		3,328,030
CREDITORS: amounts falling due after more than one year PROVISIONS FOR			(1,559,369)		(1,438,027)
LIABILITIES			(320,856)		(297,692)
NET ASSETS			1,672,091		1,592,311
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss account			1,671,991		1,592,211
TOTAL ATTO 1055 ACCOUNT		-			1,97Z,Z11
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			1,672,091		1,592,311

The directors are satisfied that the company is entitled to exemption from the requirement to obtain an audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Act.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

The accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The profit and loss account has not been delivered to the Registrar of Companies.

C J Woodhead

Director

Approved by the board on 11 October 2019

ARRIVING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

for the year ended 28 February 2019

1 ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparation

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with FRS 102 Section 1A small entities.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and from the rendering of services. Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have transferred to the buyer. Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs.

Intangible fixed assets

Intangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative amortisation and any accumulative impairment losses.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative depreciation and any accumulative impairment losses. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Plant and machinery at variable rates on reducing balance

Motor vehicles 25% reducing balance

Investments

Investments in unquoted equity instruments are measured at fair value. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss. Fair value is estimated by using a valuation technique.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first in first out method. The carrying amount of stock sold is recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised.

Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price), less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts. Loans and other financial assets are initially recognised at transaction price including any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price).

Loans and other financial liabilities are initially recognised at transaction price net of any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method.

Taxation

A current tax liability is recognised for the tax payable on the taxable profit of the current and past periods. A current tax asset is recognised in respect of a tax loss that can be carried back to recover tax paid in a previous period. Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between the recognition of income and expenses in the financial statements and their inclusion in tax assessments. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference, except for revalued land and investment property where the tax rate that applies to the sale of the asset is used. Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Provisions

Provisions (ie liabilities of uncertain timing or amount) are recognised when there is an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that economic benefit will be transferred to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recognised at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. At the end of each reporting period foreign currency monetary items are translated at the closing rate of exchange. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost are translated at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. All differences are charged to profit or loss.

Leased assets

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. All other leases are classified as operating leases. The rights of use and obligations under finance leases are initially recognised as assets and liabilities at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased assets or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction in the outstanding liability using the effective interest rate method. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Leased assets are depreciated in accordance with the company's policy for tangible fixed assets. If there is no reasonable certainty that ownership will be obtained at the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the lower of the lease term and its useful life. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Pensions

Contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed in the period to which they relate.

2	EMPLOYEES	2019	2018
		Number	Number
	Average number of persons employed by the company	39	40

3 TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

TANOIDEE TIAED AGGETG	Plant and		
	machinery	Motor	
	etc	vehicles	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 March 2018	5,069,594	591,309	5,660,903
Additions	1,645,112	42,810	1,687,922
Disposals	(784,469)	(131,913)	(916,382)
At 28 February 2019	5,930,237	502,206	6,432,443
Depreciation			
At 1 March 2018	1,566,257	302,955	1,869,212
Charge for the year	579,754	65,470	645,224
Elimiataed on disposals	(426,033)	(85,292)	(511,325)
At 28 February 2019	1,719,978	283,133	2,003,111
Net book value			
At 28 February 2019	4,210,259	219,073	4,429,332
At 28 February 2018	3,503,337	288,354	3,791,691
DEBTORS		2019	2018
		£	£
Trade debtors		572 260	004 744
		572,269	864,741
Other debtors		706	706
		572,975	865,447
CDEDITORS, amounts falling due within one		2019	2018
CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one	year .	2019 £	2016 £
		τ.	Z.
Bank loans and overdrafts		375,167	59,014
Obligations under finance lease and hire purcha	se contracts	1,099,936	738,000
Trade creditors		184,854	101,251
Amounts owed to group undertakings and participaterests	cipating	, _	381,860
Corporation tax		7,606	105,716
Other taxes and social security costs		38,642	105,229
Other creditors		117,831	53,286
		1,824,036	1,544,356
		1,024,000	1,044,000
CREDITORS: amounts falling due after one y	⁄ear	2019	2018
		£	£
		:=	· -

7 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Arriving Developments Limited Rent amounted to £46,200 (2018: £69,300). Other charges to the company amounted to £225,000 (2018: £421,250) The creditor outstanding as at the balance sheet date amounted to £81,360 (2018: £381,360).

All transactions were carried out on normal trading terms and at an arms length basis.

At the balance sheet date £190 (2018: £190) was due to C J Woodhead. The balance is interest free and has no set repayment date.

At the balance sheet date £39,190 (2018: £190) was due to A R Woodhead. The balance is interest free and has no set repayment date.

8 CONTROLLING PARTY

The company is under the joint control of its directors.

9 OTHER INFORMATION

Arriving Limited is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England. Its registered office is:

Paver House

Dovefields Industrial Estate

Dove Road

Uttoxeter

Staffordshire

ST14 8HU

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