

**J W EQUESTRIAN LIMITED**

**UNAUDITED**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

**J W EQUESTRIAN LIMITED**  
**REGISTERED NUMBER: 03711116**

**BALANCE SHEET**  
**AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020**

	Note	31 December 2020 £	31 July 2019 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Intangible assets	5	4,489	6,950
Tangible assets	6	1,584,667	1,632,641
		<u>1,589,156</u>	<u>1,639,591</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks		15,900	58,000
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	7	27,696	27,130
Cash at bank and in hand	8	314,625	143,535
		<u>358,221</u>	<u>228,665</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(305,135)	(310,258)
<b>Net current assets/(liabilities)</b>		<u>53,086</u>	<u>(81,593)</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>1,642,242</u>	<u>1,557,998</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	10	(648,346)	(638,913)
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			
Deferred tax	12	(3,306)	(5,007)
		<u>(3,306)</u>	<u>(5,007)</u>
<b>Net assets</b>		<u><u>990,590</u></u>	<u><u>914,078</u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital	13	100	100
Profit and loss account	14	990,490	913,978
		<u><u>990,590</u></u>	<u><u>914,078</u></u>

**J W EQUESTRIAN LIMITED**  
**REGISTERED NUMBER: 03711116**

**BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**  
**AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020**

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 period 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: 8 May 2021

The notes on pages 3 to 14 form part of these financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

**1. GENERAL INFORMATION**

The company is a private limited company limited by shares, incorporated in England, United Kingdom. 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.

The current accounting period is 17 months and the prior period was 12 months so the figures are not directly comparable.

**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 GOING CONCERN**

During the year, the company has been affected by restrictions imposed by the UK Government in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. The result of this is that the company's premises have closed and the company has continued to operate remotely. The company did have to furlough employees and they also made use of the VAT payment deferral, government grants and bank loans.

The directors consider that the resources available to the company will be sufficient for it to be able to continue as a going concern during the restrictions and once the restrictions are lifted. However, there is a high level of uncertainty about how long the restrictions will last and the level of demand once the restrictions have ended which could affect this assessment. The financial statements do not contain any adjustments that would be required if the company were not able to continue as a going concern.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

**2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

**2.3 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.

**2.4 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.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

**2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

**2.5 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
Plant and machinery	-	25%	Reducing balance basis
Motor vehicles	-	25%	Reducing balance basis
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 profit or loss.

**2.6 STOCKS**

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

**2.7 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.

**2.8 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.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

**2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

**2.9 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 ordinary shares.

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.

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.

**2.10 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.

**2.11 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 profit or loss 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.

**2.12 FINANCE COSTS**

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss 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.

**2.13 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.

**2.14 OPERATING LEASES: THE COMPANY AS LESSEE**

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss 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.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

**2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

**2.15 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 profit or loss 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.

**2.16 INTEREST INCOME**

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

**2.17 BORROWING COSTS**

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

**2.18 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 profit or loss 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.



**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

**2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)****2.19 CURRENT AND DEFERRED TAXATION**

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss 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 income 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 period was 34 (2019 - 30).

**4. TAXATION**

	2020 £	2019 £
<b>Corporation tax</b>		
Current tax on profits for the year	44,850	21,195
	<u>44,850</u>	<u>21,195</u>
<b>Total current tax</b>	44,850	21,195
<b>Deferred tax</b>		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(1,701)	1,357
<b>Total deferred tax</b>	<u>(1,701)</u>	<u>1,357</u>
<b>Taxation on profit on ordinary activities</b>	<u>43,149</u>	<u>22,552</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

**4. TAXATION (CONTINUED)****FACTORS AFFECTING TAX CHARGE FOR THE PERIOD/YEAR**

There were no factors that affected the tax charge for the period/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% (2019 - 19%).

**5. INTANGIBLE ASSETS**

	Goodwill £
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 August 2019	15,510
At 31 December 2020	<u>15,510</u>
<b>Amortisation</b>	
At 1 August 2019	8,560
Charge for the period on owned assets	2,461
At 31 December 2020	<u>11,021</u>
<b>Net book value</b>	
At 31 December 2020	<u><u>4,489</u></u>
<b>At 31 July 2019</b>	<u><u>6,950</u></u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

**6. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS**

	Freehold property £	Other fixed assets £	Total £
<b>Cost or valuation</b>			
At 1 August 2019	1,835,664	497,786	2,333,450
Additions	-	2,075	2,075
Disposals	-	(33,879)	(33,879)
At 31 December 2020	<u>1,835,664</u>	<u>465,982</u>	<u>2,301,646</u>
<b>Depreciation</b>			
At 1 August 2019	269,463	431,346	700,809
Charge for the period on owned assets	24,853	22,110	46,963
Disposals	-	(30,793)	(30,793)
At 31 December 2020	<u>294,316</u>	<u>422,663</u>	<u>716,979</u>
<b>Net book value</b>			
At 31 December 2020	<u><u>1,541,348</u></u>	<u><u>43,319</u></u>	<u><u>1,584,667</u></u>
<b>At 31 July 2019</b>	<u><u>1,566,201</u></u>	<u><u>66,440</u></u>	<u><u>1,632,641</u></u>

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

	31 December 2020 £	31 July 2019 £
Freehold	582,834	607,687
Long leasehold	958,514	958,514
	<u><u>1,541,348</u></u>	<u><u>1,566,201</u></u>

**J W EQUESTRIAN LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

**7. DEBTORS**

	31 December 2020 £	31 July 2019 £
Trade debtors	22,909	25,300
Other debtors	-	500
Prepayments and accrued income	4,787	1,330
	<u>27,696</u>	<u>27,130</u>

**8. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS**

	31 December 2020 £	31 July 2019 £
Cash at bank and in hand	314,625	143,535
Less: bank overdrafts	-	(28,726)
	<u>314,625</u>	<u>114,809</u>

**9. CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year**

	31 December 2020 £	31 July 2019 £
Bank overdrafts	-	28,726
Bank loans	62,292	63,994
Trade creditors	20,855	48,164
Corporation tax	62,445	21,195
Other taxation and social security	37,785	21,778
Other creditors	118,533	121,033
Accruals and deferred income	3,225	5,368
	<u>305,135</u>	<u>310,258</u>

**J W EQUESTRIAN LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

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

	31 December 2020 £	31 July 2019 £
Bank loans	648,346	638,913
	<u>648,346</u>	<u>638,913</u>

**11. LOANS**

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	31 December 2020 £	31 July 2019 £
<b>Amounts falling due within one year</b>		
Bank loans	62,292	63,994
	<u>62,292</u>	<u>63,994</u>
<b>Amounts falling due 1-2 years</b>		
Bank loans	67,894	61,352
	<u>67,894</u>	<u>61,352</u>
<b>Amounts falling due 2-5 years</b>		
Bank loans	203,681	184,055
	<u>203,681</u>	<u>184,055</u>
<b>Amounts falling due after more than 5 years</b>		
Bank loans	376,771	393,506
	<u>376,771</u>	<u>393,506</u>
	<u>710,638</u>	<u>702,907</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

**12. DEFERRED TAXATION**

	2020 £	2019 £
At beginning of year	(5,007)	(3,650)
Charged to profit or loss	1,701	(1,357)
<b>At end of year</b>	<u><u>(3,306)</u></u>	<u><u>(5,007)</u></u>

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	31 December 2020 £	31 July 2019 £
Accelerated capital allowances	(3,377)	(5,109)
Pension surplus	71	102
	<u><u>(3,306)</u></u>	<u><u>(5,007)</u></u>

**13. SHARE CAPITAL**

	31 December 2020 £	31 July 2019 £
<b>Allotted, called up and fully paid</b>		
100 (2019 - 100) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	<u><u>100</u></u>	<u><u>100</u></u>

**14. RESERVES****Profit and loss account**

The profit and loss account represents cumulative profit and losses net of dividends.

**15. 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 £9,047 (2019: £4,943). Contributions totalling £938 (2019: £1,252) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date.

**J W EQUESTRIAN LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

**16. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**

During the year, the directors received dividends of £63,698 (2019: £35,125).

The amount due to directors as at the balance sheet date was £98,250 (2019 - £90,172).

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