

J W EQUESTRIAN LIMITED

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019

J W EQUESTRIAN LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 03711116

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 JULY 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
FIXED ASSETS			
Intangible assets	5	6,950	8,687
Tangible assets	6	1,632,641	1,656,233
		<u>1,639,591</u>	<u>1,664,920</u>
CURRENT ASSETS			
Stocks		58,000	58,000
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	7	27,130	12,140
Cash at bank and in hand	8	143,535	141,383
		<u>228,665</u>	<u>211,523</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(310,258)	(284,758)
		<u>(81,593)</u>	<u>(73,235)</u>
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES			
		<u>1,557,998</u>	<u>1,591,685</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	10	(638,913)	(701,965)
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES			
Deferred tax	12	(5,007)	(3,650)
		<u>914,078</u>	<u>886,070</u>
NET ASSETS			
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital	13	100	100
Profit and loss account		913,978	885,970
		<u>914,078</u>	<u>886,070</u>

J W EQUESTRIAN LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 03711116

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 JULY 2019

The directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

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 financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

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

The Company has opted not to file the statement of income and retained earnings in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

A Window
Director

Date: 24 April 2020

The notes on pages 3 to 13 form part of these financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019**

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

The company is a private limited company limited by shares, incorporated in England, United Kingdom on 10th February 1999. The registered number for the company is 03711116 and the address of the registered office is Mount Mascal Stables, Vicarage Road, Bexley, Kent, DA5 2AW. The company is not part of a group.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 REVENUE

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019**

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.3 Intangible assets

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the difference between amounts paid on the cost of a business combination and the acquirer's interest in the fair value of its identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquiree at the date of acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is amortised on a straight line basis to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings over its useful economic life.

Other intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

2.4 TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Freehold property	-	2%	Straight line basis
Long-term leasehold property	-		
Plant and machinery	-	25%	Reducing balance basis
Motor vehicles	-	25%	
Fixtures and fittings	-	20%	Reducing balance basis
Other fixed assets	-	25%	
			Reducing balance basis

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings.

2.5 STOCKS

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019**

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.6 DEBTORS

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.7 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.8 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in the case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings.

2.9 CREDITORS

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.10 GOVERNMENT GRANTS

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. Grants relating to expenditure on tangible fixed assets are credited to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings at the same rate as the depreciation on the assets to which the grant relates. The deferred element of grants is included in creditors as deferred income.

Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings in the same period as the related expenditure.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.11 FINANCE COSTS

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.12 DIVIDENDS

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

2.13 OPERATING LEASES: THE COMPANY AS LESSEE

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

2.14 PENSIONS

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance Sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.15 INTEREST INCOME

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings using the effective interest method.

2.16 BORROWING COSTS

All borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings in the year in which they are incurred.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.17 PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance Sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance Sheet.

2.18 CURRENT AND DEFERRED TAXATION

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current corporation tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance Sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

3. EMPLOYEES

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 30 (2018 - 29).

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019**

4. TAXATION

	2019 £	2018 £
CORPORATION TAX		
Current tax on profits for the year	21,195	15,556
DEFERRED TAX		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	1,357	(54)
TAXATION ON PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES	<u>22,552</u>	<u>15,502</u>

FACTORS AFFECTING TAX CHARGE FOR THE YEAR

There were no factors that affected the tax charge for the year which has been calculated on the profits on ordinary activities before tax at the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 - 19%).

5. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Goodwill £
COST	
At 1 August 2018	15,510
At 31 July 2019	<u>15,510</u>
AMORTISATION	
At 1 August 2018	6,823
Charge for the year	1,737
At 31 July 2019	<u>8,560</u>
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 July 2019	<u>6,950</u>
At 31 July 2018	<u>8,687</u>

J W EQUESTRIAN LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019**

6. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Freehold property £	Other fixed assets £	Total £
COST OR VALUATION			
At 1 August 2018	1,835,664	483,036	2,318,700
Additions	-	14,750	14,750
At 31 July 2019	<u>1,835,664</u>	<u>497,786</u>	<u>2,333,450</u>
DEPRECIATION			
At 1 August 2018	251,920	410,547	662,467
Charge for the year on owned assets	17,543	20,799	38,342
At 31 July 2019	<u>269,463</u>	<u>431,346</u>	<u>700,809</u>
NET BOOK VALUE			
At 31 July 2019	<u>1,566,201</u>	<u>66,440</u>	<u>1,632,641</u>
At 31 July 2018	<u>1,583,744</u>	<u>72,489</u>	<u>1,656,233</u>

The net book value of land and buildings may be further analysed as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Freehold property	607,687	625,230
Land	958,514	958,514
	<u>1,566,201</u>	<u>1,583,744</u>

7. DEBTORS

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade debtors	25,300	10,968
Other debtors	500	-
Prepayments and accrued income	1,330	1,172
	<u>27,130</u>	<u>12,140</u>

J W EQUESTRIAN LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019**

8. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2019 £	2018 £
Cash at bank and in hand	<u>143,535</u>	<u>141,383</u>

9. CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Bank loans	92,720	109,999
Trade creditors	48,164	20,856
Corporation tax	21,195	15,556
Other taxation and social security	21,778	26,061
Other creditors	121,033	107,410
Accruals and deferred income	5,368	4,876
	<u>310,258</u>	<u>284,758</u>

10. CREDITORS: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Bank loans	<u>638,913</u>	<u>701,965</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019**

11. LOANS

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	2019 £	2018 £
AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR		
Bank loans	92,720	109,999
AMOUNTS FALLING DUE 1-2 YEARS		
Bank loans	61,352	67,628
AMOUNTS FALLING DUE 2-5 YEARS		
Bank loans	184,055	190,452
AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN 5 YEARS		
Bank loans	393,506	443,885
	<u>731,633</u>	<u>811,964</u>

J W EQUESTRIAN LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019**

12. DEFERRED TAXATION

	2019 £	2018 £
At beginning of year	3,650	3,704
Charged to profit or loss	1,357	(54)
AT END OF YEAR	<u><u>5,007</u></u>	<u><u>3,650</u></u>

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Accelerated capital allowances	5,109	3,754
Pension surplus	(102)	(104)
	<u><u>(5,007)</u></u>	<u><u>(3,650)</u></u>

J W EQUESTRIAN LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019**

13. SHARE CAPITAL

	2019 £	2018 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
100 (2018 - 100) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

14. PENSION COMMITMENTS

The Company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Company to the fund and amounted to £4,943 (2018: £2,156). Contributions totalling £1,252 (2018: £547) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date.

15. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the year, the directors received dividends of £35,125 (2018: £35,125).

The amount due to directors as at the balance sheet date was £90,172 (2018: £92,352).

16. GOVERNMENT GRANTS

A £25,000 grant was received in the year ending 31 July 2011 towards the cost of building a covered outdoor riding school. A sum of £626 (2018: £834) has been released in the statement of income and retained earnings in the year and £1,877 (2018: £2,503) has been carried forward as deferred income, to be released over the useful life of the asset.

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.