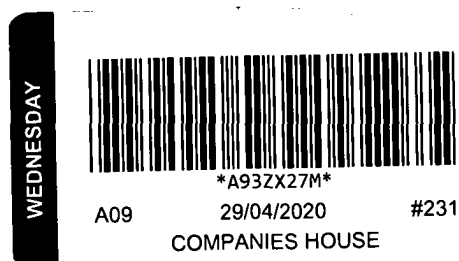




PEEL PARK MANAGEMENT COMPANY LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR



PEEL PARK MANAGEMENT COMPANY LIMITED

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PEEL PARK MANAGEMENT COMPANY LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
Current assets					
Debtors	3	2,081		1,969	
Cash at bank and in hand		4,348		826	
		<u>6,429</u>		<u>2,795</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	4	<u>(1,336)</u>		<u>(1,762)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>5,093</u>		<u>1,033</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	5		12		12
Other reserves			<u>5,081</u>		<u>1,021</u>
Total equity			<u>5,093</u>		<u>1,033</u>

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

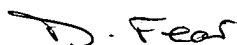
For the financial year ended 31 December 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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 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.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 26 February 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:



Ms D A Fear
Director

Company Registration No. 02057237

PEEL PARK MANAGEMENT COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Peel Park Management Company Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Close House, Giggleswick, Settle, North Yorkshire, BD24 0EA.

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

This represents the total sum of service charges, levies and ground rents receivable from the members.

1.3 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents 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.

1.4 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.

PEEL PARK MANAGEMENT COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors and bank loans, 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. 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.

1.5 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

1.6 Taxation

The company is carrying on a mutual business for the benefit of its members and therefore any surplus arising from members' contributions will not be assessable to Corporation Tax. Any investment income received may be assessable to Corporation Tax in the normal manner depending on the amount of income received.

1.7 Maintenance reserve

Repair costs are written off as expenditure is incurred.

Any surplus of income over expenditure is required to be carried forward as maintenance reserve for use towards future repair costs, however such reserve is not necessarily intended to be sufficient to cover actual major items of repair expenditure which may have to be incurred.

2 Employees

The company had no paid employees during the year (2018: None).

3 Debtors

	2019	2018
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	1,910	1,787
Other debtors	171	182
	<u>2,081</u>	<u>1,969</u>

PEEL PARK MANAGEMENT COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

4 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019	2018
	£	£
Trade creditors	418	1
Other creditors	918	1,761
	<u>1,336</u>	<u>1,762</u>

5 Called up share capital

	2019	2018
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
12 Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>12</u>	<u>12</u>