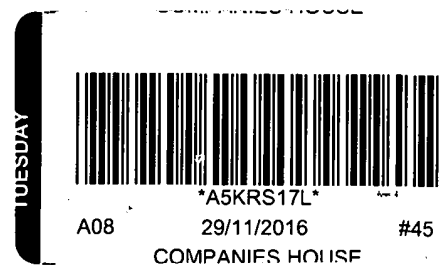


Company Registration No. 04262201 (England and Wales)

BACKSTOP SUPPORT LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2016



BACKSTOP SUPPORT LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	A H Thorne S Thorne
Secretary	S Thorne
Company number	04262201
Registered office	Lynwood House Crofton Road Orpington Kent BR6 8QE
Business address	Riverbank House Business Centre 9 Disraeli Road London SW15 2DR
Bankers	National Westminster Bank Plc 169 Victoria Street London SW1E 5BT

BACKSTOP SUPPORT LIMITED

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BACKSTOP SUPPORT LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 JULY 2016

	Notes	2016 £	£	2015 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		8,261		9,729
Current assets					
Debtors	4	439,270		435,740	
Cash at bank and in hand		9,389		18,518	
		<u>448,659</u>		<u>454,258</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(306,939)</u>		<u>(348,896)</u>	
Net current assets			141,720		105,362
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>149,981</u>		<u>115,091</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	6		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			149,881		114,991
Total equity			<u>149,981</u>		<u>115,091</u>

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 July 2016 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- 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;
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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 14 November 2016 and are signed on its behalf by:

A H Thorne
Director



S Thorne
Director



Company Registration No. 04262201

BACKSTOP SUPPORT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2016

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Backstop Support Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Lynwood House, Crofton Road, Orpington, Kent, BR6 8QE.

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 on the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. 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.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

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:

Land and buildings Leasehold	25% Straight line
Plant and machinery	25% Straight line
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	25% Reducing balance

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.

BACKSTOP SUPPORT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.4 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible 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.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents 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.

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 statement of financial position when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

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.

BACKSTOP SUPPORT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

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. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.7 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue 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.

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.

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

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.

2 Employees

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

	2016 Number	2015 Number
Total	9	13

BACKSTOP SUPPORT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2016

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings Leasehold	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings & equipment	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
At 1 August 2015	5,135	7,050	51,393	63,578
Additions	-	-	1,175	1,175
At 31 July 2016	5,135	7,050	52,568	64,753
Depreciation and impairment				
At 1 August 2015	5,135	7,050	41,664	53,849
Depreciation charged in the year	-	-	2,643	2,643
At 31 July 2016	5,135	7,050	44,307	56,492
Carrying amount				
At 31 July 2016	-	-	8,261	8,261
At 31 July 2015	-	-	9,729	9,729

4 Debtors

	2016 £	2015 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	403,805	422,691
Other debtors	35,465	13,049
	439,270	435,740

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2016 £	2015 £
Trade creditors	57,762	61,611
Invoice discounting creditor	161,717	181,725
Corporation tax	11,491	-
Other taxation and social security	37,921	66,020
Other creditors	38,048	39,540
	306,939	348,896

6 Called up share capital

	2016 £	2015 £
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
10,000 Ordinary shares of 1p each	100	100

BACKSTOP SUPPORT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2016

7 Operating lease commitments

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	2016	2015
	£	£
Between two and five years	36,000	36,000
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

BACKSTOP SUPPORT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2016

8 Related party transactions

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

	Amounts owed by related parties 2016		Amounts owed by related parties 2015	
	Balance £	Net £	Balance £	Net £
Other related parties	20,000	20,000	-	-
	<u>20,000</u>	<u>20,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

During the year, the company advanced a loan in the sum of £20,000 to London Acorn School of Morden Cottage which is controlled by the directors. The loan is repayable within 3 years and is interest bearing. The directors have not identified any reason that this loan should not be fully recoverable.

No guarantees have been given or received.

9 Directors' transactions

Dividends totalling £10000 (2015 - £17000) were paid in the year in respect of shares held by the company's directors.

10 Control

The company was controlled throughout the period by the directors, Mr and Mrs Thorne, by virtue of the fact they own all of the issued share capital.