

Statement of Consent to Prepare Abridged Financial Statements

All of the members of John Danby Racing Limited have consented to the preparation of the abridged statement of income and retained earnings and the abridged statement of financial position for the year ending 31 March 2020 in accordance with Section 444(2A) of the Companies Act 2006.

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 04374453

John Danby Racing Limited

Filleted Unaudited Abridged Financial Statements

31 March 2020

John Danby Racing Limited

Chartered Accountant's Report to the Board of Directors on the Preparation of the Unaudited Statutory Abridged Financial Statements of John Danby Racing Limited

Year ended 31 March 2020

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the abridged financial statements of John Danby Racing Limited for the year ended 31 March 2020, which comprise the abridged statement of financial position and the related notes from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us. As a practising member firm of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW), we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at www.icaew.com/en/membership/regulations-standards-and-guidance. This report is made solely to the Board of Directors of John Danby Racing Limited, as a body. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the abridged financial statements of John Danby Racing Limited and state those matters that we have agreed to state to you, as a body, in this report in accordance with ICAEW Technical Release 07/16 AAF as detailed at www.icaew.com/compilation. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than John Danby Racing Limited and its Board of Directors, as a body, for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that John Danby Racing Limited has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory abridged financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of John Danby Racing Limited. You consider that John Danby Racing Limited is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year. We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the abridged financial statements of John Danby Racing Limited. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory abridged financial statements.

MOORE GREEN Chartered accountants

22 Friars Street Sudbury Suffolk CO10 2AA

21 December 2020

John Danby Racing Limited

Abridged Statement of Financial Position

31 March 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	186,778	136,169
Current assets			
Stocks		153,000	153,000
Debtors		14,502	76,098
Cash at bank and in hand		102,866	146,882
		-----	-----
		270,368	375,980
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		167,335	268,300
		-----	-----
Net current assets		103,033	107,680
		-----	-----
Total assets less current liabilities		289,811	243,849
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		33,567	54,766
Provisions		35,488	25,872
		-----	-----
Net assets		220,756	163,211
		-----	-----
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		220,656	163,111
		-----	-----
Shareholders funds		220,756	163,211
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These abridged financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the abridged statement of income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

For the year ending 31 March 2020 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 abridged 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 abridged financial statements .

John Danby Racing Limited

Abridged Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

31 March 2020

These abridged financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 21 December 2020 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

N J Danby

Director

Company registration number: 04374453

John Danby Racing Limited

Notes to the Abridged Financial Statements

Year ended 31 March 2020

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 22 Friars Street, Sudbury, Suffolk, CO10 2AA. The address of the business is The Coach Garages, Church Lane, Little Tey, Colchester, Essex, CO6 1HX.

2. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The abridged financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The abridged financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Income tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions are initially recorded in the functional currency, by applying the spot exchange rate as at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate ruling at the reporting date, with any gains or losses being taken to the profit and loss account.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Property Improvements	-	10% straight line
Workshop Equipment	-	25% reducing balance
Motor Vehicles	-	25% reducing balance
Office Equipment	-	10% reducing balance

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date. For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are recognised in the abridged statement of financial position as assets and liabilities at the lower of the fair value of the assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments, which is determined at the inception of the lease term. Any initial direct costs of the lease are added to the amount recognised as an asset. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method. Finance charges are allocated to each period so as to produce a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the abridged statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense. Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund. When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

3. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 7 (2019: 11).

4. Tangible assets

	£
Cost	
At 1 April 2019	308,610
Additions	78,328
Disposals	(13,026)

At 31 March 2020	373,912

Depreciation	
At 1 April 2019	172,441
Charge for the year	25,140
Disposals	(10,447)

At 31 March 2020	187,134

Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2020	186,778

At 31 March 2019	136,169

5. Directors' advances, credits and guarantees

Included in other creditors is a balance of £65,199, due to the director on their loan account. There is a 10% interest charge on this balance.

6. Related party transactions

The company is controlled by JC Danby, a director of the company who owns 100% of the company's allotted and fully paid share capital.

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.