

COURTCEDAR LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

Hazlewoods LLP
Staverton Court
Staverton
Cheltenham
GL51 0UX

Directors' Report for the Year Ended 28 February 2017

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 28 February 2017.

Directors of the company

The directors who held office during the year were as follows:

B M Pattinson

M J Pattinson

S P Pattinson

Small companies provision statement

This report has been prepared in accordance with the small companies regime under the Companies Act 2006.

Approved by the Board on 27 November 2017 and signed on its behalf by:

.....
M J Pattinson
Director

Profit and Loss Account for the Year Ended 28 February 2017

The company has not traded during the year. During this year, the company received no income and incurred no expenditure and therefore made neither profit nor loss.

The notes on pages 4 to 5 form an integral part of these financial statements.

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(Registration number: 1877306)
Balance Sheet as at 28 February 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Current assets			
Debtors	<u>2</u>	<u>401,450</u>	<u>401,450</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	<u>3</u>	50	50
Capital redemption reserve		39,950	39,950
Profit and loss account		<u>361,450</u>	<u>361,450</u>
Total equity		<u>401,450</u>	<u>401,450</u>

For the financial year ending 28 February 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 480 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to dormant companies.

Directors' 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 directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

Approved and authorised by the Board on 27 November 2017 and signed on its behalf by:

.....
M J Pattinson

Director

The notes on pages 4 to 5 form an integral part of these financial statements.
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Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 28 February 2017

1 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 for, where disclosed in these accounting policies, certain items that are shown at fair value.

The presentational currency of the financial statements is Pounds Sterling, being the functional currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest Pound.

Judgements

These financial statements do not contain any significant judgements or estimation uncertainty.

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.

Financial instruments

Classification

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities. Where shares are issued, any component that creates a financial liability of the company is presented as a liability on the balance sheet. The corresponding dividends relating to the liability component are charged as interest expenses in the profit and loss account.

Recognition and measurement

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value (which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. If an arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the financial asset or financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Impairment

Assets, other than those measured at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss as described below.

A non financial asset is impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after initial recognition, the estimated recoverable value of the asset has been reduced. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of an impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

For financial assets carried at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that would be received for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired financial asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 28 February 2017

2 Debtors

	2017 £	2016 £
Amounts owed by related parties	401,450	401,450
	<u>401,450</u>	<u>401,450</u>

3 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	No.	2017 £	No.	2016 £
Ordinary shares of £1 each	50	50	50	50
	<u>50</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>50</u>

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