Registered number: 06296605

# **SHAW FARM STUD LIMITED**

**UNAUDITED** 

DIRECTOR'S REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

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# SHAW FARM STUD LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 06296605

#### BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

	Note		· 2017 £		2016 £
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible assets	4		663,141		646,813
			663,141		646,813
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks	5	251,012		708,332	
Debtors		541,141		498,940	
Cash at bank and in hand	6	109,750		22,934	
		901,903		1,230,206	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		(3,518,961)		(3,453,754)	
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES TOAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT			(2,617,058)		(2,223,548)
LIABILITIES			(1,953,917)		(1,576,735)
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year			(318,000)		(318,000)
NET LIABILITIES			(2,271,917)		(1,894,735)
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	10		1		1
Profit and loss account			(2,271,918)		(1,894,736)
			(2,271,917)		(1,894,735)

The director considers that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of Companies Act 2006.

The director acknowledges her responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The Company has opted not to file the profit and loss account in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

## **SHAW FARM STUD LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 06296605**

## **BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 MARCH 2017**

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

L J Hales Director

Date: 14/12/12The notes on pages 3 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

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

#### 1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Shaw Farm Stud Limited, (06296605), is a private limited company limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales, with its registered office and principal place of business at Shaw Farm, Shaw Lane, Shifnal, Shropshire, TF11 9PN.

#### 2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### 2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

#### 2.2 Going concern

The director porvides support to the company to ensure the company continues as a going concern.

#### 2.3 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

#### Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

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

#### **ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)** 2.

#### 2.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, on a reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Freehold property

Not depreciated

Plant & machinery

25%

Fixtures & fittings

25%

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Profit and loss account.

#### 2.5 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

#### 2.6 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

## 2.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

#### 2.8 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

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

## 2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### 2.9 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

#### 2.10 Foreign currency translation

#### Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

#### Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

#### 2.11 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in the Profit and loss account in the year in which they are incurred.

#### 2.12 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Profit and loss account in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance sheet.

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

## 2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### 2.13 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Profit and loss account, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

#### 3. EMPLOYEES

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 3 (2016 - 3).

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

## 4. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

5.

	Freehold property £	Plant & machinery £	Fixtures & fittings £	Total £
COST OR VALUATION				
At 1 April 2016	626,393	55,113	79,181	760,687
Additions	4,700	17,099	5,211	27,010
At 31 March 2017	631,093	72,212	84,392	787,697
DEPRECIATION	,			
At 1 April 2016	-	44,137	69,737	113,874
Charge for the year on owned assets	•	7,019	3,663	10,682
At 31 March 2017	-	51,156	73,400	124,556
NET BOOK VALUE				
At 31 March 2017	631,093	21,056	10,992	663,141
At 31 March 2016	626,393	10,976	9,444	646,813
STOCKS				
			2017 £	2016 £
Stock			251,012	708,332
			251,012	708,332

An impairment loss of £300,000  $\,$  was recognised in cost of sales against stock during the year due to the aging of stock.

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

6.	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
		2017 £	2016 £
	Cash at bank and in hand	109,750	22,934
		109,750	22,934
7.	LOANS		
	Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:		
		2017 £	2016 £
	AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR		
	Other loans	11,637	1,200
		11,637	1,200
	AMOUNTS FALLING DUE 1-2 YEARS		
	Bank loans	168,000	168,000
		168,000	168,000
	AMOUNTS FALLING DUE 2-5 YEARS		
	Bank loans	150,000	150,000
		150,000	150,000
		329,637	319,200

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

8.	FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS		
		2017 £	2016 £
	FINANCIAL ASSETS	~	~
	Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	109,750	22,934
		109,750	22,934
	Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss comprise cash		
9.	DEFERRED TAXATION		
			2017 £
		·	L
	At beginning of year		481,076
	Charged to profit or loss	_	11,286
	AT END OF YEAR	=	492,362
	The deferred tax asset is made up as follows:		
			2017 £
	Accelerated capital allowances		492,362
			492,362
40	QUADE CARITAL		
10.	SHARE CAPITAL		
		2017 £	2016 £
	Shares classified as equity		
	Allotted, called up and fully paid  1 Ordinary share of £1	1	1
	i Ordinary shale of £1		

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

## 11. FIRST TIME ADOPTION OF FRS 102

The policies applied under the entity's previous accounting framework are not materially different to FRS 102 and have not impacted on equity or profit or loss.