

**TIR EMMANUEL LIMITED**  
**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED**  
**30 DECEMBER 2019**

Bevan Buckland LLP  
Langdon House  
Langdon Road  
SA1 Swansea Waterfront  
Swansea  
SA1 8QY

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 DECEMBER 2019**

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**TIR EMMANUEL LIMITED**  
**COMPANY INFORMATION**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 DECEMBER 2019**

**DIRECTORS:**

D Tyson  
Mrs S J Tyson

**REGISTERED OFFICE:**

C/O Bevan Buckland LLP  
Langdon House  
Langdon Road  
Swansea  
SA1 8QY

**REGISTERED NUMBER:**

08819942 (England and Wales)

**ACCOUNTANTS:**

Bevan Buckland LLP  
Langdon House  
Langdon Road  
SA1 Swansea Waterfront  
Swansea  
SA1 8QY

**BALANCE SHEET**  
**30 DECEMBER 2019**

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
<b>FIXED ASSETS</b>					
Tangible assets	4		79,858		39,192
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>					
Debtors	5	3,908		531	
Cash at bank		<u>5,455</u>		<u>667</u>	
		9,363		1,198	
<b>CREDITORS</b>					
Amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>111,353</u>		<u>53,756</u>	
<b>NET CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			<u>(101,990)</u>		<u>(52,558)</u>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			(22,132)		(13,366)
<b>PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES</b>			<u>1,487</u>		<u>1,523</u>
<b>NET LIABILITIES</b>			<u>(23,619)</u>		<u>(14,889)</u>
<b>CAPITAL AND RESERVES</b>					
Called up share capital			104		104
Retained earnings			<u>(23,723)</u>		<u>(14,993)</u>
<b>SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS</b>			<u>(23,619)</u>		<u>(14,889)</u>

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 30 December 2019.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 30 December 2019 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for:

- (a) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.
- (b)

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

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Income Statement has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 1 May 2020 and were signed on its behalf by:

D Tyson - Director

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 DECEMBER 2019**

**1. STATUTORY INFORMATION**

Tir Emmanuel Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

The presentation currency of the financial statements is the Pound Sterling (£).

**2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

**Basis of preparing the financial statements**

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" including the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

**Going Concern**

The company is currently reliant on the ongoing support of the directors, which they have confirmed for the foreseeable future. Also after reviewing the company's forecasts and projections, the directors have a reasonable expectation that, once the site is operational, the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

**Significant judgements and estimates**

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires the directors to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results in the future could differ from these estimates. The directors are satisfied that there are no significant judgements or estimates in addition to those that management has made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies.

**Tangible fixed assets**

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life.

Site	- 4% on cost
Chalets/Pods/Tents	- 4% on cost
Plant and machinery	- Straight line over 4 years
Motor vehicles	- Straight line over 4 years
Computer equipment	- 33% on cost

The Site and Chalets will begin being depreciated once operational.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 DECEMBER 2019**

**2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

**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 trade and other receivables 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.

Trade debtors, loans and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'loans and receivables'. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Interest is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating the interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the debt instrument to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

**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.

**Basic financial liabilities**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 DECEMBER 2019**

**2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, 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.

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

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts 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 payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

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.

**Derecognition of financial liabilities**

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

**Taxation**

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

**Deferred tax**

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

**Debtors**

Trade and other debtors are recognised at the settlement amount due after any trade discount offered. Prepayments are valued at the amount prepaid net of any trade discounts due.

**Cash at bank and in hand**

Cash at bank and cash in hand includes cash and short term highly liquid investments with a short maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition or opening of the deposit or similar account.

**Creditors and provisions**

Creditors and provisions are recognised where the company has a present obligation (legal and constructive) resulting from a past event that will probably result in the transfer of funds to a third party and the amount due to settle the obligation can be measured or estimated reliably. Creditors and provisions are normally recognised at their settlement amount after allowing for any trade discounts due.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 DECEMBER 2019**

**3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS**

The average number of employees during the year was 2 (2018 - 2 ) .

**4. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS**

	Site £	Chalets/Pods/Tents £	Plant and machinery £
<b>COST</b>			
At 31 December 2018	30,232	8,232	847
Additions	<u>7,212</u>	<u>25,995</u>	<u>-</u>
At 30 December 2019	<u>37,444</u>	<u>34,227</u>	<u>847</u>
<b>DEPRECIATION</b>			
At 31 December 2018	-	-	357
Charge for year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>212</u>
At 30 December 2019	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>569</u>
<b>NET BOOK VALUE</b>			
At 30 December 2019	<u>37,444</u>	<u>34,227</u>	<u>278</u>
At 30 December 2018	<u>30,232</u>	<u>8,232</u>	<u>490</u>
	Motor vehicles £	Computer equipment £	Totals £
<b>COST</b>			
At 31 December 2018	-	466	39,777
Additions	<u>10,333</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>43,540</u>
At 30 December 2019	<u>10,333</u>	<u>466</u>	<u>83,317</u>
<b>DEPRECIATION</b>			
At 31 December 2018	-	228	585
Charge for year	<u>2,583</u>	<u>79</u>	<u>2,874</u>
At 30 December 2019	<u>2,583</u>	<u>307</u>	<u>3,459</u>
<b>NET BOOK VALUE</b>			
At 30 December 2019	<u>7,750</u>	<u>159</u>	<u>79,858</u>
At 30 December 2018	<u>-</u>	<u>238</u>	<u>39,192</u>

**5. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR**

	2019 £	2018 £
Other debtors	<u>3,908</u>	<u>531</u>



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 DECEMBER 2019

6. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2019	2018
	£	£
Trade creditors	3,120	100
Other creditors	108,233	53,656
	<u>111,353</u>	<u>53,756</u>

7. DIRECTORS' ADVANCES, CREDITS AND GUARANTEES

The following advances and credits to directors subsisted during the years ended 30 December 2019 and 30 December 2018:

	2019	2018
	£	£
<b>D Tyson and Mrs S J Tyson</b>		
Balance outstanding at start of year	(52,885)	(41,993)
Amounts advanced	11,337	1,103
Amounts repaid	(65,895)	(11,995)
Amounts written off	-	-
Amounts waived	-	-
Balance outstanding at end of year	<u>(107,443)</u>	<u>(52,885)</u>

8. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

The controlling party is D Tyson.

The ultimate controlling party is Mrs S J Tyson.

**CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS  
ON THE UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF  
TIR EMMANUEL LIMITED**

**The following reproduces the text of the report prepared for the directors in respect of the company's annual unaudited financial statements. In accordance with the Companies Act 2006, the company is only required to file a Balance Sheet. Readers are cautioned that the Income Statement and certain other primary statements and the Report of the Directors are not required to be filed with the Registrar of Companies.**

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of Tir Emmanuel Limited for the year ended 30 December 2019 which comprise the Income Statement, Balance Sheet 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 within the ICAEW's regulations and guidance at <http://www.icaew.com/en/membership/regulations-standards-and-guidance>.

This report is made solely to the Board of Directors of Tir Emmanuel Limited, as a body, in accordance with our terms of engagement. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of Tir Emmanuel Limited and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the Board of Directors of Tir Emmanuel Limited, as a body, in this report in accordance with ICAEW Technical Release 07/16AAF. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than Tir Emmanuel Limited and its Board of Directors, as a body, for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that Tir Emmanuel Limited has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and loss of Tir Emmanuel Limited. You consider that Tir Emmanuel 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 financial statements of Tir Emmanuel 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 financial statements.

Bevan Buckland LLP  
Langdon House  
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Swansea  
SA1 8QY

1 May 2020

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.