

**Company Registration No. 04635716 (England and Wales)**

**DAYTONA MANCHESTER LIMITED**  
**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

# DAYTONA MANCHESTER LIMITED

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# DAYTONA MANCHESTER LIMITED

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Notes	2017 £	£	2016 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	3		7,027		11,435
<b>Current assets</b>					
Stocks		22,037		25,214	
Debtors	4	382,994		479,297	
Cash at bank and in hand		79,155		39,024	
		<u>484,186</u>		<u>543,535</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	5	<u>(110,595)</u>		<u>(132,504)</u>	
<b>Net current assets</b>			373,591		411,031
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			380,618		422,466
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			(989)		(989)
<b>Net assets</b>			<u>379,629</u>		<u>421,477</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	6		103		103
Profit and loss reserves			379,526		421,374
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>379,629</u>		<u>421,477</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 December 2017 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.

**DAYTONA MANCHESTER LIMITED**

**BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**

**AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017**

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The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 18 September 2018 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr D Lee  
**Director**

**Company Registration No. 04635716**

**DAYTONA MANCHESTER LIMITED****STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017**

	<b>Share capital</b>	<b>Profit and loss reserves</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Balance at 1 January 2016</b>	103	340,905	341,008
<b>Year ended 31 December 2016:</b>			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	80,469	80,469
	<u>103</u>	<u>421,374</u>	<u>421,477</u>
<b>Balance at 31 December 2016</b>	103	421,374	421,477
<b>Year ended 31 December 2017:</b>			
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year	-	(41,848)	(41,848)
	<u>103</u>	<u>379,526</u>	<u>379,629</u>
<b>Balance at 31 December 2017</b>	<u>103</u>	<u>379,526</u>	<u>379,629</u>

# DAYTONA MANCHESTER LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

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### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Daytona Manchester Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is c/o Daytona Sandown Park Limited, More Lane, Esher, Surrey, KT10 8AN.

#### 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 measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for services related to racing and events provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes.

#### 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:

Fixtures, fittings and equipment	3 years straight line basis
Karts	over 24 and 36 months

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 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of replacement cost and cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

## DAYTONA MANCHESTER LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

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#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

#### 1.6 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand.

#### 1.7 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.

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. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

##### **Impairment of financial assets**

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

##### **Derecognition of financial assets**

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

##### **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.

## DAYTONA MANCHESTER LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

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#### 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. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

##### **Derecognition of financial liabilities**

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

#### 1.8 Equity instruments

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

#### 1.9 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.

##### **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.

#### 1.10 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.

#### 1.11 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the lease asset are consumed.

#### 2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 36 (2016 - 37).



**DAYTONA MANCHESTER LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017**

**3 Tangible fixed assets**

	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Karts	Total
	£	£	£
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 January 2017	63,620	20,320	83,940
Additions	3,324	-	3,324
	<u>66,944</u>	<u>20,320</u>	<u>87,264</u>
<b>At 31 December 2017</b>			
	<u>66,944</u>	<u>20,320</u>	<u>87,264</u>
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>			
At 1 January 2017	52,185	20,320	72,505
Depreciation charged in the year	7,732	-	7,732
	<u>59,917</u>	<u>20,320</u>	<u>80,237</u>
<b>At 31 December 2017</b>			
	<u>59,917</u>	<u>20,320</u>	<u>80,237</u>
<b>Carrying amount</b>			
At 31 December 2017	7,027	-	7,027
	<u>7,027</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>7,027</u>
<b>At 31 December 2016</b>			
	<u>11,435</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>11,435</u>

**4 Debtors**

	2017 £	2016 £
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Trade debtors	47,037	70,707
Amounts owed by group undertakings	279,264	355,842
Prepayments and accrued income	56,693	52,748
	<u>382,994</u>	<u>479,297</u>

**5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

	2017 £	2016 £
Amounts due to group undertakings	936	1,298
Other creditors	1,777	4,482
Accruals and deferred income	107,882	126,724
	<u>110,595</u>	<u>132,504</u>

## DAYTONA MANCHESTER LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

#### 6 Called up share capital

	2017 £	2016 £
<b>Ordinary share capital</b>		
<b>Issued and fully paid</b>		
10,300 Ordinary shares of 1p each	103	103
	<u>103</u>	<u>103</u>

#### 7 Operating lease commitments

##### Lessee

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

	2017 £	2016 £
Within one year	248,237	163,400
Between two and five years	1,001,700	653,600
In over five years	632,959	568,990
	<u>1,882,896</u>	<u>1,385,990</u>

#### 8 Related party transactions

At the reporting date the company was owed £181,454 (2016: £178,049) by Daytona Sandown Park Limited, £1,500 (2016: £1,500) by Daytona Lydd Limited, £92,814 (2016: £176,133) by Daytona Motorsport Management Limited and £3,496 (2016: £160) by Team Daytona Limited.

At the reporting date the company owed £936 (2016: £1,298) to Daytona Milton Keynes Limited.

During the year the company was charged £259,525 (2016: £325,872) by Daytona Motorsport Management Limited for management services.

On 27 May 2016 the director, Mr C Graham made a charge against the company of all undertakings property and assets to secure his personal guarantee made on a loan held in Daytona Motorsport Management Limited. The charges contains fixed, floating and negative pledge.

Daytona Manchester Limited and the above companies form a part of a group of companies owned by Daytona Group Holdings Limited.

#### 9 Parent company

The ultimate parent company is Daytona Group Holdings Limited.

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.