

Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 October 2022
for
Chilver House Stables Limited

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for the Year Ended 31 October 2022**

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Chilver House Stables Limited (Registered number: 10434089)**Balance Sheet****31 October 2022**

		31.10.22	31.10.21
	Notes	£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5	45,397	57,413
Current assets			
Stocks		74,590	148,240
Debtors	6	19,361	21,202
Cash at bank and in hand		50,442	65,898
		<u>144,393</u>	<u>235,340</u>
Creditors			
Amounts falling due within one year	7	<u>(152,848)</u>	<u>(228,495)</u>
Net current (liabilities)/assets		<u>(8,455)</u>	<u>6,845</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>36,942</u>	<u>64,258</u>
Creditors			
Amounts falling due after more than one year	8	(25,833)	(38,158)
Provisions for liabilities		<u>(10,779)</u>	<u>(10,379)</u>
Net assets		<u>330</u>	<u>15,721</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Retained earnings		<u>230</u>	<u>15,621</u>
		<u>330</u>	<u>15,721</u>

The notes form part of these financial statements

Balance Sheet - continued

31 October 2022

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 31 October 2022.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 31 October 2022 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
- (b) 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.

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 Statement of Income and Retained Earnings has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 2 November 2023 and were signed on its behalf by:

Mr L Cunnington - Director

**Notes to the Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31 October 2022**

1. Statutory information

Chilver House Stables Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address are as below:

Registered number:	10434089
Registered office:	22-26 King Street King's Lynn Norfolk PE30 1HJ

2. Statement of compliance

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.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparing the financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention or historic cost modified by revaluation of financial assets and financial liabilities held at fair value through profit and loss, except for the financial instruments that are measured at their fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

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

The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below. All accounting policies have been applied consistently, other than where new policies have been adopted.

Going Concern

The directors believe that the company is well placed to manage its financial risks successfully and have reasonable expectation that it has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and have therefore accordingly prepared these financial statements on a going concern basis.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 October 2022

3. **Accounting policies - continued**

Significant judgements and estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with FRS 102 requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

(i) Useful economic lives of tangible assets

The annual depreciation charge for tangible assets is sensitive to changes in the estimated useful economic lives and residual values of the assets. The useful economic lives and residual values are re-assessed annually. They are amended when necessary to reflect current estimates, based on technological advancements, future investments, economic utilisation and the physical condition of the assets. See notes to the accounts for the carrying amount of tangible assets and the useful economic lives for each class of assets.

(ii) Taxation

The company establishes provisions based on reasonable estimates, for possible consequences of audits by the tax authorities. The amount of such provisions is based on various factors, such as experience with the previous tax audits and differing interpretations of tax regulations by the taxable entity and the responsible tax authority.

Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the considerations received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes on the raising and selling of horses.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 October 2022

3. Accounting policies - continued

Tangible fixed assets

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

Plant and machinery	- 15% p.a. reducing balance
Motor vehicles	- 25% p.a. reducing balance
Computer equipment	- 15% p.a. reducing balance

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.

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 are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or group of assets.

Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 October 2022

3. Accounting policies - continued

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised. 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 entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities.

Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability.

Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity.

Taxation

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings, 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 October 2022

3. Accounting policies - continued

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.

Hire purchase and leasing commitments

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are recognised in the balance sheet 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 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.

4. Employees and directors

The average number of employees during the year was 2 (2021 - 2) .

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 October 2022

5.	Tangible fixed assets	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Computer equipment £	Totals £
	Cost				
	At 1 November 2021 and 31 October 2022	<u>32,401</u>	<u>54,012</u>	<u>2,962</u>	<u>89,375</u>
	Depreciation				
	At 1 November 2021	10,527	20,015	1,420	31,962
	Charge for year	<u>3,283</u>	<u>8,500</u>	<u>233</u>	<u>12,016</u>
	At 31 October 2022	<u>13,810</u>	<u>28,515</u>	<u>1,653</u>	<u>43,978</u>
	Net book value				
	At 31 October 2022	<u>18,591</u>	<u>25,497</u>	<u>1,309</u>	<u>45,397</u>
	At 31 October 2021	<u>21,874</u>	<u>33,997</u>	<u>1,542</u>	<u>57,413</u>
6.	Debtors: amounts falling due within one year			31.10.22 £	31.10.21 £
	Other debtors			<u>19,361</u>	<u>21,202</u>
7.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			31.10.22 £	31.10.21 £
	Bank loans and overdrafts			10,000	10,000
	Hire purchase contracts			2,174	2,325
	Trade creditors			2,215	1,120
	Other creditors			<u>138,459</u>	<u>215,050</u>
				<u>152,848</u>	<u>228,495</u>
8.	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year			31.10.22 £	31.10.21 £
	Bank loans			25,833	35,833
	Hire purchase contracts			-	2,325
				<u>25,833</u>	<u>38,158</u>
9.	Related party disclosures				

No transactions were undertaken with the directors or related parties such as are required to be disclosed under the Financial Reporting Standard 102, Section 1A.

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.