Wetherby Steeplechase Committee Limited
Information for Filing with the Registrar
30th September 2019



Financial statements

year ended 30th September 2019

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Statement of financial position

30th September 2019

•		2019		2018	
	Note	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	5		8,182,386		8,452,298
Investments	6		27,100		27,000
			8,209,486	•	8,479,298
Current assets					•
Debtors	7	481,372		489,268	
Investments	8	218,867		216,431	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,520,648		1,259,279	
		2,220,887		1,964,978	
		2,220,007		1,504,576	
Creditors: amounts falling due within					
one year	9	(748,723)		(853,512)	
•					
Net current liabilities			1,472,164		1,111,466
Total assets less current liabilities		•	9,681,650		9,590,764
Creditors: amounts falling due after					
more than one year	10		(1,167,331)		(1,253,876)
J • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			(1,107,001)		(1,=00,070)
Provisions					
Deferred tax			(423,900)		(414,900)
Net assets			8,090,419		7,921,988
Tive appear			=======================================		7,721,700
			2 (27 (44		2 774 022
Grant account	11		3,635,644		3,754,832
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			330,000		330,000
Share premium account			1,648,000		1,648,000
Revaluation reserve			628,286		632,245
Profit and loss account		•	1,848,489		1,556,911
Shough aldour founds			0.000.410		
Shareholders funds			8,090,419		7,921,988

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of comprehensive income has not been delivered.

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 statement of financial position continues on the following page.

The notes on pages 3 to 8 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of financial position (continued)

30th September 2019

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 3rd December 2019, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr J F Sanderson OBE FCA

Chairman

Company registration number: 00169377

Notes to the financial statements

year ended 30th September 2019

1. General information

The principal activity of the company during the year was the running of Steeplechase and Hurdle Races. 19 racing days were held during the year, of which 2 were abandoned. In 2018, 20 days were held, of which 2 were abandoned.

Races were sponsored by Bet365, BGC Racing, CGC Events Limited, David Harper, David Pyle, Irish Thoroughbred, Jigsaw Sponsorship Services Ltd, Megson Utility, OLGB, PNP1 Limited, Possibilities Realised and Weatherbys.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

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 for assets and liabilities as at the date of the statement of financial position and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates. Details of these judgements are set out in the accounting policies.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, stated net of discounts and of Value Added Tax.

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Operating leases

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

year ended 30th September 2019

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Tangible assets

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.

An increase in the-carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Freehold buildings - Over their estimated useful lives on a straight line basis, for existing

buildings from 1st October 1998 and for new buildings from the start of

the accounting period of first use.

Property improvements - 4%-10% per annum straight line

Tractors and implements - 33% reducing balance
Office equipment - 20% reducing balance

Investments

Fixed asset investments are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Listed investments are measured at fair value with changes in fair value being recognised in profit or loss.

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 largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

Capital grants

Capital grants are received from the Horseracing Betting Levy Board (HBLB) in respect of capital expenditure.

Capital grants received are taken to the grant account. Credits are made to the profit and loss account by annual instalments over periods which, on average, match the periods over which the relevant property and property improvements are depreciated.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

year ended 30th September 2019

3. Accounting policies (continued)

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.

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.

Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

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.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 30 (2018: 30).

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

year ended 30th September 2019

5. Tangible assets

	Freehold Property £	Tractors £	Fixtures & Fittings £	Total £
Cost				
At 1st October 2018	11,324,792	140,933	497,582	11,963,307
Additions	5,680	9,994	18,550	34,224
At 30th September 2019	11,330,472	150,927	516,132	11,997,531
Depreciation				
At 1st October 2018	2,996,274	122,052	392,683	3,511,009
Charge for the year	266,366	9,529	28,241	304,136
At 30th September 2019	3,262,640	131,581	420,924	3,815,145
Carrying amount				
At 30th September 2019	8,067,832	19,346	95,208	8,182,386
At 30th September 2018	8,328,518	18,881	104,899	8,452,298

The company had followed the transitional provisions of FRSSE and has maintained this approach under the transitional provisions of FRS102 1A and has not updated the valuation of freehold land which was last revalued on 12th October 1998 or the valuation of all other fixed assets, including freehold buildings, which are included at their original cost.

The freehold land was valued on an open market basis, with vacant possession for agricultural purposes only, by Stevenson & Son, Chartered Surveyors. This valuation has been included above and the surplus has been transferred to the fair value reserve.

6. Investments

			Unlisted £
	Cost At 1st October 2018 Additions		27,000 100
	At 30th September 2019		27,100
	Impairment At 1st October 2018 and 30th September 2019		
	Carrying amount At 30th September 2019		27,100
	At 30th September 2018		27,000
7.	Debtors		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Trade debtors Other debtors	204,527 276,845	310,976 178,292
	Other debtors	481,372	489,268

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

year ended 30th September 2019

8. Investments

		2019 £	2018 £
	Other investments	218,867	216,431
9.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Bank loans and overdrafts Trade creditors Corporation tax Social security and other taxes Other creditors	88,467 249,612 73,833 15,331 321,480	87,735 250,277 96,881 78,615 340,004
		748,723	853,512

HSBC Bank hold a mortgage over the company's freehold property and a debenture including a fixed charge over all present freehold and leasehold property; first fixed charge over book and other debtors, chattels, goodwill and uncalled capital both present and future; and first floating charge over all assets and undertakings both present and future.

The bank loan is from HSBC and totals £1,255,798 of which £88,467 is due within one year, £479,960 is due between two and five years and £687,371 is due over five years. Monthly repayments are fixed and interest is payable at 1.95% over the banks Base Rate.

10. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	•	2019 £	2018 £
	Bank loans and overdrafts	1,167,331	1,253,876
	Details of security regarding the above loans can be found in note 9 to the accounts.		
11.	Grant account		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Received and receivable: At 1st October 2018 Repayable	5,251,662	5,251,662
	At 30th September 2019	5,251,662	5,251,662
	Amortisation: At 1st October 2018 Credit to profit and loss account	1,496,830 119,188	1,377,647 119,183
	At 30th September 2019	1,616,018	1,496,830
	Net balance at 30th September 2019	3,635,644	3,754,832

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

year ended 30th September 2019

12. Operating leases

The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

The total ratare minimum rease payments after four careemasts specialing reases	2019 £	2018 £
Not later than 1 year Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	520	2,220 1,480
Later than 1 year and not later than 3 years	- 520	$\frac{1,480}{3,700}$

13. Summary audit opinion

The auditor's report for the year dated 3rd December 2019 was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was John Beevers BA, FCA, for and on behalf of Sagars Accountants Ltd.