Company registration number 02712643 (England and Wales)
SCARISBRICK MARINA LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2023

		2023		2022	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		2,043,697		2,052,217
Current assets					
Debtors	6	19,650		16,666	
Investments	7	8,000		8,000	
Cash at bank and in hand		28,303		40,165	
		55,953		64,831	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(185,298)		(167,276)	
Net current liabilities			(129,345)		(102,445)
Total assets less current liabilities			1,914,352		1,949,772
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9		(1,436,255)		(1,502,512)
Net assets			478,097		447,260
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	10		147,100		147,100
Profit and loss reserves			330,997		300,160
Total equity			478,097		447,260

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MARCH 2023

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 March 2023 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 Companies Act 2006 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.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 25 August 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

D M Mawdsley Director S J Mawdsley Director

Company Registration No. 02712643

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	Share capitaProfit and loss reserves		
	£	£	£
Balance at 1 April 2021	147,100	262,017	409,117
Period ended 31 March 2022: Profit and total comprehensive income for the period		38,143	38,143
Balance at 31 March 2022	147,100	300,160	447,260
Period ended 31 March 2023: Profit and total comprehensive income for the period		30,837	30,837
Balance at 31 March 2023	147,100	330,997	478,097

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Scarisbrick Marina Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Scarisbrick Marina, Southport Road, Scarisbrick, Ormskirk, Lancashire, L40 9RH.

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 amounts 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.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services 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.

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:

Freehold land and buildings 1% on cost

Plant and equipment 25% on reducing balance and 20% straight line

Motor vehicles 20% straight line

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.

1.4 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 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.6 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.

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.

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.

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.

1.7 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.8 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.9 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.

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

Where relevant, 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.

1.10 Retirement benefits

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

1.11 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged to income in the period in which they are incurred.

1.12 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

			2023 Number	2022 Number
	Total		11	3
4	Tangible fixed assets	Land and	Plant and	Total
		buildingsm	achinery etc	
		£	£	£
	Cost	0.054.400	400.077	0 177 100
	At 1 April 2022	2,351,422	126,077	2,477,499
	Additions		32,658	32,658
	At 31 March 2023	2,351,422	158,735	2,510,157
	Depreciation and impairment			
	At 1 April 2022	335,192	90,090	425,282
	Depreciation charged in the year	23,514	17,664	41,178
	At 31 March 2023	358,706	107,754	466,460
	Carrying amount			
	At 31 March 2023	1,992,716	50,981	2,043,697
	At 31 March 2022	2,016,230	35,987	2,052,217
5	Financial instruments			
			2023	2022
	Carrying amount of financial assets		£	£
	Instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss		8,000	8,000
6	Debtors			-
			2023	2022
	Amounts falling due within one year:		£	£
	Trade debtors		19,650	16,666
_				
7	Current asset investments		2023	2022
			£	£
	Other investments		8,000	8,000
	Carol arresponding			

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

8	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year				
				2023 £	2022 £
				π.	L
	Bank loans and overdrafts			64,204	64,094
	Trade creditors			-	5,671
	Taxation and social security			55,061	33,774
	Other creditors			66,033	63,737
				185,298	167,276
	0.49				
9	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than	one year		2023	2022
				£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts			1,028,710	1,058,077
	Other creditors			407,545	444,435
				1,436,255	1,502,512
40	Called un about control				
10	Called up share capital	2023	2022	2023	2022
	Ordinary share capital	Number	Number	£	£
	Issued and fully paid	1141111001	114111551	~	_
	Ordinary A shares of £1 each	52	52	52	52
	Ordinary B shares of £1 each	24	24	24	24
	Ordinary C shares of £1 each	24	24	24	24
		100	100	100	100
		2023	2022	2023	2022
	Preference share capital	Number	Number	£	£
	Issued and fully paid				
	7.25% preference shares of £1 each	147,000	147,000	147,000	147,000
	Preference shares classified as equity			147,000	147,000
	Total equity share capital			147,100	147,100

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.