# CROFT END EQUESTRIAN CENTRE LIMITED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2017

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#### **BALANCE SHEET**

#### **AS AT 31 MAY 2017**

		201	7	201	6
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	.3	•	39,522		40,380
Current assets					
Stocks		7,500		7,363	
Debtors	4	15,313		22,934	
Cash at bank and in hand		32,628		38,542	
		55,441		68,839	
Creditors: amounts falling due		,		•	
within one year	5	(59,845)	· .	(75,248)	
Net current liabilities	·· .		(4,404)		(6,409)
Total assets less current liabilities			35,118		33,971
					===
Capital and reserves				·	
Called up share capital	6		120	•	120
Profit and loss reserves			34,998		33,851
Total equity			35,118		33,971
			<del></del>		====

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 May 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act 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.

# **BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**

**AS AT 31 MAY 2017** 

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 3 January 2018 and are signed on its behalf by:

P Shepherd **Director** 

Company Registration No. 08065805

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2017

## 1 Accounting policies

#### 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:

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.

#### 1.4 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.

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.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2017

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.5 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand 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.

#### 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.

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.

## 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.

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

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. There are three classes of ordinary shares, with restrictions on the distribution of dividends and the repayment of capital on the ordinary A and B shares.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2017

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 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.

#### 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.

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.

## 1.11 Leases

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2017.

## 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

# 1.12 Company information

Croft End Equestrian Centre Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Capital House, 272 Manchester Road, Droylsden, Manchester, M43 6PW.

# 2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 11 (2016 - 11).

# 3 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc
	£
Cost	
At 1 June 2016	55,333
Additions	8,850
Disposals	(9,909)
At 31 May 2017	54,274
Depreciation and impairment	<del></del>
At 1 June 2016	14,953
Depreciation charged in the year	2,038
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(2,239)
At 31 May 2017	14,752
Carrying amount	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
At 31 May 2017	39,522
At 31 May 2016	40,380
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# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2017

4	Debtors		
		2017	2016
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Trade debtors	12,795	20,802
	Other debtors	2,518	2,132
		15,313	22,934
5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	·	
		2017	2016
		£	£
	Trade creditors	3,783	4,557
	Other taxation and social security	18,529	25,585
	Other creditors	37,533	45,106
		59,845	75,248
6	Called up share capital		
		2017	2016
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		
	100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100
	10 Ordinary A shares of £1 each	10	10
	10 Ordinary B shares of £1 each	10	10
		120	120

# 7 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

The directors are not aware of any contingent liabilities.

# 8 Events after the reporting date

There have been no significant post balance sheet events.